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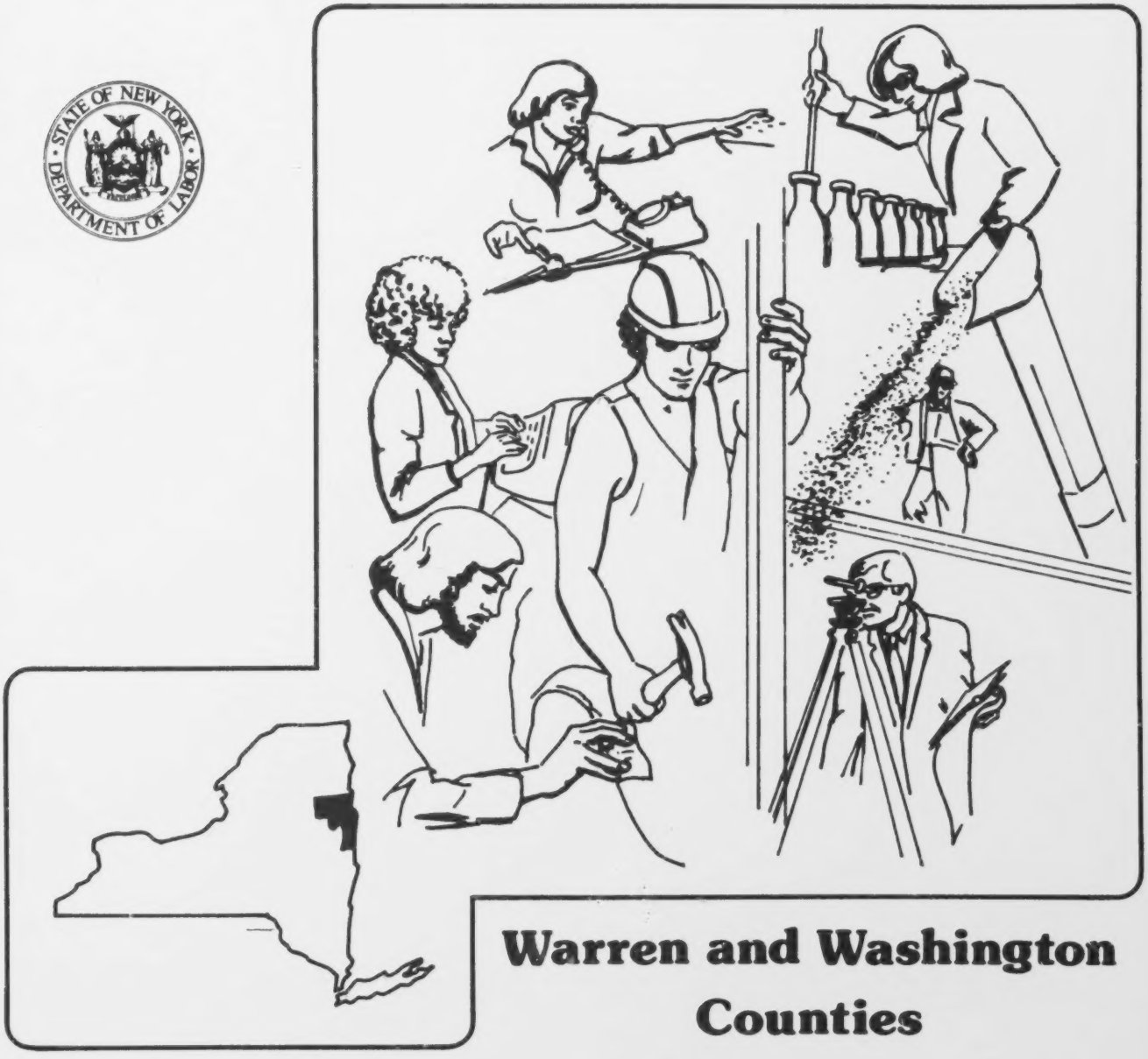
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Warren and Washington Counties

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Industrial Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

SUMMER 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Warren and Washington counties are located in eastern New York, between the Vermont border and the Adirondack Mountains. The mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes dominating Warren County's terrain attract large numbers of tourists annually. Lake George, the area's focal point, is considered one of the finest recreational lakes in the nation. Washington County, by comparison, having fewer woodlands, devotes almost one-third of its available acreage to agriculture while only one percent of Warren County's land area is used for agriculture. Table 1 below presents the percent of land by category of use in 1968 for Warren and Washington counties and New York State.

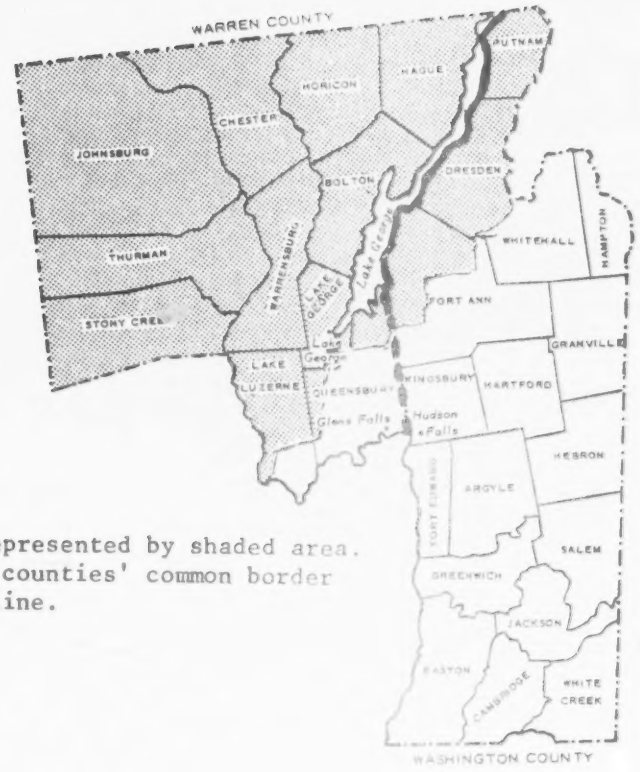
Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968
FOR WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES AND NEW YORK STATE

Category	Warren County	Washington County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	930.4	847.7	49,374.4
Use category			
Active agriculture	0.6	31.7	21.9
Woodlands, forest	80.3	38.8	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	5.6	16.5	17.6
Wet land	2.5	2.7	4.2
Water	6.5	1.6	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	0.4	1.3
Residential low and other	1.0	0.5	1.4
Commercial	0.6	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.8	0.1	1.2
Transportation	0.3	0.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	1.3	6.2	6.7

The State operated Adirondack Park covers 85.8 percent of Warren County and 16.4 percent of Washington County. Map I, below, indicates the area of Warren and Washington counties included in the Park.

MAP I

WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES
AREA INCLUDED IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK



Adirondack Park represented by shaded area. Warren-Washington counties' common border shown with heavy line.

Regulations governing the use of forest preserves have influenced and limited development in these counties, particularly Warren County. The major population concentrations are located outside of the Park. Glens Falls in Warren County and the neighboring Hudson Falls-Fort Edward area in Washington County comprise the principal residential and employment center of the two counties. Interstate highway route 87, the Adirondack Northway, provides convenient access to these cities and tourist areas from the Capital District to the south.

II. Population

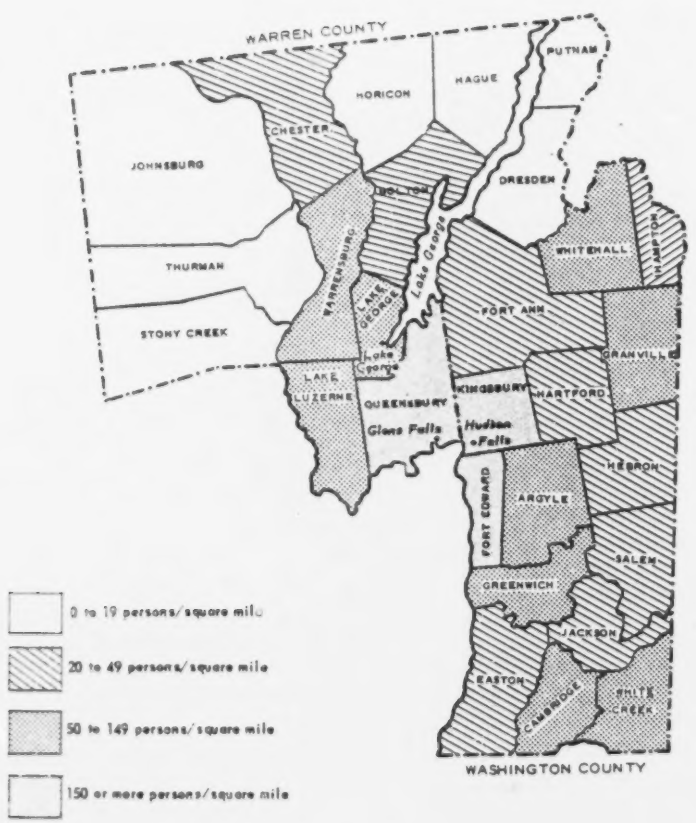
The 1980 census counts of populations in Warren and Washington counties were nearly identical with Warren County having 54,854 residents and Washington County having 54,795. The population densities of the counties were also comparable with 59 persons per square mile in Warren County and 65 residents per square mile in Washington County. These densities were far below the State average of 356 individuals per square mile and ranked 50th and 45th, respectively, among other counties in the State. Map II illustrates the population densities for both counties.

MAP II

WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

POPULATION DENSITIES 1980, BY TOWN

(Densities in persons per square mile)



During the period 1900 to 1980, Warren County's population increased by 83.2 percent and Washington County's population grew by 25.6 percent while the population of New York State rose by 141.5 percent. Unlike the State, however, the growth rate for both counties during the three-decade interval 1950 to 1980 was greater than the previous five decades. Further more, although the State's population declined during the 1970's, both Warren and Washington counties experienced growth. Tables 2a and 2b present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Warren and Washington counties.

Table 2a. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Warren County	Washington County
1900	7,268,894	29,943	43,624
1910	9,113,614	32,223	47,778
1920	10,385,227	31,673	44,888
1930	12,588,066	34,174	46,482
1940	13,479,142	36,035	46,726
1950	14,830,192	39,205	47,144
1960	16,782,304	44,002	48,476
1970	18,241,391	49,402	52,725
1980	17,557,288	54,854	54,795

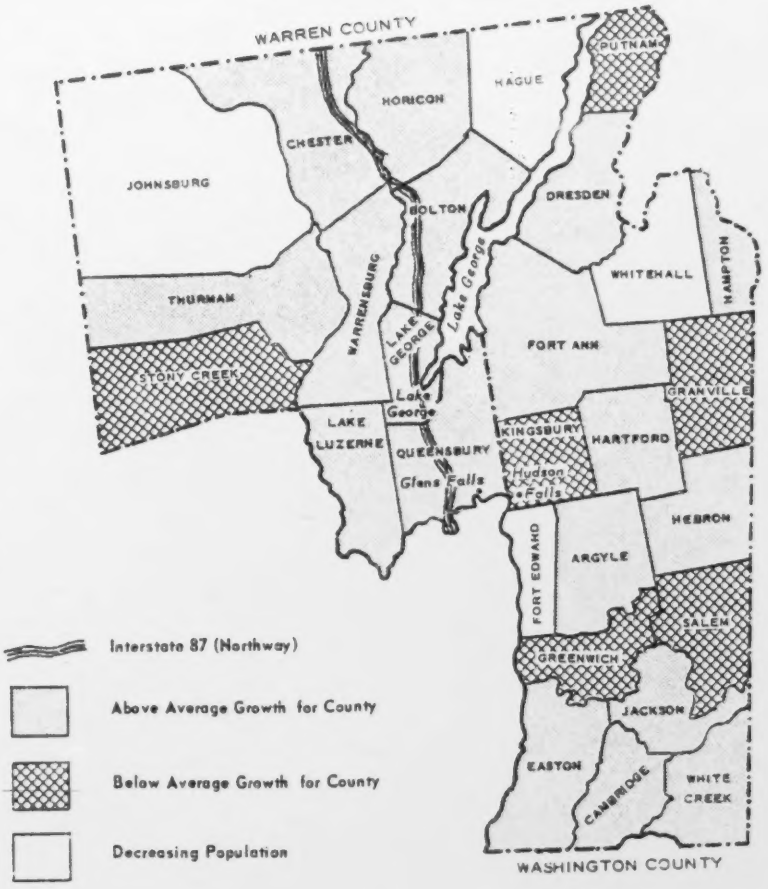
Table 2b. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Warren County	Washington County
1900-1910	25.4	7.6	9.5
1910-1920	14.0	-1.7	-6.0
1920-1930	21.2	7.9	3.6
1930-1940	7.1	5.4	0.5
1940-1950	10.0	8.8	0.9
1950-1960	13.2	12.2	2.8
1960-1970	8.7	12.3	8.8
1970-1980	-3.8	11.0	3.9

Much of the growth in Warren and Washington counties after 1960 can be attributed to completion of major sections of Interstate route 87 (the Northway) which runs from Albany to the Canadian border. This four-lane highway provides an important transportation link to the Capital District and has encouraged commutation and fostered an active tourist trade. Map III indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Warren and Washington counties for the period 1960-1980. The shaded areas represent those towns that grew at a faster rate than the county in which it is located while the crossed areas represent towns that grew at a slower rate. Warren County's greatest growth occurred along the course of Interstate route 87 while Washington County's greatest growth was centered in the towns surrounding Hudson Falls and bordering Saratoga County, an indication of commutation patterns.

MAP III

WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES
POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS FROM 1960 TO 1980,
BY TOWN



Tables 3a and 3b present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Warren County subdivisions while Tables 4a and 4b provide this information for the Washington County subdivisions.

Table 3a. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980 FOR WARREN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Bolton Town	1,184	1,417	1,589	1,793
Chester Town	1,927	1,974	2,330	2,909
Glens Falls City	19,610	18,580	17,222	15,897
Hague Town	761	771	910	766
Horicon Town	791	833	890	1,082
Johnsbury Town	2,076	2,250	2,377	2,173
Lake George Town	1,621	2,429	2,806	3,394
Lake George Village	1,005	1,026	1,046	1,047
Lake Luzerne Town	1,426	1,830	2,174	2,672
Queensbury Town	5,907	10,004	14,506	18,978
Stony Creek Town	479	459	560	528
Thurman Town	529	548	708	852
Warrensburg Town	2,894	2,907	3,330	3,810

Table 3b. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR YEARS 1950-1980 FOR WARREN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970-1980
Bolton Town	19.7	12.1	12.8
Chester Town	2.4	18.0	24.8
Glens Falls City	-5.3	-7.3	-7.7
Hague Town	1.3	18.0	-15.8
Horicon Town	5.3	6.8	21.6
Johnsbury Torn	8.4	5.6	-8.6
Lake George Town	49.8	15.5	21.0
Lake George Village	2.1	1.9	0.1
Lake Luzerne Town	28.3	18.8	22.9
Queensbury Town	69.4	45.0	30.8
Stony Creek Town	-4.2	22.0	-5.7
Thurman Town	3.6	29.2	20.3
Warrensburg Town	0.4	14.6	14.4

Table 4a. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Argyle Town	1,801	1,898	2,415	2,847
Argyle Village	351	355	392	320
Cambridge Town	1,567	1,610	1,702	1,848
Cambridge Village (part)	546	519	495	550
Dresden Town	433	426	480	559
Eastern Town	1,659	1,681	1,956	2,020
Greenwich Village (part)	334	322	334	282
Fort Ann Town	3,122	3,124	3,749	4,425
Fort Ann Village	463	453	562	509
Fort Edward Town	6,213	6,523	6,719	6,479
Fort Edward Village	3,797	3,737	3,733	3,561
Granville Town	5,116	5,015	5,412	5,566
Granville Village	2,826	2,715	2,784	2,696
Greenwich Town	3,811	3,969	4,177	4,276
Greenwich Village (part)	1,878	1,941	1,758	1,673
Hampton Town	576	469	464	559
Hartford Town	1,271	1,058	1,398	1,742
Hebron Town	1,134	1,026	1,212	1,288
Jackson Town	857	795	941	1,228
Kingsbury Town	9,503	11,012	11,737	11,660
Hudson Falls Village	7,236	7,752	7,917	7,419
Putnam Town	534	490	579	506
Salem Town	2,171	2,258	2,346	2,377
Salem Village	1,067	1,076	1,025	959
White Creek Town	2,120	2,365	2,644	2,988
Cambridge Village (part)	1,146	1,229	1,276	1,270
Whitehall Town	5,256	4,757	4,794	4,427
Whitehall Village	4,457	4,016	3,764	3,241

Table 4b. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR YEARS 1950-1980 FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970-1980
Argyle Town	5.4	27.2	17.9
Argyle Village	1.1	10.4	-18.4
Cambridge Town	2.7	5.7	8.6
Cambridge Village (part)	-4.9	-5.0	11.6
Dresden Town	-1.6	12.7	16.5
Easton Town	1.3	16.4	3.3
Greenwich Village (part)	-3.6	3.7	-15.6
Fort Ann Town	0.1	20.0	18.0
Fort Ann Village	-2.2	24.1	-9.4
Fort Edward Town	5.0	3.0	-3.6
Fort Edward Village	-1.6	-0.1	-4.6
Granville Town	-2.0	7.9	2.8
Granville Village	-3.9	2.5	-3.2
Greenwich Town	4.1	5.2	2.4
Greenwich Village (part)	3.4	-9.4	-4.8
Hampton Town	-18.6	-1.1	20.5
Hartford Town	-16.8	32.1	24.6
Hebron Town	-9.5	18.1	6.3
Jackson Town	-7.2	18.4	30.5
Kingsbury Town	15.9	6.6	-0.7
Hudson Falls Village	7.1	2.1	-6.3
Putnam Town	-8.3	18.2	-12.6
Salem Town	4.0	3.9	1.3
Salem Village	0.8	-4.7	-6.4
White Creek Town	11.6	11.8	13.0
Cambridge Village (part)	7.2	3.8	-0.5
Whitehall Town	-9.5	0.8	-7.7
Whitehall Village	-9.9	-6.3	-13.9

In 1980, the populations of Warren and Washington counties were predominately white. Warren County's racial distribution was 99.1 percent white, 0.4 percent black, and 0.5 percent was categorized as other races, while in Washington County, 97.5 percent of the population was white, 1.7 percent was black, and 0.8 percent was other races. Approximately 0.7 percent of the Warren County residents and 1.1 percent of the Washington County population were also counted as Hispanic. The majority of Warren County's minorities resided in the City of Glens Falls or the Town of Queensbury while Washington County's minorities were centered in the Town of Fort Ann. The unusually large concentration of minorities in the Town of Fort Ann is attributable to the inmate population at the Great Meadows Correctional Facility. Tables 5a and 5b below present the 1980 population counts by race for Warren and Washington counties and the county subdivisions.

Table 5a. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR WARREN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Warren County	54,854	54,343	240	66	130	75
Bolton Town	1,793	1,786	1	-	-	6
Chester Town	2,909	2,890	3	1	-	15
Glens Falls City	15,897	15,678	154	26	26	13
Hague Town	766	761	-	-	2	3
Horican Town	1,082	1,078	-	-	2	2
Johnsbury Town	2,173	2,160	4	4	4	1
Lake George Town	3,394	3,373	10	1	7	3
Lake George Village	1,047	1,044	2	-	1	-
Lake Luzerne Town	2,672	2,662	-	7	1	2
Queensbury Town	18,978	18,789	63	20	80	26
Stony Creek Town	528	527	-	1	-	-
Thurman Town	852	847	3	-	1	1
Warrensburg Town	3,810	3,792	2	6	7	3

Table 5b. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Washington County	54,795	54,343	913	59	74	320
Argyle Town	2,847	2,840	-	4	2	1
Argyle Village	320	318	-	2	-	-
Cambridge Town	1,848	1,824	3	7	11	2
Cambridge Village (part)	550	539	3	I	6	1
Dresden Town	559	559	-	-	-	-
Easton Town	2,020	2,018	-	1	1	-
Greenwich Village (part)	282	282	-	-	-	-
Fort Ann Town	4,425	3,303	853	6	3	260
Fort Ann Village	509	507	1	-	-	1
Fort Edward Town	6,479	6,443	15	4	13	4
Fort Edward Village	3,561	3,543	11	-	7	-
Granville Town	5,566	5,538	5	9	8	6
Granville Village	2,696	2,689	1	2	-	4
Greenwich Town	4,276	4,254	-	4	4	14
Greenwich Village (part)	1,673	1,668	-	1	2	2
Hampton Town	559	558	-	1	-	-
Hartford Town	1,742	1,740	-	1	-	1
Hebron Town	1,288	1,283	-	-	2	3
Jackson Town	1,228	1,220	2	1	4	1
Kingsbury Town	11,660	11,610	19	11	5	15
Hudson Falls Village	7,419	7,383	11	6	4	15
Putnam Town	506	505	-	1	-	-
Salem Town	2,377	2,368	1	4	1	3
Salem Village	959	959	-	-	-	-
White Creek Town	2,988	2,954	10	3	16	5
Cambridge Village (part)	1,270	1,247	7	-	13	3
Whitehall Town	4,427	4,411	5	2	4	5
Whitehall Village	3,241	3,228	5	1	3	4

III. THE LABOR MARKET IN WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Introduction

A labor market represents the melding of people and jobs. Often the labor market is thought of as a setting where labor is available and needed. The supply side or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. The demand side of the labor market entails the labor requirements of employers. The labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others. In addition, however, there are the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers and other small-business people, who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include people under 16 years of age, all retired people, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, and discouraged jobseekers who have given up on job hunting and institutionalized persons.

A concept used to show the relationship between people in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR). The LFPR is measured by the percent of the population that is counted in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people who are 16 years old or older and 5,800 of them are either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size, character, and changes in both the total labor force and the participation rates are dependent on a number of economic, social and political factors. The most important determinants include levels and changes in technology, productivity, economic activity and market patterns, industrial and occupational composition, migration and commutation patterns, population size and demographic characteristics, skill and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Warren and Washington Counties

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Glens Falls-Hudson Falls Labor Area is an example of an LMA. It is generally defined as Warren and Washington counties. This is an integrated labor area centered on the City of Glens Falls and the Village of Lake George in Warren County and the Villages of Hudson Falls and Fort Edward in Washington County. The majority of the residents in Warren and Washington counties live and work in this urban grouping, making it a cohesive core of the labor market area.

In a broader sense, however, Warren and Washington counties are linked geographically and economically to the more extensive Capital District area to the south. The cities of Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Albany and Troy play an important part in the economic health and growth of Warren and Washington counties, a tie that has grown since the opening of the Northway (Interstate 87) two decades ago.

The interaction of the labor force and job markets in Warren and Washington counties and the Capital District can be shown in a number of population and economic statistics. Perhaps the best measure is the daily commutation of workers from their residences to their jobs. Table 6 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Warren and Washington counties.

Table 6. WORK COMMUTATION FOR WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES IN 1970

Area	Incommuting		Outcommuting	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Commuting between Warren County and:				
Total of all outside areas	6,270	100.0	3,670	100.0
Washington County	3,279	52.3	1,565	42.6
Capital District 1/	2,474	39.5	1,316	35.9
Elsewhere	517	8.2	789	21.5
Commuting between Washington County and:				
Total of all outside areas	3,411	100.0	5,734	100.0
Warren County	1,565	45.9	3,279	57.2
Capital District 1/	1,196	35.0	1,638	28.6
Elsewhere	650	19.1	817	14.2

1/ The Capital District covers the counties of Albany, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga and Schenectady. The Capital District figures are, in part, estimated.

SOURCES: "Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970," Labor Research Report No. 6, 1973, New York State Department of Labor; and "Commuting From County to County in New York State, 1970," Research Bulletin No. 40, 1975, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1970, Warren County had more workers commuting into (6,270) than out of (3,670) its borders, making it one of the few nonmetropolitan counties in New York State that experienced a net-inward commutation for employment. Although one in every five working residents of Warren County commuted to a job outside the County, a still greater inflow of workers accounted for 30 percent of the people working in the County. In fact, only one county outside of New York City had a greater proportion of "in commutation" in its county work force than did Warren County. This exceptionally high incommutation for Warren County was due to the proximity of the County's major job center, the Glens Falls-Lake George area, to Fort Edward and Hudson Falls in Washington County and to the Northway-linked "bedroom" communities in Saratoga County.

Washington County's commuting patterns were typical of nonmetropolitan counties. The net flow of commuters was outward, with the 1970 data showing 3,411 people journeying in and 5,734 traveling out for jobs. This exchange of workers occurred primarily with Warren and Saratoga counties. When the entire Warren and Washington county labor market area (LMA) was considered, there was a small net outcommutation. In 1970, a total of 4,837 people commuted to jobs outside the LMA, while 4,560 people commuted inward.

The Labor Force in Warren and Washington Counties

Changes in the labor force in Warren and Washington counties has corresponded with expansion in the counties' population over the last decade. From a total of 37,741 in 1970, the civilian labor force 1/ grew 28.2 percent over the next decade to a total of 48,399 in 1980. The highest growth periods were 1974-1975 and 1978-1980, expansion years in the base-year cycle. Washington County experienced a slightly higher growth rate (28.9 percent) over the 1970-1980 period than Warren County (27.5 percent). Table 7 shows the changes in the labor force, including component parts, for both counties for years 1970 and 1974-1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DATA FOR THE WARREN-WASHINGTON LABOR AREA, WARREN COUNTY AND WASHINGTON COUNTY FOR YEARS 1970, 1974-1980

Area and item	1970	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Warren-Washington labor market								
Labor force, total	37,741	40,439	42,639	44,942	45,512	46,306	47,550	48,399
Employment	35,811	37,539	37,818	40,101	40,762	42,252	43,578	44,126
Unemployment	1,930	2,900	4,821	4,841	4,750	4,054	3,972	4,273
Unemployment rate	5.1	7.2	11.3	10.8	10.4	8.8	8.4	8.8
Warren County								
Labor force, total	18,620	20,012	21,085	22,182	22,727	22,755	23,373	23,745
Employment	17,467	18,432	18,521	19,511	19,968	20,496	21,139	21,404
Unemployment	1,153	1,580	2,564	2,671	2,759	2,259	2,234	2,341
Unemployment rate	6.2	7.9	12.2	12.0	12.1	9.9	9.6	9.9
Washington County								
Labor force, total	19,121	20,427	21,554	22,761	22,785	23,552	24,177	24,654
Employment	18,344	19,107	19,297	20,591	20,794	21,757	22,439	22,722
Unemployment	777	1,320	2,257	2,170	1,991	1,795	1,738	1,932
Unemployment rate	4.1	6.5	10.5	9.5	8.7	7.6	7.2	7.8

SOURCES: 1970 data from 1970 Census, PC(1)-34, New York, Table 121. 1974 to 1980 data from annual "Civilian Labor Force Data--New York State and Selected Areas," New York State Department of Labor.

A significant portion of the growth in Warren-Washington labor force during the 1970's was attributable to increases in population. During this period, however, the proportion of the working-age population in the labor force also increased. The labor force participation rate (LFPR) in the two-county area rose from 55.0 percent in 1970 to 58.1 percent in 1980. In

1/ The civilian labor force includes both the employed and the unemployed, but does not include military personnel.

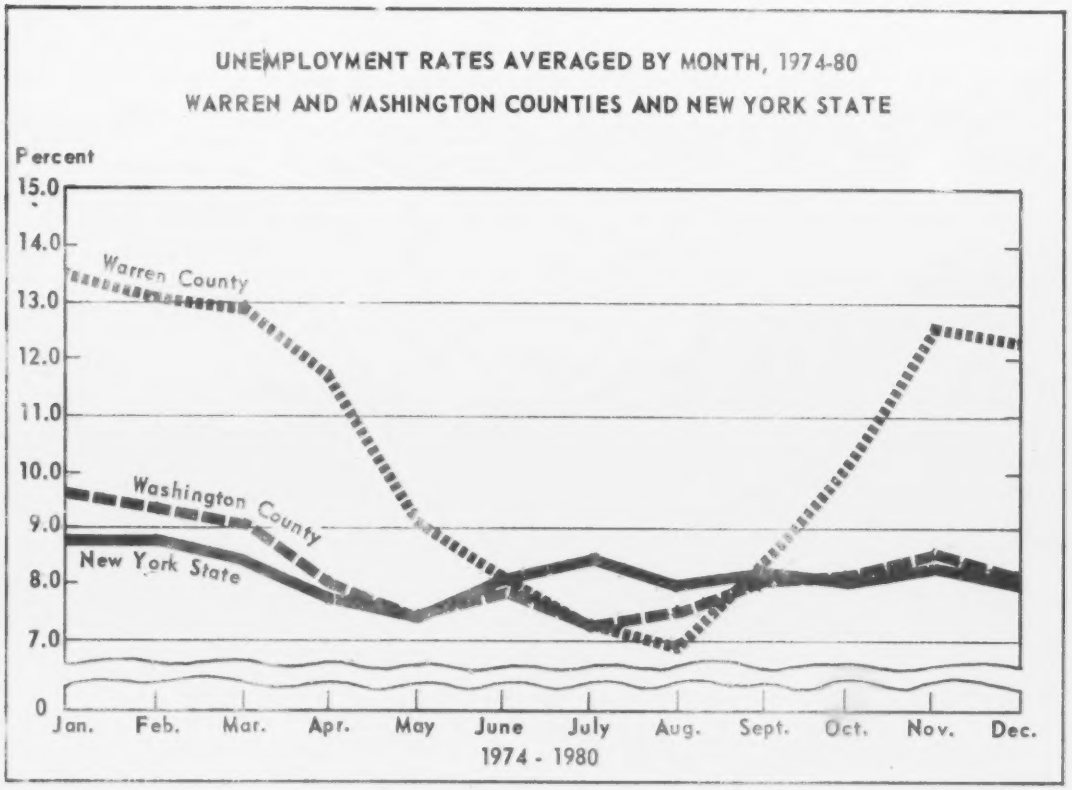
Warren County, the participation rate increased from 55.7 percent to 57.0, while in Washington County, the LFPR increased from 54.2 percent to 59.3 percent [2/]. As in other areas of the State and nation, the LFPR increases in Warren and Washington counties occurred while there were slight declines in the rates for males and offsetting increases in the female rates.

In recent years, the labor force has expanded more rapidly than job opportunities. Unemployment has fluctuated over the decade in response to changes in the business cycle, but there has been a general trend of increasing unemployment during the 1970's. The unemployment rate in the Warren-Washington counties area stood at 5.1 percent when the 1970 Census was taken. It rose to a peak of 11.3 percent in 1975, and then gradually declined to 8.4 percent in 1979. In 1980 the area jobless rate rose again slightly to 8.8 percent and has continued to climb moderately in early 1981. Statistics for the combined area, however, are an average of the counties' data and often are not representative of the individual counties. The unemployment situation in Warren County has differed from that in Washington County. Washington County's jobless rate averaged 8.3 percent over the 1974-1980 period, a rate similar to the statewide average of 8.2 percent for the same period. Meanwhile, Warren County's rate averaged 10.5 percent during the 1974-1980 period. Although the data are not sufficient for making definitive conclusions, the trends appear to indicate that Washington County's economy recovers faster from recessions than Warren County's. The national recession hit both Warren and Washington counties harder in 1975 than it did the State as a whole, but Washington County's jobless rate recovered in 1976 and 1977 while unemployment remained at peak levels in Warren County. Not until 1978 did Warren County's economy move onto a recovery path and regain momentum.

While the changes in the unemployment rates of Warren and Washington counties follow changes in the State rate over the business cycle, there are marked seasonal differences. For the period 1974 to 1980, the average monthly unemployment rate for New York State ranged from a low of 7.5 percent in May to a high of 8.9 percent in the January and February months. The rate during the peak months of unemployment was only one-fifth larger than the lowest rate during the year. Washington County's unemployment rate increased almost one-third from 7.5 percent during spring months to 9.7 percent during winter months. Warren County's unemployment rate, on the other hand, demonstrated unusual seasonality by nearly doubling the average lowest summer month rate of 7.0 percent to an average monthly winter high of 13.6 percent. Graph A presents the seasonal trends in average unemployment rates by month in Warren and Washington counties and New York State for the period 1974 to 1980.

2/ The 1970 LFPR is calculated directly from Table 121, 1970 Census, PC(1)-34. The 1980 Census data is not yet available for age groups. The all-age totals are available, however, to which the age distribution proportions derived from the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory data are applied; the resulting working age (16 years old and older) population is used as the base to calculate the 1980 labor force participation rates.

GRAPH A



The significant differences between the seasonal unemployment rates of Warren and Washington counties is explained by their dissimilar industrial compositions. The highly-seasonal tourist industry, a primary component of Warren County's economy, accounts for an average annual employment of nearly 3,650 in 1979, or 18 percent of the private sector total. 3/ Statewide the tourism industry employs less than 10 percent of private-sector workers; in Washington County, the proportion is less than 5 percent. Furthermore, during summer months Warren County tourism employment climbs to 27-29 percent of total private employment in the County and then declines to 14-16 percent in winter. In 1980, this seasonal swing in Warren County tourism employment exceeded 3,800 workers, accounting for over 85 percent of the seasonal change in all private employment in the County.

3/ The tourism industry is based on a grouping of industries classified as the "tourism and recreation businesses" by the New York State Department of Commerce. It includes, among other businesses, hotels and other lodging places, amusement and recreation services, commercial sports, car rentals, theaters, gift shops, sporting goods stores, eating and drinking establishments, gas stations, travel services, bus terminals, and other transportation businesses. Figures used are for covered employment.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in Warren-Washington Counties

The industrial compositions of Warren and Washington counties combine to give the two-county labor market area a relatively broad range of economic activity. Table 8 provides the industrial percent distribution of the nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Warren-Washington counties labor market area, and compares these figures to statewide and national percentages.

Table 8. INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION PERCENTAGES OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE WARREN-WASHINGTON AREA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES, 1978 - 1980 AVERAGES

Industrial sector	Warren-Washington labor area	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	27.5	20.7	23.2
Durable goods, total	14.0	10.6	13.5
Lumber and furniture	3.0	0.5	1.4
Stone, clay and glass	1.1	0.6	0.8
Primary and fabricated metals	0.1	2.0	3.2
Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment	1.8	3.5	5.0
Electrical machinery and instruments	8.0	4.0	3.1
Nondurable goods, total	13.5	10.1	9.7
Apparel and textiles	2.7	3.0	2.4
Paper	7.2	0.7	0.8
Food, tobacco, and printing and publishing	1.2	3.5	3.4
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber and miscellaneous manufacturing	2.4	2.9	3.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	72.5	79.3	76.8
Construction	3.1	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.6	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	21.2	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.9	8.5	5.5
Services and miscellaneous non-manufacturing	19.1	23.0	20.2
Government	20.3	18.4	17.9

SOURCE: United States data are from the U.S. Labor Department's Monthly Labor Review, October 1980 and April 1981.

The economy in the Warren and Washington counties labor area is similar to the economies of the State and nation insofar as the nonmanufacturing industries are the primary and most dynamic sector of the economy, but manufacturing has greater significance in the area then it has in the State or nation.

The Basic Economic Sectors in the Warren-Washington Counties Labor Area

A local economy, such as the Warren-Washington counties labor market area, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The economic base of the Warren-Washington counties area includes manufacturing in general, with particular specialization in lumber and furniture, stone, clay and glass, electrical machinery, instruments, and paper products. Among nonmanufacturing industries the economic base includes certain trade and service sectors, particularly those in the tourist industry, and government services.

Generalizing about the principal industries in the Warren-Washington counties area tends to overlook the substantial differences in the economic bases of the individual counties. Table 9 below reveals these differences through a comparison of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the counties.

Table 9. EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY
FOR WARREN COUNTY, WASHINGTON COUNTY,
NEW YORK STATE, AND THE NATION
AVERACED FOR THE PERIOD 1978-80

Industry categories	Percent of total nonagricultural employment by industry			
	Warren County	Washington County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	18.7	42.1	20.7	23.2
Durable goods, total	5.8	27.6	10.6	13.5
Lumber and furniture	2.0	4.6*	0.5	1.4
Stone, clay and glass	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.8
Primary and fabricated metals	0.2	0.1	2.0	3.2
Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment	1.0	3.0	3.5	5.0
Electrical machinery and instruments	1.9	18.3*	4.0	3.1

Table 9. (continued)

Industry categories	Percent of total nonagricultural employment by industry			
	Warren County	Washington County	New York State	United States
Nondurable goods, total	12.9	14.5	10.1	9.7
Apparel and textiles	3.8*	1.0	3.0	2.4
Paper	4.6*	11.4*	0.7	0.8
Food, tobacco, and printing and publishing	1.6	0.5	3.5	3.4
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber and miscellaneous mfg.	2.9	1.6	2.9	3.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	81.3	57.9	79.3	76.8
Construction	2.9	3.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.2	2.5	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	26.7*	11.8	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	7.0	1.4	8.5	5.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmfg.	25.0*	10.5	23.0	20.2
Government	15.5	28.3*	18.4	17.9

* Indicates an industry included in the economic base.

Table 9 also presents the employment distribution by industry for New York State and the nation. Comparison of county distributions with State and national proportions indicate that the economic base of Washington County includes government and industries producing electrical machinery and instruments, lumber and furniture, and paper products, while the economic base in Warren County consists of wholesale and retail trade, services, and industries producing paper, apparel, and textiles. In Washington County the manufacturing sector as a whole accounts for a larger share of total nonagricultural employment than in Warren County, the State, or the nation. Nonmanufacturing, primarily industries associated with tourism, travel, and recreation, dominates the economy of Warren County.

Changes in the Economic Base of the Warren-Washington Counties Labor Market Area

The economic base of the Warren-Washington counties area has undergone significant changes in recent years. Most of these changes parallel trends for the entire State and nation, although there are some noteable differences. Table 11 below shows industrial shifts occurring in nonfarm employment in the Warren-Washington counties area between the periods 1970-1972 and 1978-1980.

Table 10. CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN WARREN-WASHINGTON AREA BETWEEN 1970-1972 AND 1978-1980

Industrial sectors	1970-1972 average		1978-1980 average		Change from 1970-1972 average to 1978-1980 average	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nonagricultural employment, total	33,952	100.0	38,684	100.0	4,732	13.9
Manufacturing, total	11,211	33.0	10,625	27.5	-586	-5.2
Durable goods, total	4,730	13.9	5,402	14.0	672	14.2
Lumber and furniture	973	2.9	1,153	3.0	180	18.5
Stone, clay, and glass	497	1.5	419	1.1	-78	-15.7
Primary and fabricated metals	39	0.1	50	0.1	11	28.2
Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment	567	1.7	677	1.8	110	19.4
Electrical machinery and instruments	2,655	7.8	3,103	8.0	448	16.9
Nondurable goods, total	6,492	19.1	5,223	13.5	-1,269	-19.5
Apparel and textiles	1,736	5.1	1,068	2.8	-668	-38.5
Paper	3,148	9.3	2,769	7.2	-379	-12.0
Food, tobacco, and printing and publishing	471	1.4	453	1.2	-18	-3.8
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber and miscellaneous mfg.	1,136	3.4	935	2.4	-201	-17.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	22,741	67.0	28,059	72.5	5,318	23.4
Construction	1,281	3.8	1,184	3.0	-97	-7.6
Transportation, communication and public utilities	1,453	4.3	1,385	3.6	-68	-4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	6,612	19.5	8,183	21.2	1,571	23.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,608	4.7	1,907	4.9	299	18.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmfg.	5,621	16.6	7,555	19.5	1,934	34.4
Government	6,165	18.2	7,846	20.3	1,681	27.3

Manufacturing employment is declining in importance in the Warren-Washington counties area, as it is in the State and nation. The expanding sectors include trade, services and government. Within manufacturing, the decline can be attributed to nondurable-goods industries, particularly apparel, textiles, paper, and chemicals. In contrast, the durable-goods sector has maintained its proportionate share in the Warren-Washington area, with modest employment gains for lumber, nonelectrical machinery, and instruments.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area are the result of fluctuations at three levels--the national economy, individual or related industries, and economic, social, and political changes in the local labor area. These three factors can impact on employment in each industry in the Warren-Washington counties area. The effects of these factors on employment in each industry are shown in Table 11 below. The total of the component shares of change equals the percent change in employment in each industry.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGE IN WARREN-WASHINGTON INDUSTRIES' EMPLOYMENT FROM 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980

Industrial sectors	Percent change in employment in Warren-Washington counties	Share of the change attributable to:		
		Percent change in total national employment	Percent change in national employment of industry	Percent change resulting from local factors in Warren-Washington counties
Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment	13.9	23.9	-	-10.0
Manufacturing, total	-5.2	23.9	-15.4	-13.7
Durable goods	14.2	23.9	-10.3	0.6
Lumber and furniture	18.5	23.9	-16.0	10.6
Stone, clay, and glass	-15.7	23.9	-18.2	-21.4
Primary and fabricated metals	28.2	23.9	-19.0	23.3
Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment	19.4	23.9	-4.3	-0.2
Electrical machinery and instruments	16.9	23.9	-4.8	-2.2
Nondurable goods, total	-19.5	23.9	-22.1	-21.3
Apparel and textiles	-38.5	23.9	-29.8	-32.6
Paper	-12.0	23.9	-22.8	-13.1
Food, tobacco, and printing and publishing	-3.8	23.9	-20.6	-7.1
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and miscellaneous manufacturing	-17.7	23.9	-15.9	-25.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	23.4	23.9	5.5	-6.0
Construction	-7.6	23.9	-6.0	-25.5
Transportation, communication and utilities	-4.7	23.9	-11.4	-17.2
Wholesale and retail trade	23.8	23.9	6.4	-6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18.6	23.9	7.3	-12.6
Service and miscellaneous manufacturing	34.4	23.9	19.9	-9.4
Government	27.3	23.9	-0.7	4.1

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increase in demand for all goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent then, any change in the local employment of an industry other than an increase of 23.9 percent is attributable to factors peculiar to national changes in employment within an industry or to local factors affecting area employment within the industry. Table 11 points out, for example, that the 5.2 percent reduction in the manufacturing employment in the Warren-Washington counties area was the result of the growth in the national economy partially offsetting a national trend of decreasing manufacturing employment and additional limiting factors in the local area. A similar reasoning explains the changes in employment involved in the manufacture of nondurable goods. Employment in industries manufacturing durable goods, however, experienced a net gain over the period even though national employment in durable-goods manufacturing declined. Nonmanufacturing employment grew at nearly the same rate as the national economy during the period due to the effects of a 5.6 percent increase in the national manufacturing employment countering local factors which would have depressed the nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 6.0 percent.

In summary, while most nonmanufacturing sectors have grown in the Warren-Washington counties area during the period, this growth is commensurate with the gains in the industry nationwide and the national economy as a whole. In contrast, the positive influence of local factors was concentrated in a select group of manufacturing industries, in particular lumber, instruments, food, and rubber.

Stability of the Labor Market in the Warren-Washington Counties Area

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables acting on the supply and demand for labor. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment, as mentioned above, labor turnover, industrial conflict, and industrial expansion or decline.

Labor turnover rates measure the number of accessions, such as new hires, and recalls, and the number of separations, such as quits and layoffs, per 100 employees. Available only for manufacturing, labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions and separations are indicative of worker movement both into and out of each industry.

Table 12 below gives the average monthly turnover rates for both the Warren-Washington counties area and the State for the period from May 1980 to April 1981.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING FOR NEW YORK STATE AND THE WARREN-WASHINGTON COUNTIES AREA MAY 1980 TO APRIL 1981

Turnover component	New York State	Warren-Washington
Accession rates per 100 employees		
Total	3.6	3.1
New hires	1.9	1.2
Recalls	1.4	1.5
Separation rates per 100 employees		
Total	3.7	3.4
Quits	1.1	0.6
Layoffs	1.9	2.0

During the 12-month period of May 1980 to April 1981, the turnover rate in the Warren-Washington counties area was lower than that of New York State. With regard to both the accessions and separations the Warren-Washington counties' rates were less than their statewide counterparts. In this case, the rate in which new hires were added to manufacturing payrolls in the Warren-Washington counties area was lower than the rate for the State. The separation rate was also somewhat lower in the Warren-Washington counties area than statewide primarily because the quit rate was significantly lower in the Warren-Washington counties area.

Summary of Labor Market Information

The economy of the Warren-Washington counties area has continued to grow during the last decade. While State employment has remained relatively constant since the late 1960's, the number of jobs in the Warren-Washington counties area has increased moderately. During the period 1970 to 1980, nonagricultural employment in the area increased from 34,200 to 39,400, a 15 percent increase.

When examined separately, the economies of Warren and Washington counties are quite dissimilar. Washington County depends heavily on manufacturing with nearly half its work force engaged in the production of goods. By comparison, a relatively small proportion of Warren County's work force is employed in manufacturing. Tourism is the key to Warren County's economy. The differences in the industrial basis of these counties has resulted in contrasting economic characteristics. Warren County experiences significant seasonal fluctuations in total employment and employment by industry while Washington County's employment levels are relatively stable. These seasonal differences impact on many aspects of the labor force including unemployment, commutation patterns, and labor turnover rates.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Warren and Washington counties.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 13 presents personal income by source for 1974 and 1977; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 3-year span. In 1977, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for approximately two-thirds of total personal income in Warren and Washington counties. Transfer payments provided an additional 18.2 percent in Warren County and 19.3 percent in Washington County; property income contributed 15.4 percent in Warren County and 11.9 percent in Washington County.

Table 13. PERSONAL INCOME OF WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974 - 1977

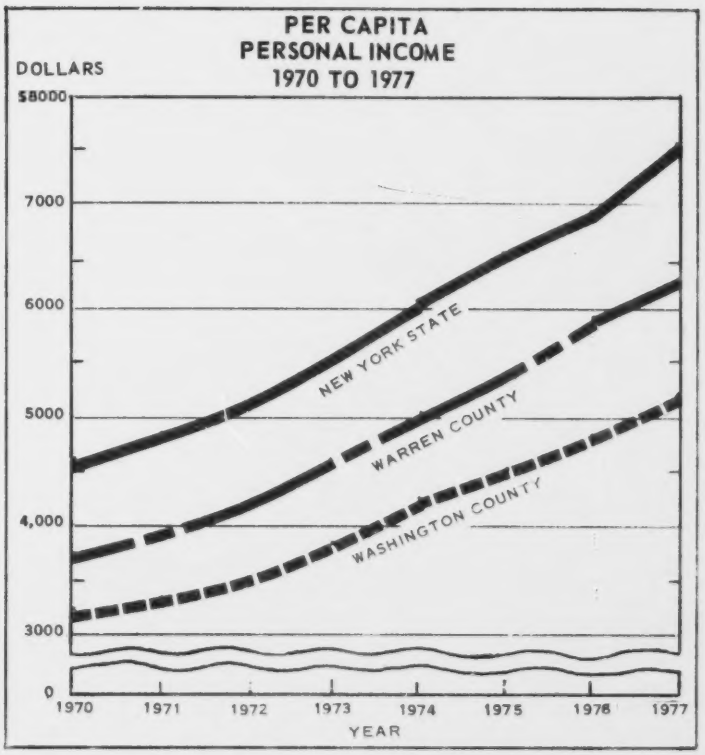
($ millions)

Category	1974	1977	Change 1974-1977		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1977
Warren County						
Total personal income	$253.7	$336.7	83.0	32.7	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	170.0	223.5	53.5	31.5	67.0	66.4
Property income	40.4	52.0	11.6	28.7	15.9	15.4
Transfer payments	43.3	61.2	17.9	41.3	17.1	18.2
Washington County						
Total personal income	241.4	288.9	47.5	19.7	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	174.5	198.8	24.3	13.9	72.3	69.8
Property income	29.7	34.5	4.8	16.2	12.3	11.9
Transfer payments	37.2	55.7	18.5	49.7	15.4	19.3

Between 1970 and 1977, personal income in Warren County increased 80 percent, from $186.4 to $336.7 million. During the same period, in Washington County, total personal income rose 70 percent from $169.7 to $288.9 million.

Warren County ranked 21st among all 62 counties in the State in 1977 with a per capita income of $6,330; Washington County ranked 51st with a per capita income in 1977 of $5,217. From 1970-1977 Warren County's per capita income grew 69 percent while Washington County's increased 63 percent. Graph B presents the growth trends in per capita personal income for Warren and Washington counties and New York State for the period 1970-1977.

GRAPH B



In 1977, manufacturing was the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in both counties, accounting for almost half such income in Washington County. Services and wholesale and retail trade were next in importance in Warren County while in Washington County government (led by the State-operated Great Meadows Correctional Facility) was in second place--but of minimal importance. Farming generated a significant share of income in Washington County but contributed a negligible amount to the Warren County economy. Table 14 presents 1977 labor and proprietors' income, by industry, for Warren and Washington counties and Graph C illustrates the proportion of labor and proprietors' income of each county attributed to each industry. 4/

4/ See Appendix B for comparison of Labor and Proprietors' Income by industry in Warren and Washington counties and New York State.

Table 14. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1977
WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

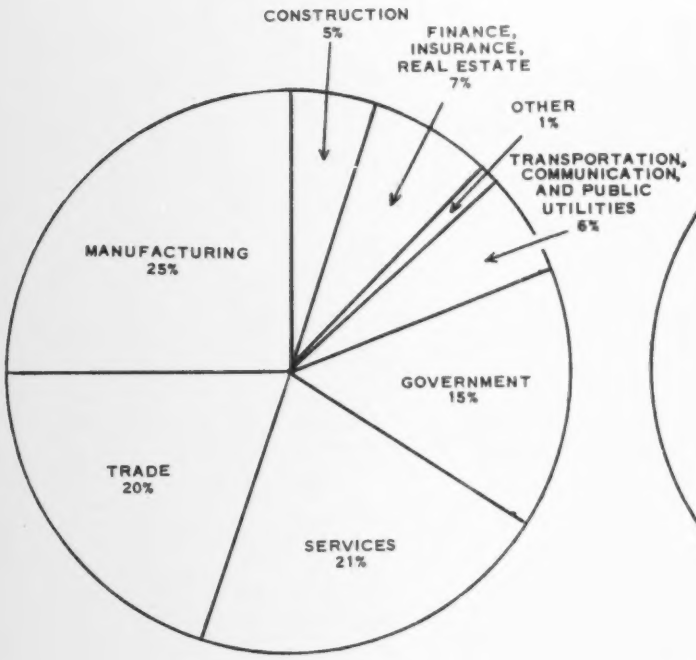
($ millions)

Industry	Warren County	Washington County
Total	$259.5	$187.3
Manufacturing	65.8	88.3
Contract construction	12.5	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	53.1	16.4
Services	54.5	14.5
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.7	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17.2	2.8
Farm	0.3	9.0
Other	2.5	0.7
Government	37.9	41.2

GRAPH C

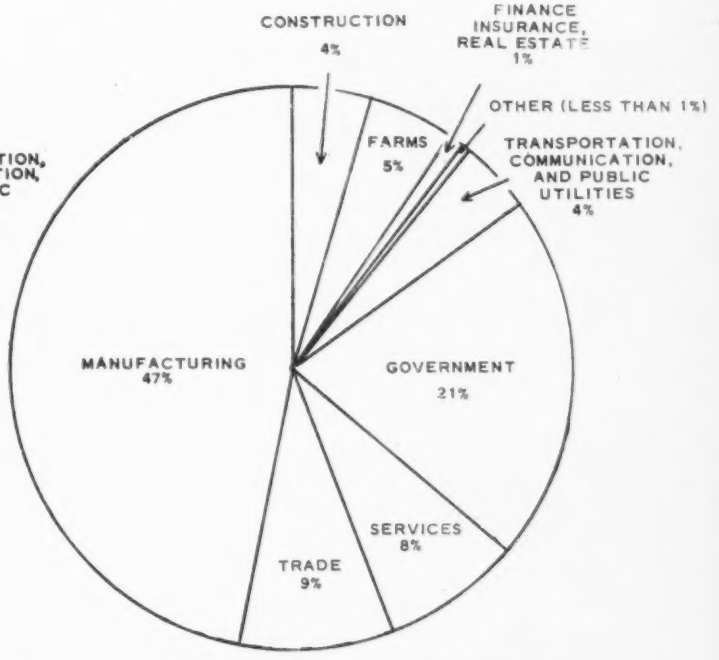
DISTRIBUTION OF 1977 LABOR AND PROPRIETORS, INCOME BY INDUSTRY, WARREN & WASHINGTON COUNTIES

WARREN COUNTY



NOTE: FOR WARREN COUNTY THE "OTHER" CATEGORY INCLUDES FARMING AND MINING.

WASHINGTON COUNTY



NOTE: BECAUSE AGRICULTURE IS MORE IMPORTANT TO WASHINGTON COUNTY, FARMING IS SHOWN SEPARATELY AND IS NOT INCLUDED IN "OTHER".

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Warren County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1979 was in transportation industries, the lowest in trade. As in Warren County, transportation industries in Washington County were the highest paying. However, service industries were the lowest paying in Washington County. Tables 16a and 16b present annual average weekly wages paid in Warren and Washington counties between 1975 and 1979 by selected industrial classification. The averages are derived from data on firms covered by unemployment insurance.

Table 15a. WARREN COUNTY: AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID, 1975-1979
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Contract construction	$223	$195	$236	$164	$180
Manufacturing	208	224	243	274	287
Transportation and public utilities	243	266	276	304	345
Trade	129	135	140	150	159
Finance, insurance, and real estate	164	171	175	187	201
Services	133	138	146	168	179

Table 15b. WASHINGTON COUNTY: AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID, 1975-1979
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Contract construction	$206	$208	$229	$290	$276
Manufacturing	210	230	249	277	294
Transportation and public utilities	246	272	290	319	358
Trade	123	130	127	133	149
Finance, insurance, and real estate	143	151	156	163	162
Services	108	111	122	116	124

Comparison of the data in the two preceding tables shows that for most industries the average weekly wage was greater in Warren than in Washington County. This is consistent with the fact that Warren County's per capita income is higher. Furthermore, this wage comparison helps explain why transfer payments account for a larger share of total personal income in Washington than in Warren County.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs. Table 17 presents the 1981 OMB poverty guidelines and USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Warren and Washington counties. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in each county expected to fall within OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 16. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING INCOME STANDARD LEVEL BY FAMILY SIZE FOR WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	4,310	5,690	7,070	8,450	8,830	11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,130	5,130	7,040	8,690	10,250	11,990
85 percent LLSIL	3,800	6,230	8,550	10,560	12,460	14,570
100 percent LLSIL	4,470	7,330	10,060	12,420	14,660	17,140

Table 17. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN WARREN-WASHINGTON COUNTIES WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

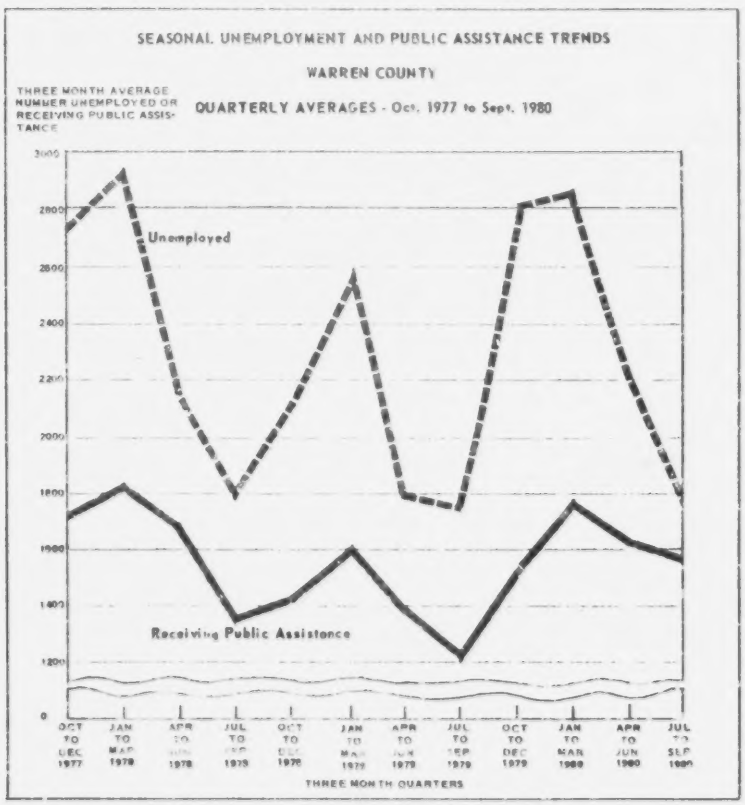
Income level	Warren County	Washington County
Poverty level income	4,900	4,500
70 percent LLSIL	7,088	6,460
85 percent LLSIL	11,273	10,353
100 percent LLSIL	14,550	13,266

V. Social Statistics

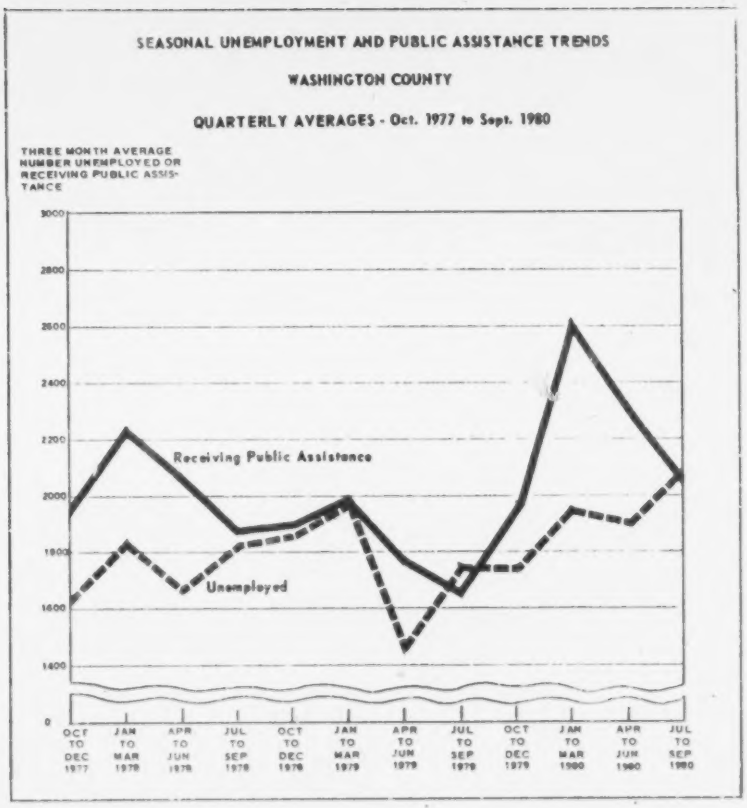
Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped. In Warren County, public assistance recipients averaged 1,631 per month during Fiscal Year 1980. Washington County's Department of Social Services served 2,234 persons per month during the same period. During Fiscal Year 1980 approximately 83.5 percent of the public assistance recipients in Warren County received Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC), 9.0 percent received Home Relief benefits, 7.4 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families and Adults. Washington County's Fiscal Year 1980 client distribution differed slightly from Warren County's, and was as follows: 75.1 percent received AFDC, 12.0 percent received Home Relief; and 12.9 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families and Adults.

Social Services caseloads in both Warren and Washington counties exhibit seasonal fluctuations. The magnitude of these variations is significantly greater in Warren County due to the impact of seasonality in that County's tourist-based economy. Typically, caseloads peak in both counties during the winter quarter (January, February and March) and reach a low point between July and September. Graphs D and E present seasonal trends in the number of recipients of public assistance (PA) and of unemployment in Warren and Washington counties for the period October 1977 to September 1980. Fluctuations in the number of PA recipients in both Warren and Washington counties parallel changes in the counties' total unemployment.

GRAPH D



GRAPH E


SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
WASHINGTON COUNTY
QUARTERLY AVERAGES - Oct. 1977 to Sept. 1980
THREE MONTH AVERAGE NUMBER UNEMPLOYED OR RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
3000
2800
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
0
Receiving Public Assistance
Unemployed
OCT TO DEC 1977
JAN TO MAR 1978
APR TO JUN 1978
JUL TO SEP 1978
OCT TO DEC 1978
JAN TO MAR 1979
APR TO JUN 1979
JUL TO SEP 1979
OCT TO DEC 1979
JAN TO MAR 1980
APR TO JUN 1980
JUL TO SEP 1980

VI. Education

Enrollment Statistics

Enrollments in public and private elementary and secondary schools numbered 13,019 in Warren County and 13,018 in Washington County during the period September 1979 through June 1980. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades 5/ and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 18 below.

Table 18. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FOR WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES 1979-1980

County and public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Warren County, total	6,816	6,203	13,019
Public schools	6,277	5,791	12,068
Private schools	539	412	951
Washington County, total	6,418	6,600	13,018
Public schools	6,368	6,450	12,818
Private schools	50	150	200

Student Ethnicity

The student population in Warren County public schools was 99.2 percent white, 0.5 percent black, 0.2 percent Hispanic, and 0.2 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In Washington County, the public school enrollment was 99.7 percent white, 0.2 percent black, 0.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.1 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 19 below presents the 1979-1980 racial distribution of students in each school district in the two counties.

5/ Primary grades are defined as kindergarten through 6, secondary grade 7 through 12.

Table 19. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN 1979-1980

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, and Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Warren County, total	0.5	0.2	0.2	99.2
Bolton	-	-	-	100.0
Hadley Luzerne	-	-	-	100.0
Johnsburg	-	-	0.3	99.7
Lake George	0.4	*	0.3	99.2
North Warren	-	0.7	0.1	99.2
Queensbury	0.4	0.2	0.3	99.1
Warrensburg	-	-	-	100.0
Washington County, total	0.2	0.1	0.1	99.7
Argyle	-	-	0.4	99.6
Cambridge	0.2	-	0.9	99.0
Fort Ann	1.4	-	-	98.6
Fort Edward	0.2	-	-	99.8
Granville	*	0.3	-	99.6
Greenwich	-	0.2	-	99.9
Hartford	0.2	-	0.2	99.7
Hudson Falls	-	*	-	100.0
Putnam	-	-	-	100.0
Salem	0.1	-	-	99.9
Whitehall	0.2	-	0.1	99.7

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Washington-Warren-Hamilton-Essex counties BOCES provide programs in agriculture, health occupations, home economics, business and office skills, technical skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

College degree programs are available in a wide variety of occupational areas at the Adirondack Community College.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Warren and Washington counties, with populations less than 100,000, do not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore fall within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Both Warren and Washington counties plans provide a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OFT) are offered by Warren County in the following occupational areas:

- Accounting
- Auto mechanics/body
- Clerical
- Commercial cooking
- Data processing
- Industrial laboratory testing
- Machine trades
- Metal fabrication (assembling)
- Nursing
- Para-professional
- Printing
- Secretarial
- Tourism
- Welding

Washington County also provides classroom training and OJT in many of the same occupations but with greater emphasis on blue-collar skilled trades, as follows:

- Auto mechanics/body
- Building trades
- Cooking
- Cosmetology
- Counter/parts sales
- Dental technology
- Diesel mechanics
- Drafting
- Electrical wiring
- Heating and refrigeration
- Laboratory testing
- Machine trades
- Medical technology
- Nursing - LPN
- Secretarial
- Tractor trailer driving
- Welding

Warren and Washington counties expect to provide CETA services to 1,007 and 751 persons, respectively, during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 20.

Table 20. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Warren County	Washington County
Classroom training	182	120
On-the-job training	32	26
Work experience	494	405
Public service employment	234	157
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	65	43
Total	1,007	751

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Tables 22a and 22b present profiles of Warren and Washington counties' projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in these tables.

Table 21a. WARREN COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.9	51.9	63.9	63.1	20.8
Female	52.1	48.1	36.1	36.9	79.2
Age					
14-19	15.1	25.0	9.7	10.3	37.1
20-21	4.0	16.6	9.1	8.9	5.0
22-44	39.7	47.6	64.0	63.6	49.3
45-54	12.4	5.9	10.5	10.3	6.9
55 and over	28.8	4.9	6.7	6.9	1.7
Race					
White	99.4	98.5	95.6	95.9	96.4
Black	0.4	1.0	3.8	3.5	3.6
Hispanic	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0

Table 21b. WASHINGTON COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.9	54.0	53.7	53.0	20.0
Female	50.1	46.0	46.3	47.0	80.0
Age					
14-19	15.7	18.8	13.0	13.7	37.1
20-21	4.5	14.0	9.3	9.0	5.0
22-44	39.9	55.2	64.6	64.0	49.3
45-54	12.7	7.1	9.6	9.5	6.9
55 and over	27.2	4.9	3.5	3.8	1.7
Race					
White	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.8	94.8
Black	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	2.6
Hispanic	–	0.4	1.3	0.6	2.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

A P P E N D I X

WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Occupational Supply and Demand

During Fiscal Year 1980, 7,532 applicants registered with the Employment Service and 11,090 job openings were received, a ratio of 0.7 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 2,320 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the fiscal year.

The ratio of applicants to openings measures competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting applicants and openings for teachers (the State Job Service Office located in Warren County operates a teacher registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the ratio for the Warren/Washington County Area was calculated; this yielded 2.3 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are several jobseekers for each opening, certain planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have a competitive advantage.

Many of the occupations selected had favorable applicant/opening ratios, some of them offering relatively easy entry but associated with high turnover, as well. Among the latter occupations were: cleaner, housekeeping; dining room attendant; groundskeeper; inventory clerk; kitchen helper; scullion; waiter/waitress; yard worker; bartender; cashier; material handler; and sales clerk.

Jobs in which applicant placement was more difficult included: sales representative; laborer, stores; inspector, paper products; truck driver; operating engineer; nurse aide; stock clerk; clerk general; administrative assistant; construction worker II; administrative clerk and tractor trailer driver.

Table 22 lists job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Warren and Washington counties. Residents who registered in selected occupations with offices of the New York State Employment Service in these counties during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980 are represented in the data on applicants. The number of job openings placed with the Employment Service by employers located in Warren and Washington counties is given in the openings data. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Although Table 22 allows the reader to access the relative supply/demand of selected occupations, the data has limitations that should be taken into consideration. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, these statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Warren and Washington counties. Not all jobseekers register with the Employment Service; some secure work through private agencies, want ads, by direct contact, or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the two counties but compete for jobs within the

counties (especially for higher paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side, represented by the number of job openings received, has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Employment Service.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Employment Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying inbalances in labor supply and demand.

Table 22 gives statistics on 9 occupational groups and 62 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants were registered or 10 openings were received during the period, have been included. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered, demand by the number of job openings received.

Table 22. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES COMBINED October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available (non registry)	Active applicants at end of period (non registry)	Openings received during period (non registry)
Occupational groups			
Total /1	7,038	2,290	3,102
Professional, technical, managerial /2	564	175	187
Clerical and sales	1,472	350	566
Service	1,626	314	1,494
Farming, fishery, forestry	142	20	115
Processing	343	84	25
Machine trades	345	88	104
Bench work	313	46	190
Structural work	644	159	219
Miscellaneous	537	157	20
Selected occupations			
Accounting clerk	29	6	8
Administrative assistant	28	5	3
Administrative clerk	69	17	9
Automobile mechanic	60	20	15
Automobile-service-station attendant	28	10	10
Bartender	51	5	52
Bookkeeper I	47	11	19
Carpenter	58	18	21
Cashier II	45	8	26
Cashier-checker	98	27	28
Catheter builder	128	2	130
Cleaner, commercial or institutional	102	24	41
Cleaner, housekeeping	170	21	196
Cleaner, industrial	26	12	10
Clerk, general	280	72	30
Clerk, typist	50	20	23
Construction worker I	135	31	35
Construction worker II	89	21	10
Cook (hotel, rest.)	80	14	93
Cook, short order I	69	16	47
Counter attendant, cafeteria	16	3	5
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	73	8	66
Dining room attendant	67	3	94
Educational therapist	25	0	125
Groundskeeper, industrial/commercial	66	5	82
Guard, security	41	7	10

Table 22. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period
Hotel clerk	18	2	26
House worker, general	22	5	21
Inspector, paper products	26	8	0
Instructor, vocational training	47	2	177
Inventory clerk	41	1	61
Kitchen helper	145	19	166
Laboratory tester	27	8	8
Laborer, stores	31	10	1
Machinist apprentice	20	3	10
Management trainee	52	15	10
Manager, retail-store	36	11	8
Maintenance repairer, building	57	14	50
Material handler	104	20	75
Nurse aide	70	25	6
Nurse, school	16	1	33
Operating engineer	22	7	2
Painter	27	3	15
Receptionist	36	6	8
Sales clerk	71	10	47
Salesperson, general merchandise	59	23	22
Sales representative, general merchandise	24	5	2
Scullion	21	0	24
Secretary	67	19	28
Shipping and receiving clerk	22	6	6
Stock clerk	47	9	5
Teacher aide I	18	2	97
Teacher aide II	222	1	2,588
Teacher, mentally retarded	166	1	2,223
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	54	21	8
Truck driver, light	22	5	2
Truck driver, heavy	93	32	13
Waiter/waitress, bar	39	2	64
Waiter/waitress, formal	222	11	289
Waiter/waitress, informal	102	37	39
Welder, arc	26	6	12
Yard worker	21	5	24

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total because the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Excludes teachers and teacher aides (in education) since a high proportion of these jobs are temporary (3 days or less).

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

Table 23. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1977
WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES
AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Warren County		Washington County		New York State	
	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total
Total	$259.5	100	$187.3	100	$102,409.1	100.0
Manufacturing	65.8	25	88.3	47	23,613.7	23.1
Contract construction	12.5	5	7.8	4	3,515.1	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	53.1	20	16.4	9	16,639.7	16.2
Services	54.5	21	14.5	8	22,202.1	21.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.7	6	6.6	4	8,987.8	8.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17.2	7	2.8	1	9,778.6	9.5
Farm	0.3	1	9.0	5	350.4	0.3
Other	2.5	1	0.7	1	467.7	0.5
Government	37.9	15	41.2	22	16,854.0	16.5

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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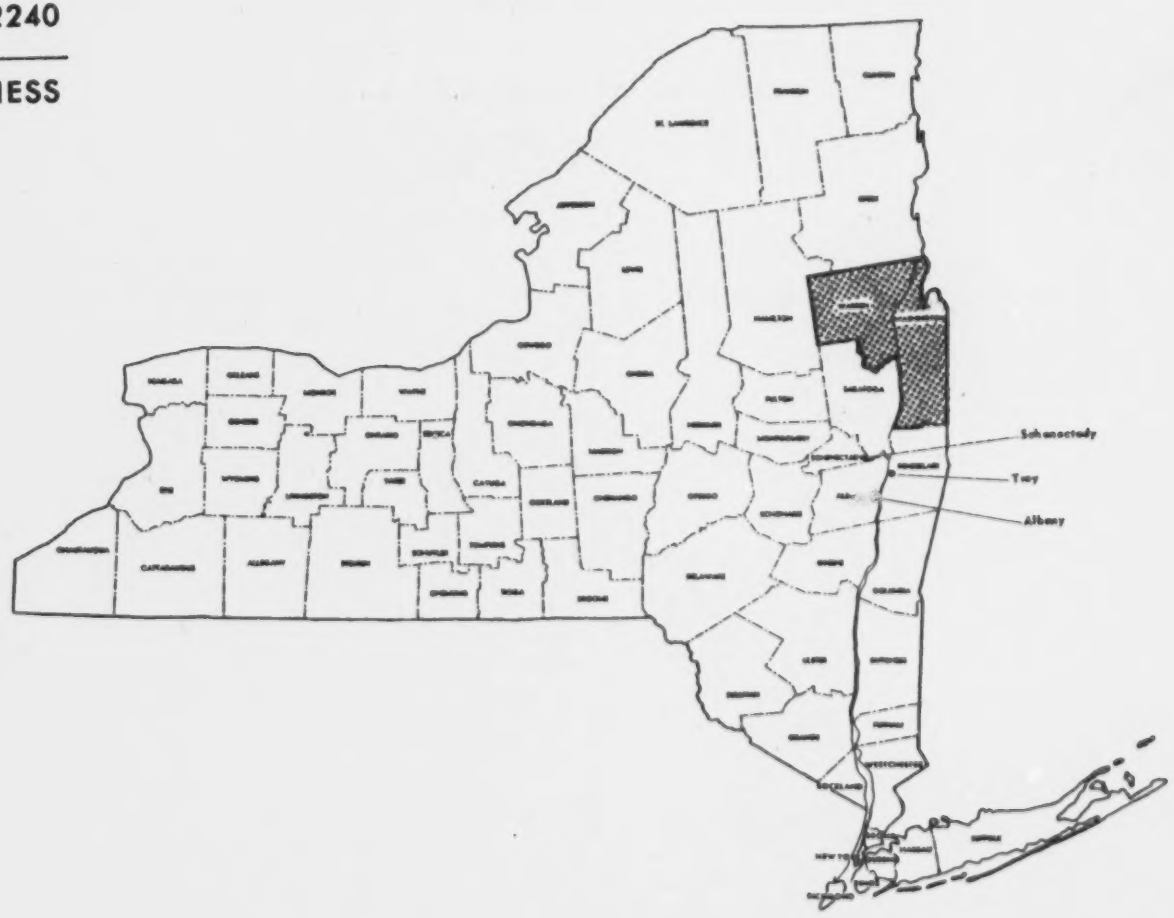

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Warrer and Washington Counties

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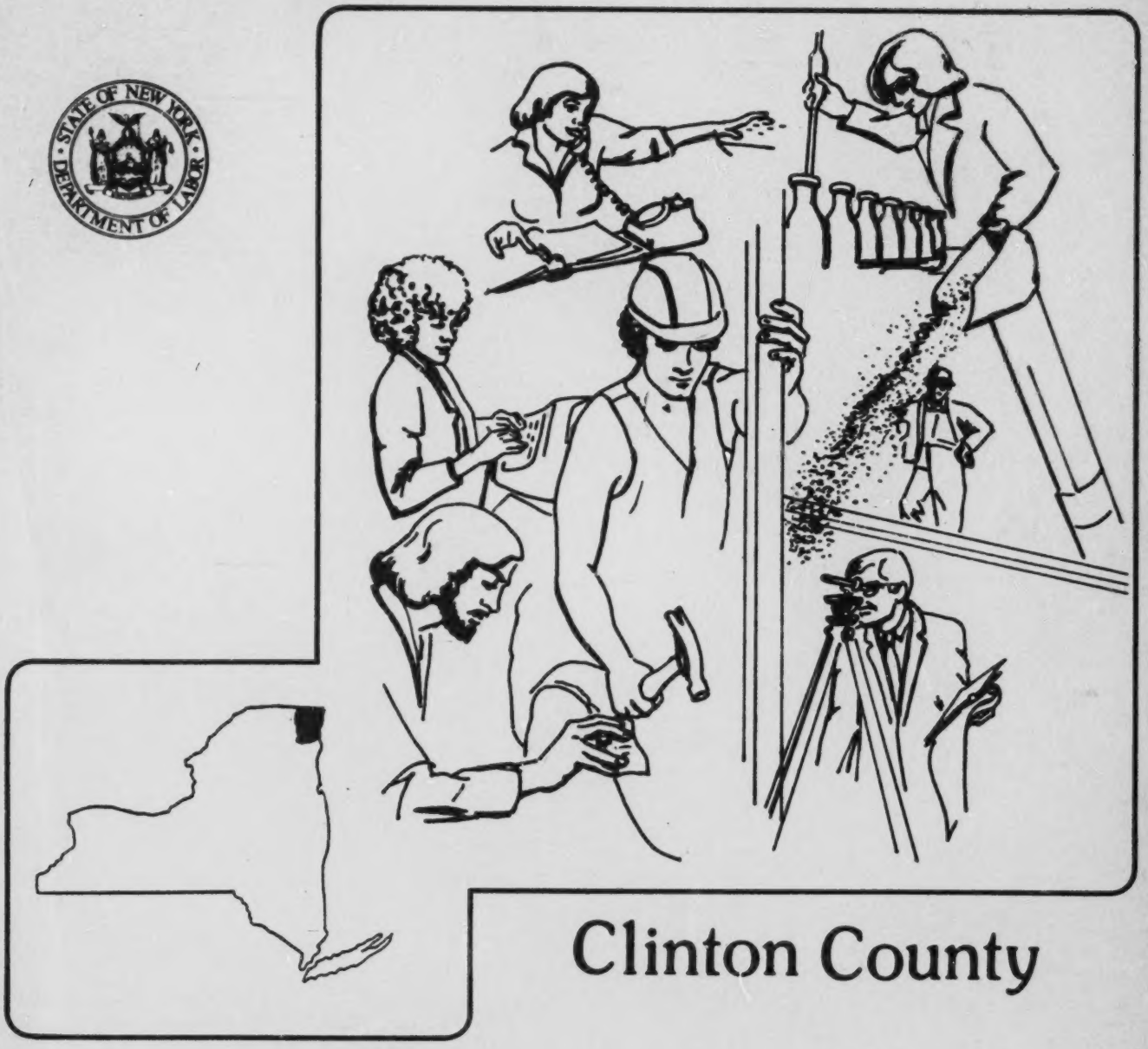
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Clinton County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

CLINTON COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Clinton County, located in the northeastern corner of New York State, borders the Canadian Province of Quebec and Lake Champlain (Map 1).

MAP 1

Clinton County is primarily rural. Approximately two-thirds of its terrain is woodlands while slightly less than one-sixth is devoted to active agriculture. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Clinton County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR CLINTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

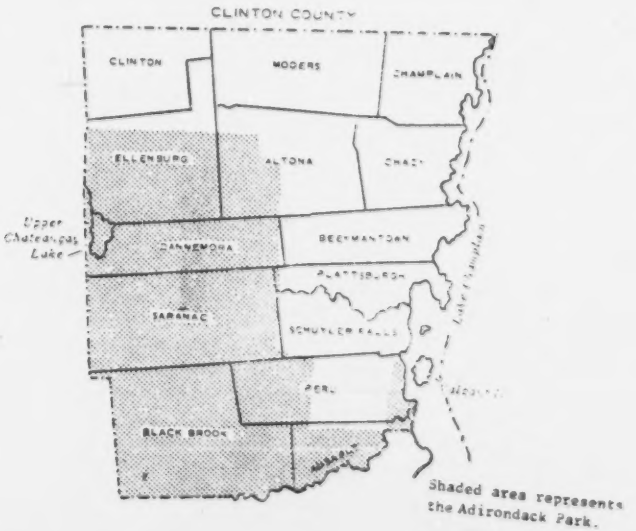
Category of use	Clinton County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,118.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	15.2	21.9
Woodlands, forest	47.9	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	18.5	17.6
Wet land	4.0	4.2
Water	7.2	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential low and other	0.6	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.7	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.3	1.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5
Inactive or under construction	4.3	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Approximately 40 percent of the County area is included in the State operated Adirondack Park (Map 2). The mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes of the Park attract large numbers of tourists to Clinton County annually. Lake Champlain, the area's focal point, is considered one of the most beautiful recreational lakes in the nation.

Regulations governing the use of state forest lands have influenced and limited the development of some regions of Clinton County. The Plattsburgh area, the major noninstitutional population concentration is located along the eastern border of the County, outside of the Adirondack Park. Interstate highway route 87, the Adirondack Northway, provides convenient access to Plattsburgh and the resort areas along Lake Champlain.

MAP 2. CLINTON COUNTY AREA INCLUDED IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK



II. Population

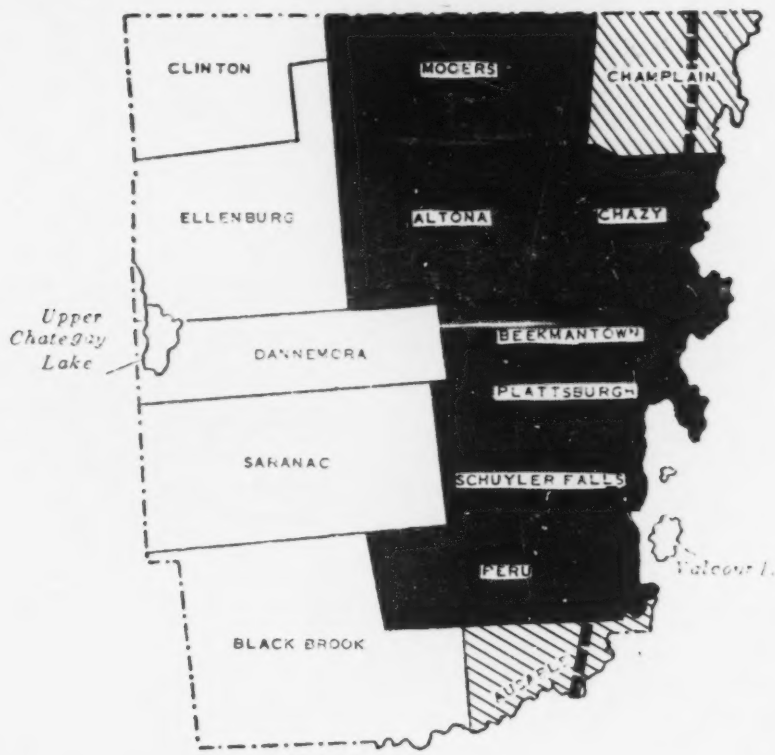
The 1980 census count of population in Clinton County was 80,750. The eastern towns bordering Lake Champlain had, for the most part, higher population densities than the towns in the western portion of the County. Plattsburgh Town was by far the most densely populated town in the County with over 300 residents per square mile. At 72 persons per square mile, the Clinton County population was far below the State average of 356 individuals per square mile. The County ranked 41st in population density among New York State's 62 counties. Map 3 illustrates the population densities of each town in Clinton County.

MAP 3
Clinton County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)

0 to 19 persons/square mile
20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

The impact of Interstate route 87 (the Northway) is evident in the 1960-1980 growth trends among towns in Clinton. The Northway, completed in the 1960's, provides an important transportation link to the Capital District. The County's greatest growth between 1960 and 1980 occurred along the course of this four-lane highway in towns bordering Lake Champlain. All five western towns in Clinton County posted population declines over the 20-year period. Map 4 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Clinton County for the 1960-1980 period.

MAP 4
Clinton County
Population Growth Trends from 1960 to 1980, By Town 1/



Interstate 87 (Northway)
Growth was faster than County averages
Growth was slower than County averages
Decreasing population

1/ The population of Plattsburgh City was used to calculate the population growth trend Plattsburgh Town.

Between 1900 and 1980, the rate of population growth in Clinton County was about half that of New York State--70.2 percent vs. 141.5 percent. Unlike the State, the population of Clinton County declined in the 1910-1920 and 1940-1950 periods. In 1970-1980, when the State population fell for the first time in this century, the County population advanced by over 10 percent. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Clinton County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND CLINTON COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Clinton County
1900	7,268,894	47,430
1910	9,113,614	48,230
1920	10,385,227	43,898
1930	12,588,066	46,687
1940	13,479,142	54,006
1950	14,830,192	53,622
1960	16,782,304	72,722
1970	18,241,391	72,934
1980	17,557,288	80,750

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND CLINTON COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Clinton County
1900-1910	25.4	1.7
1910-1920	14.0	-9.0
1920-1930	21.2	6.4
1930-1940	7.1	15.7
1940-1950	10.0	-0.7
1950-1960	13.2	35.6
1960-1970	8.7	0.3
1970-1980	-3.8	10.7

Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Clinton County subdivisions. The large population increase in the town of Plattsburgh between 1950 and 1960 was due to the installation of the Plattsburgh Air Force Base in 1954.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980 FOR CLINTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Clinton County	53,622	72,722	72,934	80,750
Altona Town	1,711	1,750	1,852	2,077
Au Sable Town	1,903	2,605	2,652	2,792
Keeseville Village (part)	1,092	1,239	1,210	1,055
Beekmantown Town	1,690	2,538	3,189	4,275
Black Brook Town	1,611	1,595	1,484	1,505
Champlain Town	5,118	5,544	5,633	5,889
Champlain Village	1,505	1,549	1,426	1,410
Rouses Point Village	2,001	2,160	2,250	2,266
Chazy Town	2,741	3,386	3,393	3,766
Clinton Town	844	796	712	685
Dannemora Town	5,614	6,141	4,719	4,717
Dannemora Village (part)	3,848	4,421	3,260	3,327
Ellenburg Town	2,098	1,945	1,775	1,751
Mooers Town	2,509	2,587	2,606	2,927
Mooers Village	496	543	536	549
Peru Town	2,348	3,110	4,312	5,352
Plattsburgh City	17,738	20,172	18,715	21,057
Plattsburgh Town	3,713	13,390	15,881	16,384
Saranac Town	2,399	4,006	3,127	3,389
Dannemora Village (part)	274	414	475	443
Schuyler Falls Town	1,585	3,157	2,884	4,184

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR CLINTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Altona Town	2.3	5.8	12.1
Au Sable Town	36.9	1.8	5.3
Keeseville Village (part)	13.5	-2.3	-12.8
Beekmantown Town	50.2	25.7	34.1
Black Brook Town	-1.0	-7.0	1.4
Champlain Town	8.3	1.6	4.5
Champlain Village	2.9	-7.9	-1.1
Rouses Point Village	7.9	4.2	0.7
Chazy Town	23.5	0.2	11.0
Clinton Town	-5.7	-10.6	-3.8
Dannemora Town	9.4	-23.2	0.0
Dannemora Village (part)	14.9	-26.3	2.1
Ellenburg Town	-7.3	-8.7	-1.4
Mooers Town	3.1	0.7	12.3
Mooers Village	9.5	-1.3	2.4
Peru Town	32.5	38.6	24.1
Plattsburgh City	13.7	-7.2	12.5
Plattsburgh Town	260.6	18.6	3.2
Saranac Town	67.0	-21.9	8.4
Dannemora Village (part)	51.1	14.7	-6.7
Schuyler Falls Town	99.2	-8.6	45.1

In 1980 whites comprised 95.3 percent of the Clinton County population, blacks accounted for 2.9 percent and all other groups made up 1.8 percent. Over half of all minority group members in the County resided in Plattsburgh City or Plattsburgh Town. Minority group military personnel at the Plattsburgh Air Force Base plus a relatively large number of minority-group students at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh accounted for the highest percentage of minority group members in both Plattsburgh City and Plattsburgh Town. The State Correctional Facility at Dannemora contained the only other heavy concentration of minority group members in Clinton County. Dannemora Town, where the prison is located, accounted for 42 percent of all County minority group members. (See Table 6.)

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR CLINTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Clinton County	76,991	2,330	179	376	874
Altona Town	2,031	1	36	5	4
Au Sable Town	2,774	4	5	7	2
Keeseville Village (part)	1,050	1	2	1	1
Beekmantown Town	4,239	24	4	4	4
Black Brook Town	1,504	-	1	-	-
Champlain Town	5,848	10	-	24	7
Champlain Village	1,405	1	-	3	1
Rouses Point Village	2,233	8	-	19	6
Chazy Town	3,751	6	2	3	4
Clinton Town	681	-	-	2	2
Dannemora Town	3,142	1,103	26	12	434
Dannemora Village (part)	1,753	1,103	26	12	433
Ellenburg Town	1,738	3	6	2	2
Mooers Town	2,910	-	10	3	4
Mooers Village	548	-	-	1	-
Peru Town	5,298	19	15	8	12
Plattsburgh City	20,329	362	31	150	185
Plattsburgh Town	15,216	776	34	152	206
Saranac Town	3,377	3	7	-	2
Dannemora Village (part)	441	-	-	-	2
Schuyler Falls Town	4,153	19	2	4	6

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Clinton County 1,435 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Clinton County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Clinton County

The resident labor force of Clinton County has been growing steadily over the last decade, as a result of increases in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and of widening participation in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
CLINTON COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	26.7	28.6	30.0	30.9	31.8	32.8	33.3
Employment	24.4	25.7	26.1	27.0	28.7	29.9	30.4
Unemployment	2.3	2.9	3.9	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.9
Unemployment rate	8.7	10.1	12.9	12.5	9.5	8.6	8.8

The labor force in Clinton County grew 24.7 percent from 1974 to 1980, for an annual average growth rate of 4.1 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The labor force in the County expanded each year of the period. Employment expansion, although more sluggish than labor force growth, was continuous.

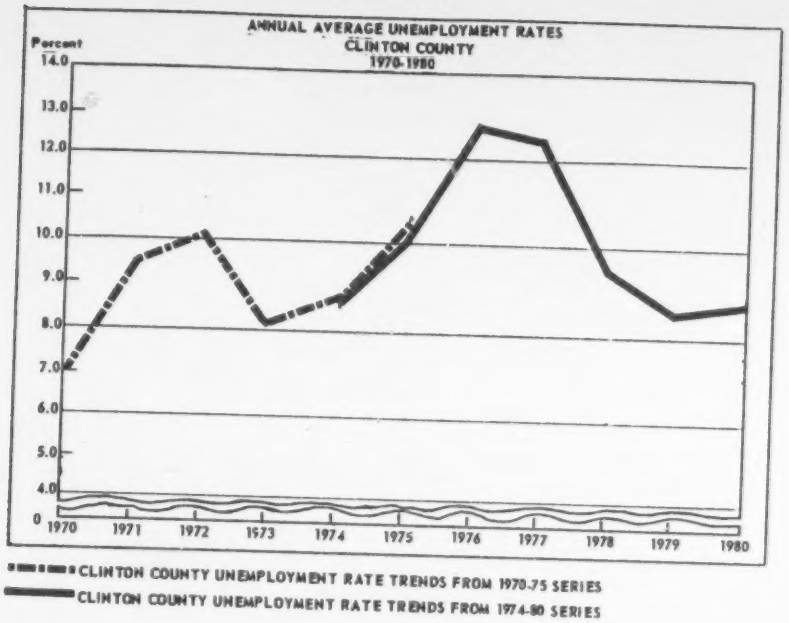
Growth in the County civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (24.4 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a widening in labor force participation. The civilian labor force participation rate rose to 52.5 percent in 1980 (up 1.8 percent from 1970). The rise in the labor force participation rate in Clinton County was caused by a major increase in the participation of women in the labor market (from 37.9 percent in 1970 to 43.8 percent in 1980) following nationwide and State trends. The labor force participation rate for men decreased to 62.8 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.2 percent from 1970), again following national and statewide trends (see Table 8).

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

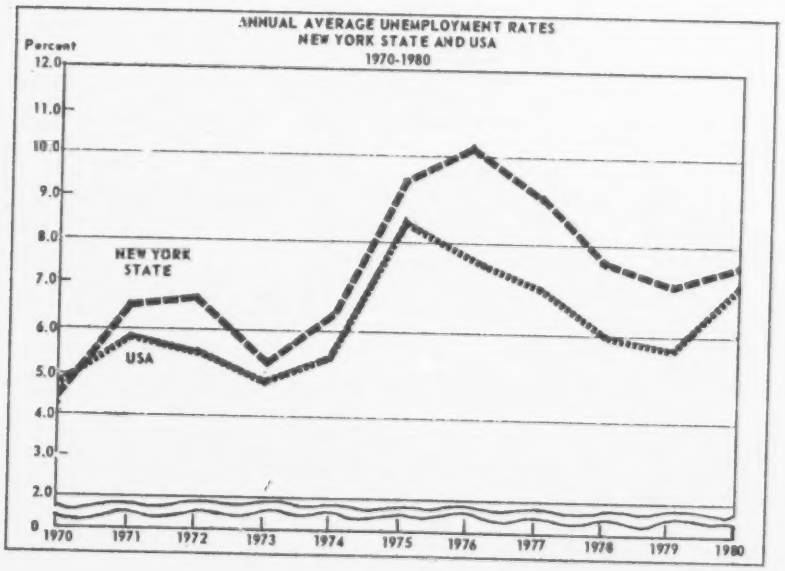
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Clinton County	
Overall	50.7	52.5	+1.8
Male	65.0	62.8	-2.2
Female	37.9	43.8	+5.9
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Clinton County's unemployment rate consistently exceeded statewide and national jobless rates during the period 1970 to 1980. Still, changes in the County rate followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rate reached a peak of 12.9 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After decreasing for three straight years, the County rate ended the period on the rise. In 1980 the County rate was 8.8 percent compared with a State rate of 7.6 percent and a national unemployment rate of 7.1 percent.

GRAPH 1a.

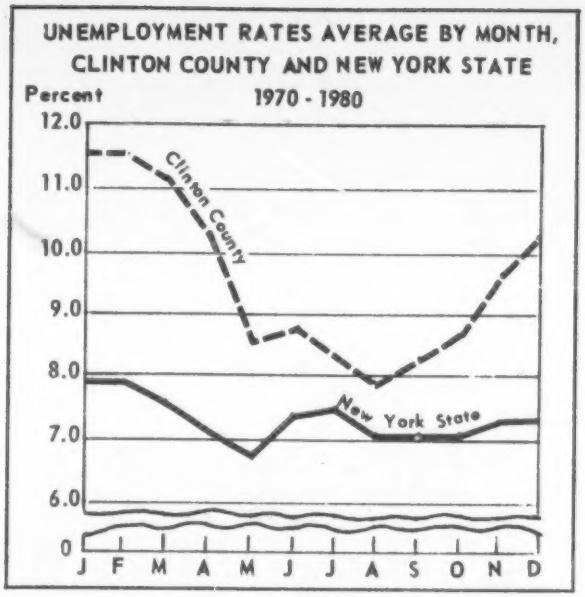


GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were more pronounced for Clinton County than for New York State. From 1970 to 1980, Clinton County's unemployment rates averaged 11.6 percent in the winter months and 7.9 percent in the summer months. The statewide monthly unemployment rate fluctuated much less, varying from a low of 6.3 percent in the summer months to a high of 7.9 percent in the winter months (see Graph 2). A substantial portion of Clinton County's seasonal unemployment was tied to changes in tourism and recreation business over the course of the year.

GRAPH 2.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Clinton County

A local economy, such as Clinton County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occrs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Clinton County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Clinton County, New York State and the nation for the period 1978-1980.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Clinton County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	17.6	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	4.5	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	13.1	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	82.4	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	3.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.9	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	22.7	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.3	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	17.0	23.0	20.2
Government	31.6	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Clinton County's principal industry is government. Government employs 31.6 percent of nonagricultural workers in the County, a proportion considerably higher than in the State and nation. Employees of the State prison facility at Dannemora and the New York State University College at Plattsburgh account for the majority of government workers. Nondurable-goods manufacturing industries, primarily paper products and chemicals, are also industries in which conditions in Clinton County favor specialization.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Clinton County

The industrial composition of Clinton County has undergone significant changes in recent years. These changes were, in general, notably different from trends for the State and nation. Table 10 presents industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Clinton County from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 AND 1978-1980
CLINTON COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	19,000	24,200	+5,200
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	16.9	17.6	+0.7
Durable goods	3.2	4.5	+1.3
Nondurable goods	13.7	13.1	-0.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	83.1	82.4	-0.7
Contract construction	4.9	3.9	-1.0
Transportation, communication and public utilities	5.8	4.9	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	18.6	22.7	+4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	2.3	-0.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.5	17.0	+0.5
Government	34.7	31.6	-3.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of employment among industries in Clinton County were opposite to nationwide trends during the period. The share of total employment in manufacturing increased in Clinton County while it decreased in the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing declined in the County but climbed for the nation. In Clinton County, within manufacturing, an increase in the share of total employment in durable goods more than offset a drop in nondurables. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing occurred in trade and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; the share of total employment in all other nonmanufacturing industries declined.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area are the results of fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuations have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN CLINTON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Clinton County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+27.1	+23.9	-	+3.2
Manufacturing, total	+32.6	+23.9	-15.5	+24.2
Durable goods	+79.8	+23.9	-10.2	+66.1
Nondurable goods	+21.6	+23.9	-22.0	+19.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	+26.1	+23.9	+5.6	-3.4
Contract construction	+1.1	+23.9	-6.0	-16.8
Transportation, communication and public utilities	+7.7	+23.9	-11.4	-4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	+55.2	+23.9	+6.5	+24.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	+12.0	+23.9	+7.4	-19.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+31.0	+23.9	+20.0	-12.9
Government	+15.7	+23.9	-0.7	-7.5

As shown in Table 11, all major sectors of Clinton County's economy grew over the period from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980. Total nonfarm employment increased 27.1 percent, with growth in individual sectors ranging from 1.1 percent in construction to 79.8 percent in durable-goods manufacturing.

The increase in total national employment resulted from an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increase in demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any percentage change in the local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: 1) factors related to national changes in employment in the industry or 2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, an expansion of 32.6 percent in Clinton County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors in the national economy and locally outweighed national trends of declining manufacturing employment. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for both durable and nondurable goods production. Nonmanufacturing employment grew at about the same rate as that of the nation during the period. A 5.6 percent increase nationwide in nonmanufacturing employment offset local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the County by 3.4 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors had a negative impact on the growth of all nonmanufacturing sectors except trade. However, the strong stimulus of growth in the national economy combined with increasing employment in some industries nearly countered the forces for contraction at the County level.

In summary, local factors as well as growth in the national economy contributed significantly to growth in manufacturing employment during the period. Increases in nonmanufacturing employment, however, were the result of growth in the national economy and in industry employment nationwide.

Labor Market Stability in Clinton County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (as mentioned above), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts and industrial expansions or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rates per 100 employees, indicate worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates for Clinton County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 18 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS CLINTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Clinton County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.1	3.6
New hires	1.8	1.9
Recalls	1.3	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	2.9	3.7
Quits	0.8	1.1
Layoffs	1.6	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 2.9 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 3.1 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for just over one-half of total separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature and followed by recalls in the ensuing months.

New hires averaged 1.8 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.3 per 100. Both rates were close to New York State averages. The overall accession rate was less than the State average.

Lower ratios for both quits and layoffs contributed to a separation rate that was well below the State average.

Industrial Conflicts: Labor market stability was not aggravated by strikes in Clinton County during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Clinton County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. The job gains (+233) directly associated with these changes outweighed job losses (-61). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Clinton County during the period are shown in Table 13.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
CLINTON COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
A. Schonbek & Co., Inc. Plattsburgh Schonbek Int. Ltd.	Addition to an existing facility	+45
Imperial Paper Co. Div. Plattsburgh Collins and Aikman Corp.	Expansion in a new building at the same location	NA
Ayerst Laboratories, Inc. Rouses Point American Home Prod. Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+50
Westra Plastics, Inc. Plattsburgh Westra Limited	New firm in an existing building	+18
Velan Valve Corp. Plattsburgh Velan Engineering Ltd.	Moved out of State	-45
Can-Am Casing, Inc. Champlain Continental Casing Ltd.	New firm in a new building	+46
Upstate Precision Mfg., Inc. Plattsburgh Precision Mfg., Inc.	Moved out of State	-16
Sheridan Company Plattsburgh Harris Corp.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	NA
Monoghan Medical Equipment Plattsburgh	New firm in a new building	+44
GSC Electronics Ltd. Champlain	Addition to an existing building	+30

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.
NA = Not available.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Clinton County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Clinton County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 72.0 percent of total personal income in Clinton County while transfer payments provided 18.4 percent and property income 9.6 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 35.8 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF CLINTON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

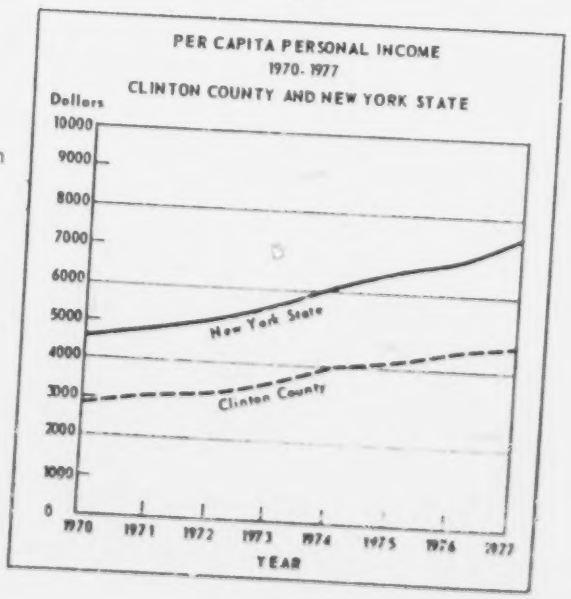
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$323.0	$438.5	$115.5	35.8	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	242.6	315.7	73.1	30.1	75.1	72.0
Property income	27.6	42.1	14.5	52.5	8.5	9.6
Transfer payments	52.8	80.7	27.9	52.8	16.4	18.4

In 1977 per capita income in Clinton County, at $4,748, ranked 58th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Clinton County grew 62.5 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Clinton County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977, per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Clinton County.

In 1978, nearly half of labor and proprietors' income in Clinton County came from government sources. This income consisted of wages and benefits paid to employees of the State University College of New York

GRAPH 3



at Plattsburgh, to employees of the New York State Correctional Facility at Dannemora, and to civilian and noncivilian personnel at the Plattsburgh Air Force Base. Other sources of labor force and proprietors' income were manufacturing and service industries, a distant second and third, respectively. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Clinton County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, CLINTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Clinton County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$287.5	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	8.9	3.1	519.5	0.5
Manufacturing	58.1	20.2	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	*	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	16.4	5.7	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	(D)	(D)	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	(D)	(D)	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	22.8	7.9	9,956.9	9.0
Services	42.4	14.8	23,928.3	21.5
Other	0.5	0.2	305.9	0.3
Government	138.4	48.1	17,757.5	16.0

* Less than $50,000.
(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Clinton County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in retail trade. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Clinton County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN CLINTON COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$ 92	$ 80	$ 99	$143	$153	$201
Mining	-	-	-	-	135	-
Contract construction	214	221	231	263	283	304
Manufacturing-durable	181	200	237	244	272	300
Manufacturing-nondurable	191	203	224	240	267	294
Transportation, communication and public utilities	241	264	287	317	335	361
Wholesale trade	181	186	191	207	224	252
Retail trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, insurance and real estate	173	189	199	214	213	218
Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public administration	266	276	281	233	280	294

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Clinton County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR CLINTON COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN CLINTON COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	9,147
70 percent LLSIL	11,446
85 percent LLSIL	14,639
100 percent LLSIL	18,784

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 3,258 Clinton County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $269,558 per month or $82.74 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 82.2 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 16.7 percent for Home Relief and 1.0 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
CLINTON COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

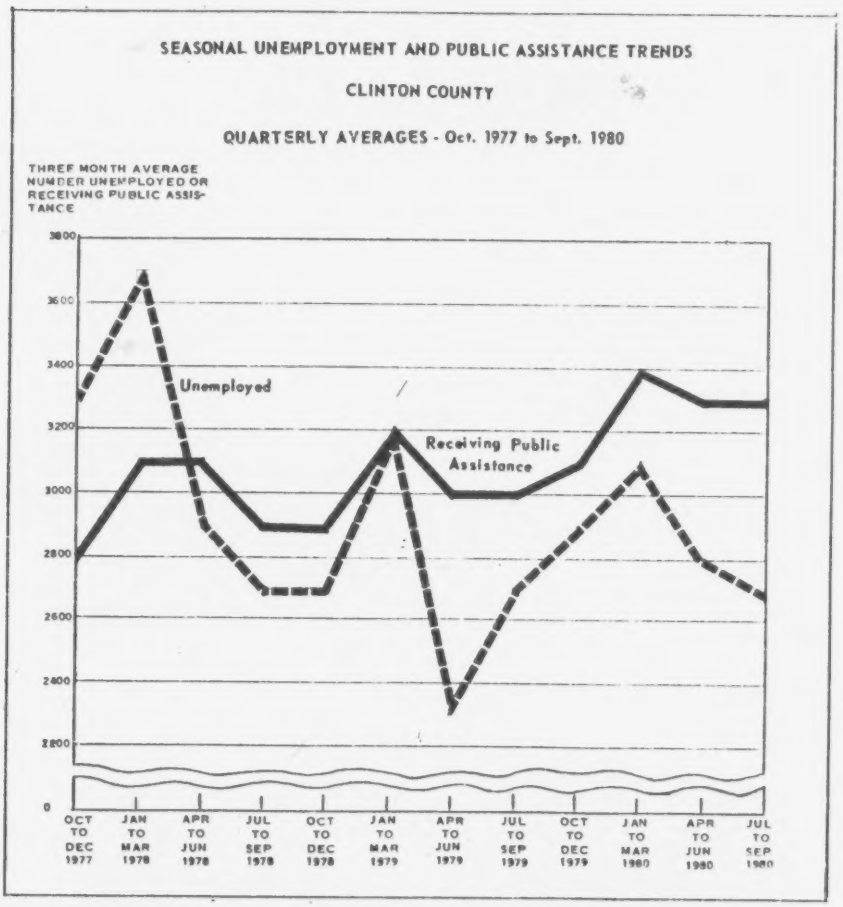
	Recipients				
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	3,019	2,521	30	4	464
November	3,038	2,536	3	5	494
December	3,207	2,645	15	5	542
1980					
January	3,363	2,702	74	13	574
February	3,298	2,720	31	2	545
March	3,425	2,790	44	2	589
April	3,407	2,771	37	1	598
May	3,264	2,705	32	0	527
June	3,300	2,711	37	2	550
July	3,326	2,747	18	1	560
August	3,276	2,704	11	2	559
September	3,169	2,578	41	2	548
12-month average	3,258	2,678	31	3	546

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Clinton County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Clinton County numbered 17,855 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools in shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN CLINTON COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Clinton County total	9,080	8,775	17,855
Public schools	7,464	7,764	15,228
Private schools	1,616	1,011	2,627

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Clinton County was 97.9 percent white, 1.4 percent black, 0.2 percent Hispanic, and 0.4 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CLINTON COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Clinton County total	1.4	0.2	0.4	97.9
Ausable Valley	0.1	0.1	0.2	99.6
Beekmantown	0.8	0.1	0.4	98.7
Chazy	0.2	0.2	0.3	99.4
Dannemora	-	-	0.3	99.7
North Eastern Clinton	0.3	0.1	0.1	99.5
Northern Adirondack	0.5	-	0.1	99.4
Peru	4.5	0.6	0.8	94.2
Plattsburg	1.9	0.2	0.9	97.1
Saranac	0.1	-	0.1	99.8

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Vocational Education

Public Education Program

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Clinton-Essex counties BOCES provides programs in agriculture, general merchandising-sales, home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Two-year college degree programs are available in a wide variety of occupational areas at the Clinton Community College while the State University of New York College at Plattsburg grants four-year and post-graduate degrees in a wide range of liberal arts curriculums and teacher education.

Proprietary/Independent Education Programs

Our Lady of Victory Secretarial School offers programs in business and office education.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Clinton County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Clinton County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Clinton County in the following occupations and occupational areas:

Accounting
Auto mechanics
Business management
Carpentry
Checker-cashier
Clerk typist
Commercial service programming
Criminal justice
Electrician
Food service
Forestry
Industrial mechanics
Legal secretarial
Medical secretarial
Nursing
Plumbing and heating
Receptionist-typist
Recreation leadership
Refrigeration and appliances

Clinton County expected to provide CETA services to 1,306 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY CLINTON COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	187
On-the-job training	57
Work experience	762
Public service employment	210
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	90
Total	1,306

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Clinton County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. CLINTON COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.0	46.9	58.0	58.0	19.4
Female	52.0	53.1	42.0	42.0	80.6
Age					
14-19	18.1	21.5	16.6	16.6	37.1
20-21	6.2	19.6	12.5	12.5	5.0
22-44	45.3	51.2	60.5	60.5	49.3
45-54	12.1	5.2	7.3	7.3	6.9
55 and over	18.3	2.5	3.1	3.1	1.7
Race					
White	95.1	96.7	96.9	95.3	98.6
Black	4.5	2.0	2.1	3.0	1.4
Hispanic	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Clinton County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Clinton County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Clinton County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the county but compete for jobs within the county (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 107 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 6,556 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 2,701 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.4 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 2,230 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that training program graduates will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: stenographer, typist, keypunch operator, stock clerk, salesperson, short-order cook, cleaner and parking lot attendant.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment include: food service manager, cashier-checker, counter attendant, sewing machine operator, electrician, electronics mechanic, operating engineer and truck driver, heavy.

Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations

This group had 497 registered applicants available and 110 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 4.5. Of the 8 selected occupations in this group only one, manager, food service, met the criteria for a surplus occupation. On the labor shortage side, management trainee was the only labor shortage occupation.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations, there were 1,743 applicants available and 999 openings received, or 1.7 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surpluses-- Ten occupations were considered to be surplus occupations:

Secretary
Bookkeeper I
Cashier II
Cashier-checker
Accounting clerk
Administrative clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk
Salesperson, general merchandise
Sales clerk, food
Stock clerk, self-service store

Potential labor shortages-- Twelve occupations were identified as having labor shortages:

Stenographer
Typist
Survey worker
Clerk, general
Ticket seller
Gun - repair clerk
Inventory clerk
Distributing clerk
Receptionist
Office helper
Library assistant
Teacher aide II

Labor surplus -- There were 26 applicants for each opening for sewing machine operator.

Potential labor shortage -- For assembler (fabric, plastic products) there were 15 applicants and 16 openings.

Structural Work Occupations

There were 599 applicants and 128 openings for structural work occupations, yielding the highest applicants to openings ratio of 4.7.

Labor surplus -- For operating engineer there were 26 applicants and 1 opening.

Potential labor shortages-- Potential shortages may exist for carpenter, camouflage assembler and maintenance repairer, building.

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 932 applicants and 295 openings, the overall applicants/openings ratio was 3.2. Many entry level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surplus -- There were 40 applicants for one truck driver, heavy opening.

Potential labor shortages-- Seven occupations were considered to be shortage occupations:

Truck driver, light
Parking-lot attendant
Cloth-bolt bander
Packager, hand
Packager, machine
Crate liner
Material handler

Service Occupations

This category had a ratio of 2.8 applicants per opening with 2,149 registered applicants and 761 openings available during the period.

Labor surpluses-- In two occupations an average of 26.2 jobseekers were available for each job:

Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop
Counter attendant, cafeteria

Potential labor shortages-- Fifteen occupations should be investigated as shortage occupations:

Child monitor
Day worker
Yard worker
Waiter/waitress, formal
Cook (hotel, restaurant)
Cook, short order I
Cook, short order II
Kitchen helper
Scullion
Locker-room attendant
Supervisor, janitorial service
Cleaner, commercial or institutional
Cleaner, industrial
Cleaner, laboratory equipment
Janitor

Farming, Fishery and Forestry with 158 applicants for 128 openings this occupation at 1.2 had the lowest applicants/openings ratio.

Potential labor shortage-- One occupation, harvest worker, fruit was listed as a labor shortage occupation.

Processing

Among processing occupations, there were 224 applicants and 134 openings available, or 1.7 applicants for each job opening.

Machine Trades

Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 3.2 to 1 with 269 applicants for 83 openings.

Labor surplus -- There were 10.0 jobseekers for each opening for automobile mechanic helper.

Potential labor shortage -- Shortages might exist for twisting machine operator.

Benchwork Occupations

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.3 applicants per opening. There were 145 active applicants for 63 openings.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CLINTON COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	6,556	2,230	2,701	2.4
Professional, technical, and managerial	497	169	110	4.5
Clerical and sales	1,743	471	999	1.7
Service	2,149	533	761	2.8
Farming, fishery, forestry	158	28	128	1.2
Processing	224	33	134	1.7
Machine trades	269	104	83	3.2
Benchwork	145	38	63	2.3
Structural work	599	243	128	4.7
Miscellaneous	932	243	295	3.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Nurse, licensed practical	17	7	0	2/
Faculty member, college or university	3	2	15	0.2
Accountant	11	3	3	3.7
Administrative assistant	15	10	0	2/
Manager, office	18	9	3	6.0
Manager, retail store	20	9	6	3.3
Manager, food service	17	6	1	17.0
Management trainee	24	8	13	1.8
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	20	9	8	2.5
Medical secretary	20	7	4	5.0
Secretary	67	27	9	7.4
Stenographer	19	1	20	1.0
Clerk, typist	65	25	25	2.6
Keypunch operator	20	4	9	2.2
Telegraphic typewriter operator	32	0	0	2/
Typist	52	1	55	0.9
Survey worker	7	0	15	0.5
Clerk, general	165	30	134	1.2
Bookkeeper I	29	13	5	5.8
Bookkeeper II	18	6	4	4.5
Cashier II	16	6	3	5.3
Cashier-checker	78	30	4	19.5
Ticket seller	19	0	26	0.7
Accounting clerk	24	11	3	8.0
Administrative clerk	119	38	14	8.5
Shipping/receiving supervisor	11	3	4	2.8
Gun-repair clerk	88	0	113	0.8

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales (cont'd)				
Inventory clerk	27	3	18	1.5
Shipping/receiving clerk	21	9	3	7.0
Stock clerk	29	9	11	2.6
Distributing clerk	10	0	10	1.0
Receptionist	64	6	71	0.9
Office helper	29	0	52	0.6
Library assistant	57	1	85	0.7
Teacher aide II	105	1	159	0.7
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	10	2	7	1.4
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	67	15	9	7.4
Sales clerk	43	17	13	3.3
Sales clerk, food	13	0	2	6.5
Driver, sales route	10	4	5	2.0
Stock clerk, self-service store	16	3	2	8.0
Services				
House worker, general	13	3	9	1.4
Child monitor	33	8	16	2.1
Day worker	29	12	16	1.8
Yard worker	14	2	13	1.1
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	269	10	8	33.6
Waiter/waitress, bar	16	5	9	1.8
Waiter/waitress, formal	104	29	41	2.5
Waiter/waitress, informal	69	17	21	3.3
Counter attendant, cafeteria	124	1	7	17.7
Bartender	55	21	10	5.5
Bar attendant (hotel/restaurant)	11	4	4	2.8
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	80	21	52	1.5
Cook, short order I	46	14	30	1.5
Cook, short order II	17	3	16	1.1
Cook (mess)	13	8	4	3.2
Kitchen helper	142	25	159	0.9
Scullion	12	0	12	1.0
Cleaner, housekeeping	45	17	12	3.8
Cosmetologist	11	4	2	5.5
Home attendant	12	5	3	4.0
Nurse aide	77	20	22	3.5
Locker-room attendant	11	0	13	0.8
Airline security representative	9	0	11	0.8
Guard, security	231	7	29	8.0
Merchant patroller	18	8	3	6.0
Supervisor, janitorial services	10	0	10	1.0
Housecleaner (hotel/restaurant)	20	9	8	2.5
Cleaner, commercial/institutional	121	49	60	2.0
Cleaner, industrial	14	4	13	1.1
Cleaner, laboratory equipment	26	0	37	0.7
Janitor	131	29	76	1.7

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Harvest worker, fruit	43	0	62	0.7
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	13	3	4	3.2
Farmworker, dairy	39	11	30	1.3
Processing				
Injection-molding-mach. tender	121	5	119	1.0
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	54	14	16	3.4
Automobile mechanic helper	10	8	1	10.0
Twisting-machine operator	19	0	22	0.9
Benchwork				
Assembler II	12	2	9	1.3
Assembler (fabric, plastics)	15	0	16	0.9
Sewing-machine operator	26	4	1	26.0
Structural work				
Automobile-body repair	13	4	5	2.6
Electrician	12	5	1	12.0
Electronics mechanic	27	14	2	13.5
Painter	20	8	9	2.2
Operating engineer	26	9	1	26.0
Carpenter	46	15	18	2.6
Carpenter, rough	18	7	0	2/
Construction worker I	138	57	17	8.1
Camouflage assembler	10	0	16	0.6
Construction worker II	42	16	7	6.0
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	35	12	16	2.2
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	44	18	6	7.3
Truck driver, heavy	40	14	1	40.0
Truck driver, light	52	16	23	2.3
Bus driver	44	1	9	4.9
Chauffeur	123	1	0	2/
Automobile-service station attendant	29	10	8	3.6
Parking-lot attendant	14	0	14	1.0
Cloth-bolt bander	76	5	69	1.1
Packager, hand	72	21	24	3.0
Packager, machine	57	12	32	1.8

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Miscellaneous (cont'd)				
Crate liner	18	1	19	0.9
Industrial-truck operator	12	4	0	2/
Laborer, stores	17	3	3	5.7
Material handler	119	34	58	2.1

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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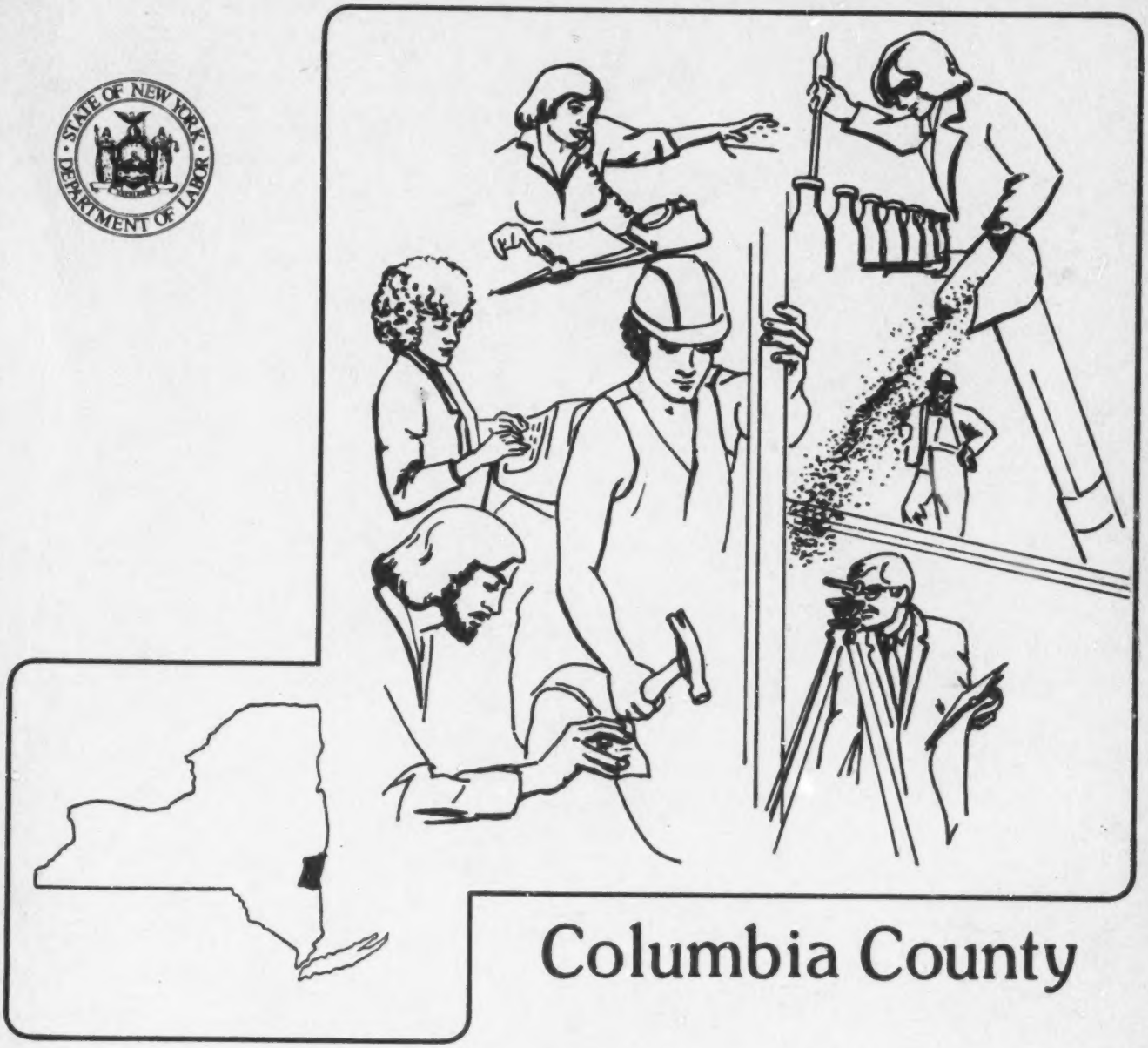
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Columbia County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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Reprint: June 1984

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

COLUMBIA COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

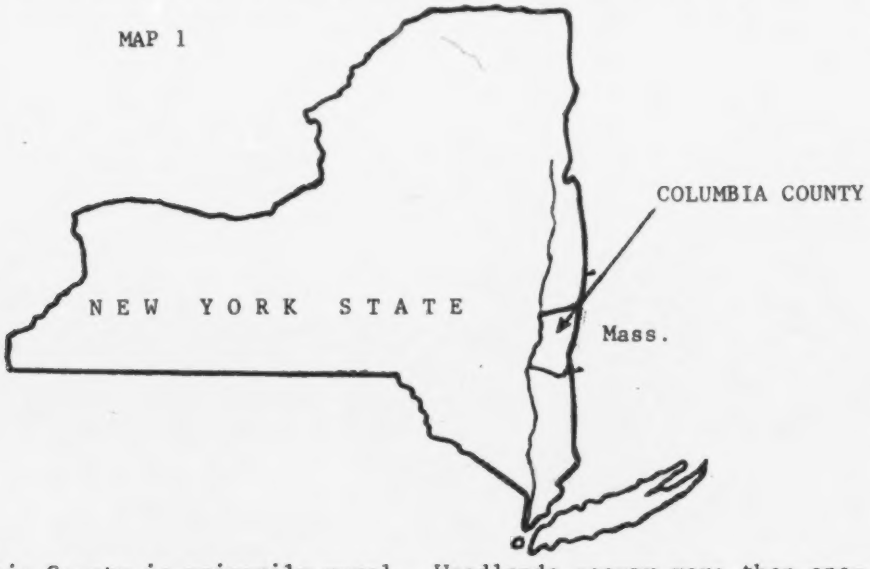
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Columbia County, located in eastern New York State, borders the State of Massachusetts. Its northern boundary is about fifteen miles south of Albany while the Hudson River defines the County's western border.

MAP 1



Columbia County is primarily rural. Woodlands occupy more than one-half of its terrain and one-quarter of its area is devoted to active agriculture. Residential and business property account for less than 2 percent of Columbia County's land area. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use by category for Columbia County and New York State for 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

Category of use	Columbia County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	646.7	49,374.4
Active agriculture	26.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	33.1	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	23.0	17.6
Wet land	4.7	4.2
Water	2.1	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	1.1	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	1.7	1.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5
Inactive or under construction	5.6	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

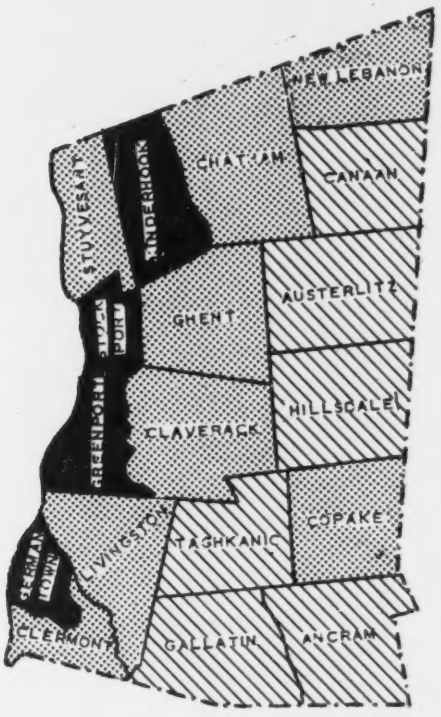
The Taconic State Parkway provides a direct route between Columbia County and New York City. The Rip Van Winkle Bridge spans the Hudson River, linking the County to other regions of the State via the New York State Thruway and other highways.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Columbia County was 59,487. The County covers nearly 647 square miles and, with a population density of 92 persons to each of these square miles, ranks 38th among the 62 counties in New York State. Columbia's population density figure is well below the 356 statewide average.

Most of the towns in the eastern part of the County, notably Gallatin, Ancram, Taghkanic, Hillsdale, Austerlitz and Canaan have Columbia County's lowest population densities, from 20 to 49 persons per square mile. This figure rises from 50 to 149 for the more northern or western towns of Clermont, Livingston, Claverack, Ghent, Chatham and Stuyvesant and peaks at 150 or more persons per square mile along the County's western border at Germantown, Greenport, Stockport and, slightly to the east, Kinderhook. Map 2 illustrates the population density for Columbia County by towns.

MAP 2
Columbia County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



20 t0 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

The population of every town in Columbia County increased during the thirty years from 1950 to 1980. The towns of Chatham, Canaan, Germantown and Claverack had population increases that were below the County's average growth rate, while Austerlitz, Copake, Gallatin, Greenport, Kinderhook, Livingston and Taghkanic all experienced growth rates that were more than double that of the County. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Columbia County for the period 1950-1980.

MAP 3
Columbia County
Population Growth Trends From 1950 to 1980, By Town

Growth was faster than County average

Growth was slower than County average

During the period 1900 to 1980, Columbia County's population increased by 37.7 percent while the population of New York State rose by 141.5 percent. For the first half of the century, the rate of population growth in Columbia County ranged from a loss of 10.8 percent from 1910 to 1920 to a gain of 6.9 percent from 1920 to 1930. In the decade of the 1950's, Columbia's rate of population growth still lagged behind the State's rate of 13.2 percent. The 1960's was a time of nearly equal population increase for the State and the County. Columbia surpassed the State during the 1970's, when its population rose by 15.5 percent, while the State lost 3.8 percent of its residents. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Columbia County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND COLUMBIA COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Columbia County
1900	7,268,894	43,211
1910	9,113,614	43,658
1920	10,385,227	38,930
1930	12,588,066	41,617
1940	13,479,142	41,464
1950	14,830,192	43,182
1960	16,782,304	47,322
1970	18,241,391	51,519
1980	17,557,288	59,487

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND COLUMBIA COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Columbia County
1900-1910	25.4	1.0
1910-1920	14.0	-10.8
1920-1930	21.2	6.9
1930-1940	7.1	-0.4
1940-1950	10.0	4.1
1950-1960	13.2	9.6
1960-1970	8.7	8.9
1970-1980	-3.8	15.5

The population of the Village of Philmont in Columbia County decreased from decade to decade during the last 30 years. Population losses also have taken place in the City of Hudson, where the downturn in manufacturing employment over the last 10 to 15 years has played a central role in shaping the City's population profile. Increases in the number of area residents, especially in the decade of the 1970's, have characterized the communities of Austerlitz, Gallatin and Ghent. Austerlitz is located on the border of New York and Massachusetts and its residents, along with those of nearby Ghent, enjoy a rural home location and have convenient commuting access to the Albany District via Route 90. Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for Columbia County's subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980 FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Ancram Town	925	1,080	1,215	1,332
Austerlitz Town	753	809	905	1,314
Canaan Town	1,284	1,272	1,472	1,654
Chatham Town	3,188	3,402	3,770	4,294
Chatham Village (part)	968	998	952	889
Claverack Town	4,406	4,989	5,711	6,061
Philmont Village	1,792	1,750	1,674	1,539
Clermont Town	898	980	1,120	1,269
Copake Town	1,478	1,630	2,209	2,854
Gallatin Town	613	621	737	1,292
Germantown Town	1,418	1,504	1,782	1,922
Ghent Town	3,173	3,485	3,729	4,636
Chatham Village (part)	1,336	1,428	1,287	1,112
Greenport Town	2,055	3,299	3,686	4,029
Hillsdale Town	1,183	1,299	1,447	1,648
Hudson City	11,629	11,075	8,940	7,986
Kinderhook Town	3,284	4,185	5,688	7,674
Kinderhook Village	853	1,078	1,233	1,377
Valatie Village	1,225	1,237	1,288	1,492
Livingston Town	1,457	1,770	2,280	3,087
New Lebanon Town	1,415	1,674	2,035	2,271
Stockport Town	2,054	2,025	2,324	2,847
Stuyvesant Town	1,394	1,496	1,665	2,216
Taghkanic Town	575	727	804	1,101

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Ancram Town	16.8	12.5	9.6
Austerlitz Town	7.4	11.9	45.2
Canaan Town	-0.9	15.7	12.4
Chatham Town	6.7	10.8	13.9
Chatham Village (part)	3.1	-4.6	-6.6
Claverack Town	13.2	14.5	6.1
Philmont Village	-2.3	-4.3	-8.1
Clermont Town	9.1	14.3	13.3
Copake Town	10.3	35.5	29.2
Gallatin Town	1.3	18.7	75.3
Germantown Town	6.1	18.5	7.9
Ghent Town	9.8	7.0	24.3
Chatham Village (part)	6.9	-9.9	-13.6
Greenport Town	60.5	11.7	9.3
Hillsdale Town	9.8	11.4	13.9
Hudson City	-4.8	-19.3	-10.7
Kinderhook Town	27.4	35.9	34.9
Kinderhook Village	26.4	14.4	11.7
Valatie Village	1.0	4.1	15.8
Livingston Town	21.5	28.8	35.4
New Lebanon Town	18.3	21.6	11.6
Stockport Town	-1.4	14.8	22.5
Stuyvesant Town	7.3	11.3	33.1
Taghkanic Town	26.4	10.6	36.9

In 1980 the population of Columbia County was predominately white (95.9 percent) and the largest minority group in Columbia's population was blacks (3.4 percent). The racial distribution of the County's remaining minority population was 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo or Aleutian Islander, 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander and 0.4 percent categorized as other minorities. The only heavy concentration of nonwhites in Columbia's population is in the City of Hudson, where nearly 21 percent of the population is black. Many of these minority group members work in orchards in the surrounding countryside and the City of Hudson is their permanent home. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Columbia County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Columbia County	57,038	2,010	88	138	213
Ancram Town	1,300	30	-	-	2
Austerlitz Town	1,306	-	1	-	7
Canaan Town	1,579	61	1	1	12
Chatham Town	4,156	122	1	4	11
Chatham Village (part)	811	77	-	-	1
Claverack Town	5,945	79	14	6	17
Philmont Village	1,524	5	-	3	7
Clermont Town	1,213	39	6	6	5
Copake Town	2,826	14	5	3	6
Gallatin Town	1,264	4	10	4	10
Germantown Town	1,895	16	2	3	6
Ghent Town	4,552	58	12	9	5
Chatham Village (part)	1,096	13	-	3	-
Greenport Town	3,954	42	1	16	16
Hillsdale Town	1,625	1	1	8	13
Hudson City	6,517	1,360	5	31	73
Kinderhook Town	7,589	43	8	24	10
Kinderhook Village	1,365	5	1	3	3
Valatie Village	1,473	15	1	2	1
Livingston Town	3,033	35	1	7	11
New Lebanon Town	2,231	22	-	13	5
Stockport Town	2,802	39	3	2	1
Stuyvesant Town	2,163	36	14	1	2
Taghkanic Town	1,088	9	3	-	1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Columbia County 538 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Columbia County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Columbia County

The resident labor force of Columbia County grew over the last decade, as a result of increases in the working age population (16 years of age and older) and greater participation of women in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
COLUMBIA COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	21.5	23.1	23.5	23.6	24.1	24.5	24.9
Employment	20.3	21.2	21.4	21.6	22.4	22.8	23.1
Unemployment	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8
Unemployment rate	5.3	8.4	9.2	8.7	7.3	7.1	7.1

The labor force in Columbia County grew 15.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 2.6 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's labor force grew during each year of the period but the rate of growth was inconsistent. Employment expansion was more sluggish than labor force growth. Employment in the County grew 13.5 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 2.3 percent per year. Here, too, growth was not steady.

Growth in Columbia County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: (1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (27.2 percent from 1970-1980) and (2) a surge in the labor force participation of women (38.0 percent in 1970 to 43.9 percent in 1980). The rapid rate of growth in labor force participation by women was in line with statewide and national trends.

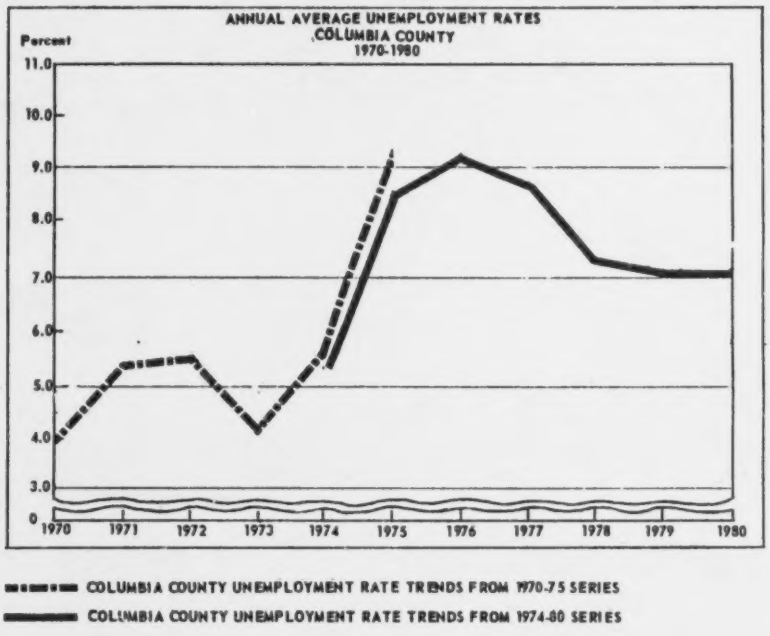
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 71.3 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.5 percent from 1970), again following national and statewide trends. The overall labor force participation rate edged downward 1.0 percent to 53.9 percent over the 1970-1980 period (see Table 8).

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

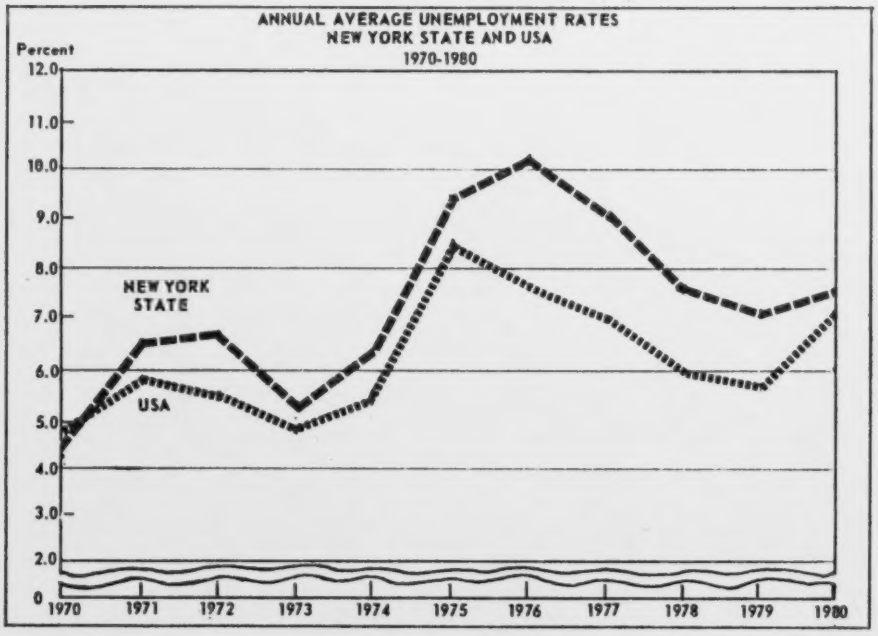
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Columbia County	
Overall	54.9	53.9	-1.0
Male	73.8	71.3	-2.5
Female	38.0	43.9	+5.9
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Columbia County's unemployment rate fluctuated more sharply than the U.S. rate but less severely than the State rate between 1970 and 1980. Still, changes in the County rate followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rate was at a low point (4.0 percent) in 1970, below both the State and national rates. After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 9.2 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the nation's rate topped at 8.5 percent. By 1980, the jobless rate for the County and the nation were the same (7.1 percent); both were below the statewide rate (7.6 percent).

GRAPH 1a.



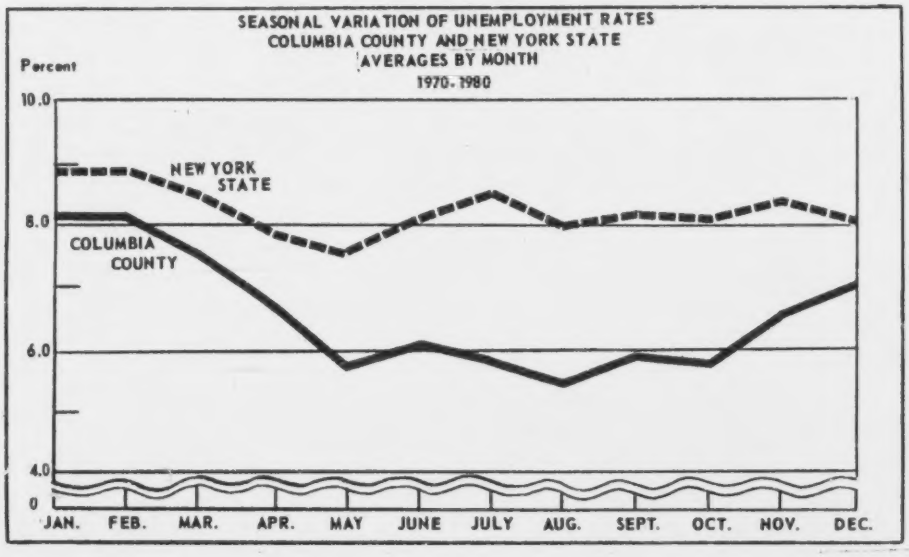
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as school sessions and the weather. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for Columbia County and New York State. County and State rates headed in opposite directions in only two periods (June-July and November-December). Average rates for both

the County and the State were highest in the dead of winter. The County unemployment rate began to rise in November before topping out in January and February (see Graph 2). Over the period 1970 to 1980, when outdoor jobs were at the lowest level for the year, Columbia County's unemployment rate averaged 8.1 percent in January and February while the State's averaged 8.9 percent.

GRAPH 2.



Average jobless rates during the month of May were considerably lower for both the State (7.5 percent) and the County (5.7 percent). At this time of year outdoor work halted on account of winter weather can be resumed and schools are still in session. Hourly workers at schools have not been laid off for the summer and students have yet to flood the job market in search of summer jobs. The County's unemployment rate reached its yearly low in August, reflecting, in part, the increased demand for labor before the fall harvest.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Columbia County

A local economy, such as Columbia County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Columbia County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment (averaged for the period 1978-1980) for Columbia County, New York State, and the nation.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Columbia County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	21.6	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	7.4	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	14.2	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	78.4	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	3.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	5.4	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	20.9	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.7	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.6	23.0	20.2
Government	23.0	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Columbia County's specialization (1978-1980) was in two industrial sectors: nondurable goods manufacturing and government. The nondurable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 14.2 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the County compared with only 10.1 percent statewide and 9.7 percent for the U.S. Major employers in the nondurable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Albany International Corp. Grellin Plastics Division	Miscellaneous plastic products
Columbia Corporation	Paperboard
Kadin Brothers, Inc. Mohawk Division	Women's handbags and purses
Kimberly-Clark Corp. Peter J. Schweitzer Div.	Paper
Lion Brand, Inc.	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures
Lorbrook Corp.	Felt goods, except woven felts and hats
Reilly Company, Inc.	Women's, misses', and juniors' blouses, waists and shirts
UML Industries, Inc. Universal Match Division	Matches
X-tyal International Corp.	Miscellaneous fabricated rubber products

The concentration of employment in government is due, in part, to the operation of a small State prison facility located in the City of Hudson.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Columbia County

The industrial composition of Columbia County has undergone significant changes in recent years. With few exceptions, these changes parallel statewide and nationwide trends. Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Columbia County for three year averages 1970-1972 to 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
COLUMBIA COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	13,400	14,800	+1,400
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	26.1	21.6	-4.5
Durable goods	9.0	7.4	-1.6
Nondurable goods	17.1	14.2	-2.9
Nonmanufacturing, total	73.9	78.4	+4.5
Contract construction	4.5	3.4	-1.1
Transportation, communication and public utilities	7.5	5.4	-2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	20.1	20.9	+0.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.2	2.7	+0.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.4	21.6	+5.2
Government	23.1	23.0	-0.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Columbia County closely followed national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Columbia County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Within manufacturing the shares of total employment devoted to the production of both durable and nondurable goods contracted. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing occurred in trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. The share of total employment in all other nonmanufacturing sectors declined.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types

of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influences of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Columbia County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+10.4	+23.9	-	-13.5
Manufacturing, total	-8.4	+23.9	-15.4	-16.9
Durable goods	-8.3	+23.9	-10.2	-22.0
Nondurable goods	-8.6	+23.9	-22.0	-10.5
Nonmanufacturing, total	+19.7	+23.9	+5.6	-9.8
Contract construction	-28.5	+23.9	-6.0	-46.4
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-20.0	+23.9	-11.4	-32.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+14.8	+23.9	+6.4	-15.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	+33.2	+23.9	+7.3	+2.0
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+45.5	+23.9	+20.0	+1.6
Government	+9.8	+23.9	-0.6	-13.5

As Table 11 shows the three-year employment averages (1970-1972 to 1978-1980) expanded considerably in some industrial sectors but contracted substantially in others over the period. Total nonfarm employment increased 10.4 percent. A strong performance was noted in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing where employment increased (+45.5 percent). Construction, however, suffered a substantial setback and employment declined 28.5 percent.

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any percentage change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: (1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or (2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, an 8.4 percent reduction in Columbia County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors in the economy at the national level were outweighed by a combination of a nationwide trend of declining employment in manufacturing industries and by local contractive factors. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for both durable and nondurable goods production. Unlike manufacturing,

nonmanufacturing employment grew at a rate close to that of the national economy during the period. A 5.6 percent increase nationwide in nonmanufacturing employment nearly offset local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 9.8 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were favorable to growth only in finance, insurance and real estate and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. However, the strong stimulus of growth in the national economy combined with increasing employment in trade industries and government nationwide countered contracting forces at the County level in these sectors.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the single strongest factor behind employment gains in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. Industrial employment growth nationwide helped foster growth in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Local factors were mildly favorable in two sectors: finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Growth in government employment was solely attributable to growth in the national economy. Growth was unattainable in other industrial sectors because of negative local factors and contractions in national industry employment.

Labor Market Stability in Columbia County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Columbia County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 22 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS COLUMBIA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Columbia County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.5	3.6
New hires	1.6	1.9
Recalls	1.6	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.4	3.7
Quits	0.8	1.1
Layoffs	2.0	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 3.4 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 3.5 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for six out of ten separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature; workers were recalled in the following months. Terminations of employment initiated by the employee (quits) comprised one out of every four separations.

New hires averaged 1.6 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.6 per 100. The new hire rate was slightly below the average for New York State while the recall rate was just above the State average. The overall accession rate was slightly under the State average.

The separation rate was slightly below the State average. The County quit rate was less than the State average and the layoff rate just exceeded the State average.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period August 1980 through July 1981, one small labor-management dispute in Columbia County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute, at Foster Refrigerator Corporation in Hudson, began on August 1, 1980 and ended on September 9, 1980.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Columbia County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job gains (+335) directly associated with these changes offset job losses (-315). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Columbia County during the period are shown in Table 13. The largest single change was an industrial contraction of 110 at Foster Refrigerator Corporation. The Company, involved in an industrial conflict earlier in the period, moved part of its operations out of New York State during the first 6 months of 1981.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
COLUMBIA COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent Company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
C&C Cola Corp Hudson	Complete closing of facility	-48
Lion Brand, Inc. Hudson L&B Products Corp.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+100
Swiss Farms, Inc. Town of Greenport Bunyon Enterprises, Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	+20
Lorbrook Corp. Hudson	Addition to an existing facility	+40
W.B. McGuire Co., Inc. Hudson Overhead Door Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+30
Versa Chem Corp. Hudson	Inter-county expansion in a new building	+13
Interpace Corp. Hudson	Contraction of facilty (partial closing)	-97
ADM Milling Company Greenport Archer-Daniels-Midland Company	New firm in an existing building	+75
Dinosaw, Inc. Ghent	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+37
Foster Refrigeration Corp. Hudson	Moved part of operation out of State	-110
Greenbriar Homes Kinderhook Skyline Corp.	Complete closing of facility	-60
Peter J. Schweitzer Div. Ancram Kimberly-Clark Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	-
Kaz Mfg. Company, Inc. Hudson Rual Mfg. Company, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+20

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Columbia County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents a personal income of Columbia County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 62.8 percent of total personal income in Columbia County while transfer payments provided 19.0 percent and property income 18.2 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 35.7 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF COLUMBIA COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

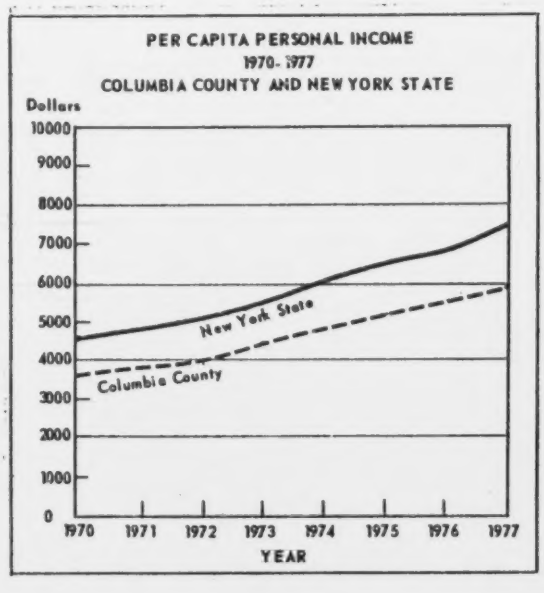
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$269.3	$365.5	$96.2	35.7	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	182.9	229.6	46.7	25.5	67.9	62.8
Property income	43.9	66.4	22.5	51.3	16.3	18.2
Transfer payments	42.5	69.5	27.0	63.5	15.8	19.0

In 1977 per capita income in Columbia County, at $5,923, ranked 35th among the State's counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Columbia County grew 61.0 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Columbia County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977, per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Columbia County.

In 1978, just over one-fifth of labor and proprietors' income in Columbia County came from manufacturing sources. Another fifth of this income came from government and just short of 20 percent from service

GRAPH 3.



sources. The only remaining sizable source of Columbia County's labor and proprietors' income was wholesale and retail trade.

Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Columbia County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, COLUMBIA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Columbia County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$184.4	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	9.6	5.2	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	41.7	22.6	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	1.2	0.7	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	9.0	4.9	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	28.4	15.4	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.4	2.9	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.9	8.6	9,956.9	9.0
Services	34.1	18.5	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.1	0.6	305.9	0.3
Government	38.0	20.6	17,757.5	16.0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Columbia County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in retail trade. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Columbia County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN COLUMBIA COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$ 88	$112	$106	$138	$151	$163
Mining	278	288	294	324	224	249
Contract construction	167	160	175	185	200	220
Manufacturing-durable	204	214	218	229	249	275
Manufacturing-nondurable	168	175	191	197	220	234
Transportation, communication and public utilities	228	252	263	290	306	321
Wholesale trade	176	187	200	211	245	269
Retail trade	112	115	117	121	133	140
Finance, insurance and real estate	152	161	172	186	201	231
Service	132	136	145	158	174	200
Public administration	235	243	252	193	189	203

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Columbia County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	7,066
70 percent LLSIL	8,842
85 percent LLSIL	11,308
100 percent LLSIL	14,511

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 1,651 Columbia County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $170,556 per month or $103.30 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 80.6 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 12.8 percent for Home Relief and 6.6 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families (see Table 19).

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
COLUMBIA COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

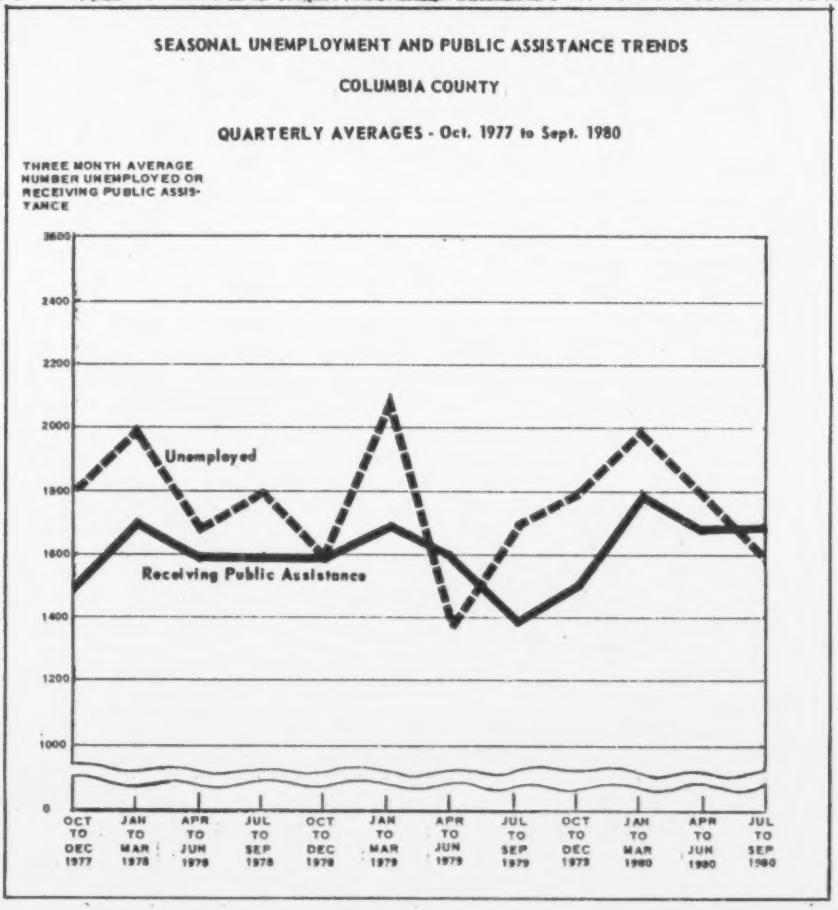
	Recipients				
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	1,479	1,313	8	-	158
November	1,420	1,214	47	-	159
December	1,575	1,290	112	-	173
1980					
January	1,801	1,352	244	1	204
February	1,739	1,315	222	2	200
March	1,725	1,371	151	1	202
April	1,780	1,331	239	1	209
May	1,668	1,295	161	1	211
June	1,602	1,303	66	-	233
July	1,550	1,339	5	-	246
August	1,717	1,410	26	2	279
September	1,720	1,432	21	3	264
12-month average	1,651	1,330	109	1	212

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Columbia County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4.



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Columbia County numbered 11,574 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	5,708	5,866	11,574
Public schools	5,341	5,492	10,833
Private schools	367	374	741

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Columbia County was 94.2 percent white, 5.2 percent black, 0.3 percent Hispanic, and 0.3 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Columbia County, total	5.2	0.3	0.3	94.2
Berkshire Farm	34.1	3.5	-	62.5
Chatham	2.5	*	0.3	97.2
Germantown	1.3	1.4	0.1	97.2
Hudson	14.5	0.2	0.5	84.9
Ichabod Crane	1.0	-	0.2	98.8
New Lebanon	1.2	-	0.6	98.2
Taconic Hills	0.9	0.6	0.3	98.2

* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

NOTE: Percentage may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Vocational Education

Public Education Programs

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Rensselaer-Columbia BOCES provides programs in agriculture, food distribution, nurse assistance (nurse aide), home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial and service education.

Two-year college degree programs are available in a wide variety of occupational areas at the Columbia-Greene Community College.

Proprietary/Independent Education Programs

Columbia Memorial Hospital School of Nursing offers programs in nursing.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Columbia County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Columbia County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Columbia County in the following occupational areas:

- Dental technology
- Home heating repair
- Life skills
- Machine operation
- Mechanics and tire repair
- Metal fabrication
- Nursing
- Purchasing
- Woodworking

Columbia County expected to provide CETA services to 762 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
COLUMBIA COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	228
On-the-job training	34
Work experience	343
Public service employment	129
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	28
Total	762

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Columbia County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. COLUMBIA COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.0	53.9	53.6	54.5	21.0
Female	53.0	46.1	46.4	45.5	79.0
Age					
14-19	13.2	12.2	11.7	12.2	37.1
20-21	3.7	12.3	7.5	7.3	5.0
22-44	37.3	59.2	64.3	64.0	49.3
45-54	12.6	9.2	12.6	12.7	6.9
55 and over	33.2	7.1	3.9	3.8	1.7
Race					
White	96.0	91.6	80.7	88.0	85.1
Black	3.9	7.6	17.9	10.9	14.9
Hispanic	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Columbia County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Columbia County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Columbia County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the county but compete for jobs within the county (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 64 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 2,998 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 1,115 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.7 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,074 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: cannery worker, injection-molding-machine tender, rubber goods assembler, furniture assembler and kiln drawer.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: clerk, general; accounting clerk; receptionist; salesperson, general merchandise; and automobile mechanic helper.

Professional, Technical and Managerial

This group had 399 registered applicants available and 52 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 7.7; the highest of all occupational groups.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 774 applicants available and 220 openings received, or 3.5 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Potential labor shortages--Two occupations, survey worker and cashier-checker were considered to be shortage occupations.

Services

This category had a ratio of 3.3 applicants per opening with 448 registered applicants and 137 openings available during the period.

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, cleaner, commercial or industrial, should be investigated as a shortage occupation.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 181 applicants available for 185 openings this occupational group at 1.0 had the lowest applicant/openings ratio.

Potential labor shortages--Three occupations, farmworker (vegetable II), farmworker (fruit II), and harvest worker (fruit) should be considered as labor shortage occupations.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 114 applicants and 103 openings available, or 1.1 applicants for each job opening.

Potential labor shortages--Two occupations, cannery worker and injection-molding-machine-tender should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Machine Trades

Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 2.5 to 1 with 128 applicants for 52 openings.

Labor surplus --There were 16 jobseekers for each opening for automobile mechanic helper.

Potential labor shortage --Shortages might exist for automobile mechanic.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 1.9 applicants per opening. There were 130 active applicants for 67 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Rubber goods assembler and furniture assembler were considered to be shortage occupations.

Structural Work

There were 394 applicants and 159 openings for structural work occupations yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 2.5.

Potential labor shortages--Potential shortages exist for welder (arc), painter, carpenter and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 682 applicants and 140 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 4.9. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surpluses--For packager (hand) there were 88 applicants for 3 openings and for industrial-truck operator there were 31 applicants and 1 opening.

Potential labor shortages--Tractor trailer truck driver and packer (agricultural produce) were listed as potential shortage occupations.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
COLUMBIA COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	2,998	1,074	1,115	2.7
Professional, technical, and managerial	399	130	52	7.7
Clerical and sales	774	238	220	3.5
Service	448	152	137	3.3
Farming, fishery, forestry	181	43	185	1.0
Processing	114	34	103	1.1
Machine trades	128	47	52	2.5
Benchwork	130	35	67	1.9
Structural work	394	135	159	2.5
Miscellaneous	682	236	140	4.9
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Case aide	14	3	1	14.0
Counselor	12	2	1	12.0
Teacher aide I	10	5	2	5.0
Administrative assistant	31	10	5	6.2
Manager, retail store	18	5	0	2/
Management, trainee	26	10	5	5.2
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	43	13	7	6.1
Stenographer	15	5	6	2.5
Clerk, typist	85	20	21	4.0
Survey worker	42	0	45	0.9
Clerk, general	152	58	8	19.0
Bookkeeper I	52	15	10	5.2
Cashier-checker	79	18	23	3.4
Accounting clerk	11	2	1	11.0
Administrative clerk	29	9	5	5.8
Stock clerk	20	10	6	3.3
Receptionist	15	3	1	15.0
Teacher aide II	20	10	5	4.0
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	10	2	4	2.5
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	33	5	3	11.0
Sales clerk	24	11	0	2/

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Day worker	11	4	3	3.7
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	16	3	6	2.7
Waiter/waitress, informal	62	16	15	4.1
Cook, short order I	14	7	8	1.8
Kitchen helper	45	16	11	4.1
Cleaner, housekeeper	15	6	4	3.8
Cosmetologist	11	1	0	2/
Child-care attendant, school	10	4	0	2/
Nurse aide	58	31	7	8.3
Guard, security	26	6	8	3.2
Cleaner, comm./industrial	39	12	12	3.2
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, vegetable II	13	0	16	0.8
Farmworker, fruit II	10	4	10	1.0
Harvest worker, fruit	36	5	58	0.6
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	9	0	12	0.8
Stable attendant	20	2	18	1.1
Farmworker, dairy	42	15	25	1.7
Farmer, general I	11	2	8	1.4
Processing				
Cannery worker	61	12	66	0.9
Injection-molding-mach. tender	21	8	20	1.0
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	35	16	17	2.0
Automobile-mechanic helper	16	6	1	16.0
Benchwork				
Rubber goods assembler	26	2	24	1.1
Furniture assembler	11	0	23	0.5
Sewing-machine operator	33	12	12	2.8
Structural work				
Welder, arc	24	10	10	2.4
Painter	20	7	12	1.7
Operating engineer	13	6	6	2.2
Carpenter	39	13	25	1.6
Roofer	12	2	7	1.7
Construction worker I	82	28	20	4.1
Construction worker II	60	16	18	3.3
Maintenance repairer, building	23	5	11	2.1

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	57	20	16	3.6
Truck driver, heavy	28	10	3	9.3
Truck driver, light	24	6	0	2/
Automobile-service-station attendant	11	2	6	1.8
Packager, hand	88	35	3	29.3
Packer, agricultural produce	35	10	21	1.7
Industrial-truck operator	31	13	1	31.0
Laborer, stores	31	9	5	6.2
Kiln drawer	4	0	10	0.4
Material handler	334	114	43	7.8

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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COLUMBIA COUNTY

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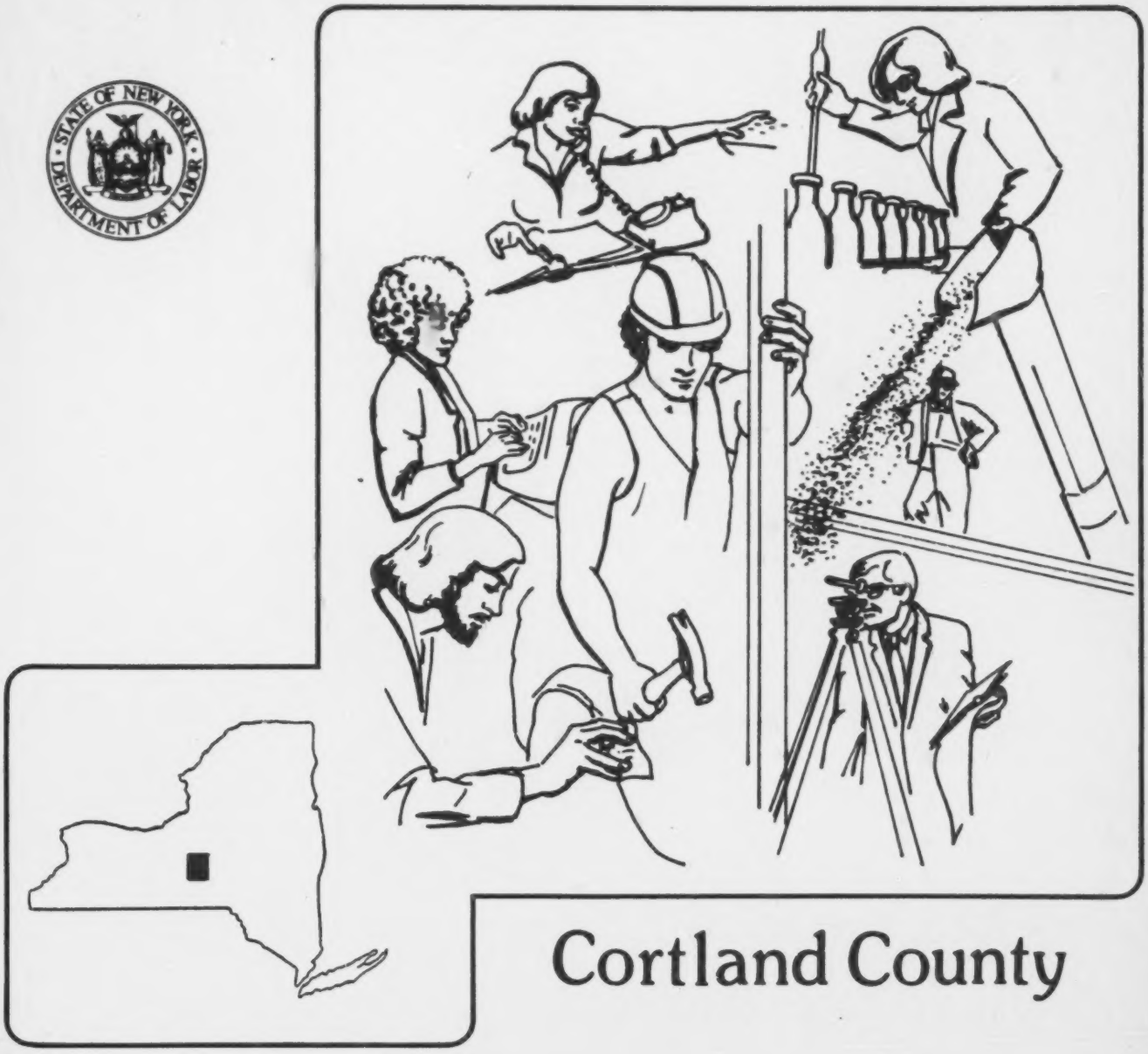
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Cortland County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

CORTLAND COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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Cortland County

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INTRODUCTION

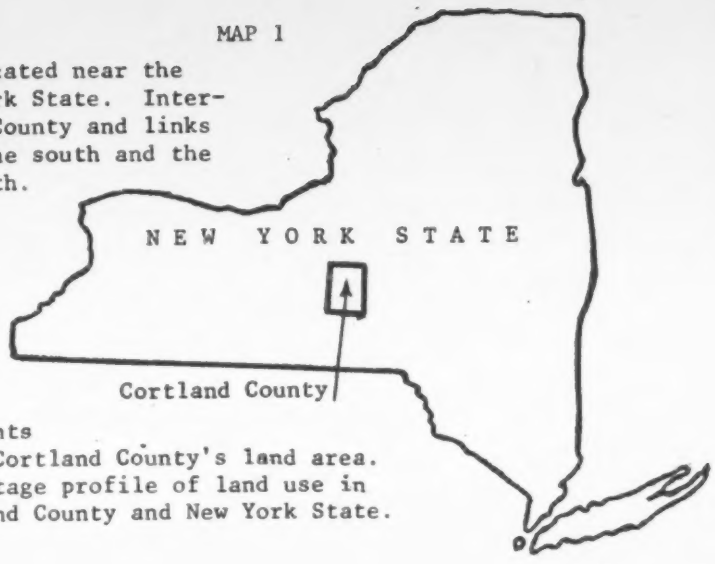
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

MAP 1



Cortland County is located near the geographic center of New York State. Interstate Route 81 bisects the County and links the City of Binghamton to the south and the City of Syracuse to the north.

Cortland County is primarily rural. Almost one-half of its terrain is woodlands while approximately three-tenths of the area is devoted to active agriculture. Residential and business property accounts for less than 2 percent of Cortland County's land area. Table 1 presents the percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Cortland County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR CORTLAND COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

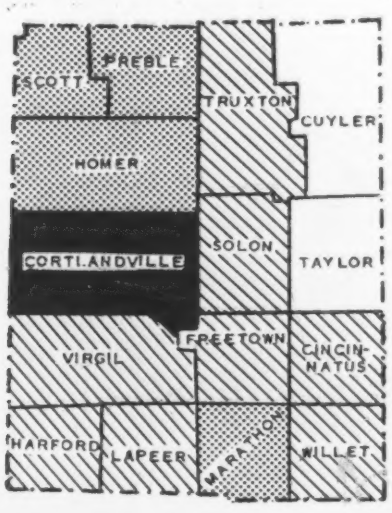
Category of use	Cortland County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	500.3	49,374.4
Active agriculture	29.2	21.9
Woodlands, forest	27.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	20.6	17.6
Wet land	1.3	4.2
Water	0.5	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential low and other	0.6	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.6	1.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5
Inactive or under construction	18.3	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Cortland County was 48,820. With an average of 98 persons to each of its 500 square miles, Cortland ranked 35th in population density among New York's 62 counties, and fell well below the State's average density of 356 individuals per square mile. Twelve of the fifteen towns in the County had per square mile population densities between 20 and 149. The northeastern towns of Cuyler and Taylor had Cortland County's lowest population densities, while Cortlandville, in the west, posted a countywide high mark in excess of 150 persons per square mile. Map 2 illustrates the population density for Cortland County by town.

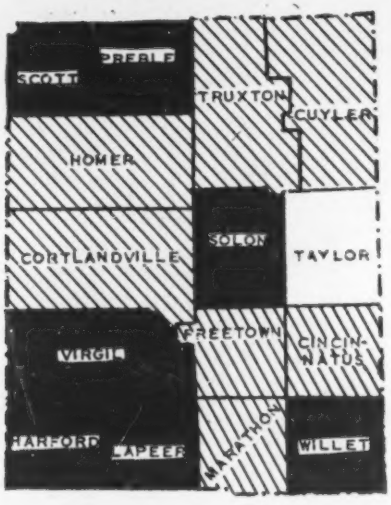
MAP 2
Cortland County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



0 to 19 persons/square mile
20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

Although the population of Cortland County's industrial core, Cortland City in the Town of Cortlandville, grew at a slower rate than the County's average, the nearby towns of Scott, Preble, Solon, Virgil, Harford and Lapeer grew more rapidly than the County's average and accounted for much of Cortland's population growth from 1950 to 1980. By comparison, the towns in the predominately farming areas of eastern Cortland County, especially Cincinnatus, Cuyler, Freetown, Marathon and Truxton, experienced below average population growth. Taylor, on Cortland's eastern border, was the only town to lose population during the 1950 to 1980 period. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Cortland County for the period 1950 to 1980.

MAP 3
Cortland County
Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By Town 1/



Growth was faster than County average

Growth was slower than County average

Decreasing population

1/ The population of Cortland City was used to calculate the population growth trend of Cortlandville Town.

During the period 1900 to 1980, Cortland County's population increased by 77.0 percent while the population of New York State rose by 141.5 percent. From 1900 to 1930, the rate of population growth in Cortland was substantially lower than that of the State as a whole. Although the State's growth rate for the 1930-1940 period declined sharply from pre-1930 growth rates, the County rate dipped only slightly during the period and then jumped dramatically after 1940. By the decade of the 1960's the County's population growth rate, 11.6 percent, was higher than the State's rate of 8.7 percent. During the 1970's Cortland County's population increased by 6.4 percent while the State lost 3.8 percent of its residents. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Cortland County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND CORTLAND COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Cortland County
1900	7,268,894	27,576
1910	9,113,614	29,249
1920	10,385,227	29,625
1930	12,588,066	31,709
1940	13,479,142	33,668
1950	14,830,192	37,158
1960	16,782,304	41,113
1970	18,241,391	45,894
1980	17,557,288	48,820

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND CORTLAND COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Cortland County
1900-1910	25.4	6.1
1910-1920	14.0	1.3
1920-1930	21.2	7.0
1930-1940	7.1	6.2
1940-1950	10.0	10.4
1950-1960	13.2	10.6
1960-1970	8.7	11.6
1970-1980	-3.8	6.4

The towns of Scott, Solon and Virgil had population growth rates of 19.0 percent or more during the decades of the 1960's and 1970's. These three towns are located near the County's manufacturing center, the City of Cortland, and are home sites for many of the City's workers who are employed by Smith-Corona and Cortland City Produce. Smith-Corona alone employes some 20.0 percent of the County's labor force. If attempts to turn Greek Peak in the Town of Virgil into a year-round ski resort are successful, the population in Virgil itself and the surrounding towns may rise to meet the need for additional nonseasonal employees.

On the downward side, the rate of population growth reached a peak during the 1960's in the towns of Cincinnatus, Cuyler and Preble. These growth rates fell precipitously in all three towns during the 1970's. Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for Cortland County subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR CORTLAND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Cincinnatus Town	977	960	1,080	1,151
Cortland City	18,152	19,181	19,621	20,138
Cortlandville Town	4,058	5,660	7,469	8,299
Homer Village (part)	67	53	80	21
McGraw Village	1,197	1,276	1,319	1,188
Cuyler Town	704	753	836	846
Freetown Town	534	542	522	572
Harford Town	584	635	748	855
Homer Town	5,055	5,751	6,480	6,599
Homer Village (part)	3,177	3,569	4,063	3,614
Lapeer Town	432	459	507	592
Marathon Town	1,577	1,696	1,777	1,804
Marathon Village	1,057	1,079	1,053	1,046
Preble Town	808	991	1,601	1,637
Scott Town	527	600	805	1,193
Solon Town	522	549	687	865
Taylor Town	496	474	493	481
Truxton Town	922	907	955	988
Virgil Town	1,257	1,420	1,692	2,053
Willet Town	553	535	621	747

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR CORTLAND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Cincinnatus Town	-1.7	12.5	6.6
Cortland City	5.7	2.3	2.6
Cortlandville Town	39.5	32.0	11.1
Homer Village (part)	-20.9	50.9	-73.8
McGraw Village	6.6	3.4	-9.9
Cuyler Town	7.0	11.0	1.2
Freetown Town	1.5	-3.7	9.6
Harford Town	8.7	17.8	14.3
Homer Town	13.8	12.7	1.8
Homer Village (part)	12.3	13.8	-11.1
Lapeer Town	6.3	10.5	16.8
Marathon Town	7.5	4.8	1.5
Marathon Village	2.1	-2.4	-0.7
Preble Town	22.6	61.6	2.2
Scott Town	13.9	34.2	48.2
Solon Town	5.2	25.1	25.9
Taylor Town	-4.4	4.0	-2.4
Truxton Town	-1.6	5.3	3.5
Virgil Town	13.0	19.2	21.3
Willet Town	-3.3	16.1	20.3

The racial distribution of Cortland County's 1980 population was 98.6 percent white, 0.6 percent black and 0.8 percent other minorities. Over 60.0 percent of the County's minority population resided in the City of Cortland, which is the largest city and manufacturing center of this predominately rural County. Cortland City is also the site of a branch of the State University of New York. The racial makeup of the student population may explain, in part, the City's relatively large minority population. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Cortland County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR CORTLAND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Cortland County	48,133	314	89	165	119
Cincinnatus Town	1,150	-	-	1	-
Cortland City	19,721	244	38	64	71
Cortlandville Town	8,178	30	13	64	14
Homer Village (part)	21	-	-	-	-
McGraw Village	1,180	-	6	1	1
Cuyler Town	835	-	11	-	-
Freetown Town	565	1	1	-	5
Harford Town	853	2	-	-	-
Homer Town	6,532	18	15	21	13
Homer Village (part)	3,564	17	6	19	8
Lapeer Town	587	-	-	1	4
Marathon Town	1,801	-	1	2	-
Marathon Village	1,046	-	-	-	-
Preble Town	1,627	1	3	1	5
Scott Town	1,182	7	-	1	3
Solon Town	861	3	-	1	-
Taylor Town	481	-	-	-	-
Truxton Town	980	-	1	6	1
Virgil Town	2,035	6	6	3	3
Willet Town	745	2	-	-	-

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Cortland County 385 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Cortland County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Cortland County

The resident labor force of Cortland County has expanded since 1970, reflecting a rise in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and, to a lesser extent, a barely noticeable widening of participation in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
CORTLAND COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	20.8	21.3	21.5	21.2	21.6	22.0	21.5
Employment	19.9	19.5	19.5	19.0	20.0	20.3	19.8
Unemployment	0.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7
Unemployment rate	4.0	8.4	9.2	10.5	7.5	7.7	7.9

From 1974 to 1980, Cortland County's civilian labor force grew 3.4 percent, an annual average growth rate of only 0.6 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's rate of growth, however, was inconsistent. The labor force actually declined during two periods (1976-1977 and 1979-1980). Employment fluctuated over the decade but recorded a slight net loss by 1980.

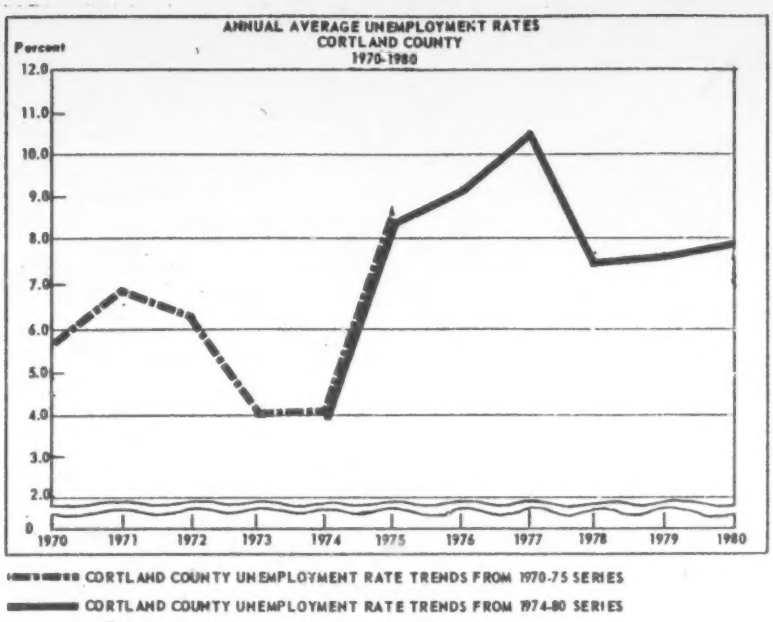
Growth in Cortland County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (16.6 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a surge in the labor force participation of women (42.7 percent in 1970 to 49.3 percent in 1980). By contrast, labor force participation rates for men slid to 72.0 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.5 percent from 1970). The overall labor force participation rate edged upward 0.1 percent to 57.5 percent over the 1970-1980 period. Both the increase in the labor force participation rate for women and the decrease for men over the 1970-1980 period were in line with statewide and national trends (see Table 8).

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
CORTLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

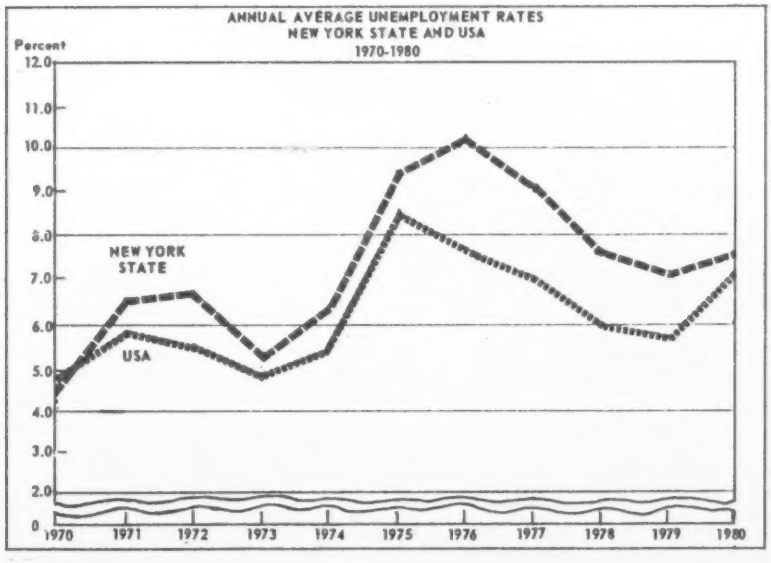
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Cortland County	
Overall	57.4	57.5	+0.1
Male	74.5	72.0	-2.5
Female	42.7	49.3	+6.6
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Cortland County's unemployment rate fluctuated more sharply than statewide or national rates between 1970 and 1980. Still, changes in the County rate roughly followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 10.5 percent in 1977, at a later date and a higher level than the high for both the State and nation. The County rate reached a low for the period of 4.0 percent in 1974, while State and U.S. rates climbed during the 1973-1975 recession. By the end of the period, however, the County rate exceeded statewide and national jobless rates.

GRAPH 1a.



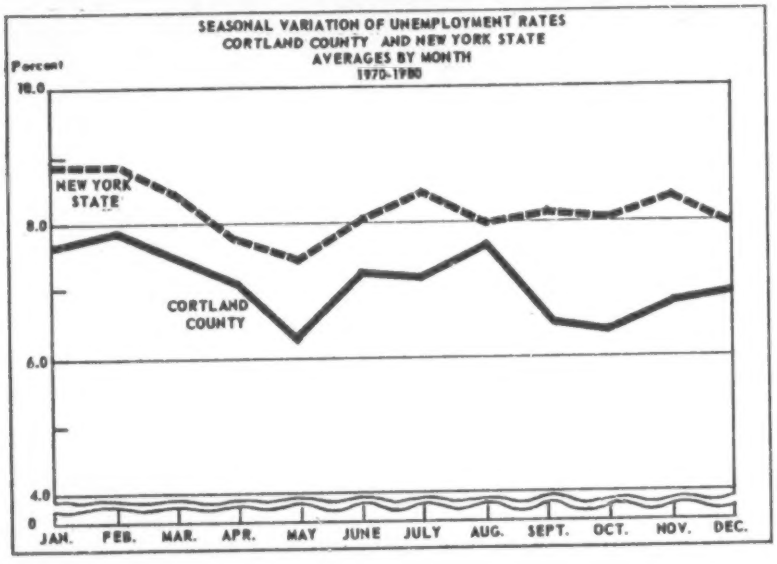
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for Cortland County and New York State (see Graph 2). Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in the dead of winter. From 1970 to 1980, the County unemployment rate averaged 7.8 percent for January and February compared with 8.9 percent for New York State. The County rate was also higher in August than most of the year. In August, employment levels at the State University at Cortland is at its lowest for the year.

Jobless rates for the month of May were typically lower for both the State (7.5 percent) and the County (6.3 percent). In May work halted by winter weather has resumed and schools are still in session. Hourly workers at schools have not been laid off for the summer and students have yet to flood the job market in search of summer employment.

GRAPH 2.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Cortland County

A local economy, such as Cortland County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Cortland County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Cortland County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY CORTLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Cortland County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	35.9	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	27.1	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.8	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	64.1	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	2.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	1.2	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.6	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.8	23.0	20.2
Government	21.8	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Cortland County's most important industry sector is durable goods manufacturing. The major employers in this sector are Brewer-Titchner (electrical products), Monarch Machine Tool (industrial machinery), Pall-Trinity Micro (micro filters), and SCM Corporation (typewriters and parts). Jobs in the durable goods manufacturing sector comprised 27.2 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Cortland County compared with only 10.6 percent in New York State and 13.5 percent nationwide. The concentration of government employment in Cortland County reflected, in part, the location of a State University in Cortland.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Cortland County

The industrial composition of Cortland County has undergone significant changes in recent years. With few exceptions, these changes parallel trends for the State and nation. Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Cortland County from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
CORTLAND COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	15,600	17,000	+1,400
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	42.9	35.9	-7.0
Durable goods	30.8	27.1	-3.7
Nondurable goods	12.2	8.8	-3.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	57.1	64.1	+7.0
Contract construction	3.2	2.4	-0.8
Transportation, communication and public utilities	1.9	1.2	-0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	16.0	17.6	+1.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	2.4	-0.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	14.1	18.8	+4.7
Government	19.9	21.8	+1.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Cortland County roughly followed national trends during the period with two minor exceptions. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Cortland County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Within manufacturing the shares of total employment devoted to the production of both durable and nondurable goods contracted. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing occurred in trade, government, and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. The share of total employment in all other nonmanufacturing sectors declined.

Minor exceptions to national trends occurred within nonmanufacturing. Here the share of total nonfarm employment representing finance, insurance and real estate decreased slightly in Cortland County but increased slightly nationwide. Moreover, the share of employment devoted to government expanded in the County while declining nationwide.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuations have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial and local factors on Cortland County employment in each industrial sector is shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN CORTLAND COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Cortland County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+9.0	+23.9	-	-14.9
Manufacturing, total	-9.0	+23.9	-15.5	-17.3
Durable goods	-4.1	+23.9	-10.2	-17.8
Nondurable goods	-21.1	+23.9	-22.0	-22.9
Nonmanufacturing, total	+22.5	+23.9	+5.6	-7.0
Contract construction	-20.0	+23.9	-6.0	-37.8
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-33.0	+23.9	-11.3	-45.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+19.9	+23.9	+6.4	-10.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.0	+23.9	+7.5	-31.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+45.5	+23.9	+20.0	+1.6
Government	+19.4	+23.9	-0.6	-3.8

As shown in Table 11, employment expanded considerably in some industrial sectors but contracted substantially in others over the period 1970-1972 to 1978-1980. Total nonfarm employment increased 9.0 percent with individual sectors ranging widely from a strong performance in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing (+45.5 percent) to an employment decline in transportation, communication and utilities (-33.0 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: 1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or 2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. A 9.0 percent reduction in Cortland County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors in the national economy were outweighed by a combination of a nationwide trend of declining employment in the industry and by local contractive factors (see Table 11). The same reasoning explains the change in employment for both durable and nondurable goods production. Unlike manufacturing, nonmanufacturing employment grew at a rate close to that of the national economy during the period. A 5.6 percent increase nationwide in nonmanufacturing employment nearly offset local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 7.0 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were contractive in each industrial sector except in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.

However, the strong stimulus of growth in the national economy combined with increasing employment in some industries nationwide outweighed negative forces at the local level in a few nonmanufacturing industries.

In summary, growth in the national economy and in nationwide employment in the following industries fostered employment gains in: wholesale and retail trade; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. The increase in government employment in the County was solely attributable to a growing national economy. Growth was unattainable in other industrial sectors because of negative local factors and contractions in national industry employment.

Labor Market Stability in Cortland County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Cortland County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 25 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
CORTLAND COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Cortland County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.6	3.6
New hires	1.8	1.9
Recalls	0.6	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.1	3.7
Quits	1.0	1.1
Layoffs	0.7	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 3.1 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 3.6 per 100 over the same period.

Terminations of employment initiated by the employee (quits) comprised slightly less than one-third of total separations. Layoffs accounted for slightly more than one-fifth of total separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature; workers were recalled in the following months.

New hires averaged 1.8 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 0.6 per 100. The overall accession rate was the same as the State average.

Lower ratios for both quits and layoffs contributed to a separation rate that was somewhat below the State average.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period August 1980 through July 1981, one labor-management dispute in Cortland County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute, at Brewer-Titchener Corporation, involved 252 employees. It began on March 9, 1981 and ended on March 22, 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Cortland County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion. No contractions were reported. The direct effects on employment of expansions of major firms in Cortland County during the period are shown in Table 13. All industrial changes reported during the period resulted in job gains.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
CORTLAND COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain
Polsen Metal Recovery, Inc. Cortland	New firm in an existing building	+17
Tuscarora Plastics of NY, Inc, Cortland Tuscarora Plastics, Inc.	Expansion in a new building at the same location	+10
Monarch Machine Tool Co. Cortland	Addition to an existing facility	+90
Go Pro Manufacturing Co. Cortland	Intercounty expansion in an existing building	+25
Canford Manufacturing Corp. Cortland Stanley Home Prod., Inc.	New firm in an existing building	+150
ETL Testing Laboratories, Inc. Cortlandville	Addition to an existing facility	+40
Brewer-Titchener Corp. Cortland Studebaker-Worthington, Inc.	Equipment expansion	+200
Overhead Door Co. of NY, Inc. Cortland	Addition to an existing facility	+50
Pall Trinity Micro Corp. Cortland Pall Corp.	Equipment expansion	NA
Dowzer Electric Company Cortland General Signal Corp.	Branch facility in a new building	NA
Brewer-Titchener Corp. Cortland Studebaker-Worthington, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	NA

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Cortland County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Cortland County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 70.9 percent of total personal income in Cortland County while transfer payments provided 16.2 percent and property income 12.9 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 28.9 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF CORTLAND COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$229.4	$295.8	$66.4	28.9	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	164.6	209.7	45.1	27.4	71.7	70.9
Property income	32.1	38.2	6.1	19.0	14.0	12.9
Transfer payments	32.8	48.0	15.2	46.3	14.3	16.2

In 1977 per capita income in Cortland County, at $5,488, ranked 46th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Cortland County grew 66.4 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Cortland County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977, per capita income grew at a faster rate in Cortland County than it did in New York State.

In 1978, nearly two-fifths of labor and proprietors' income in Cortland County came from manufacturing sources. This is more than one and one half times the like

GRAPH 3

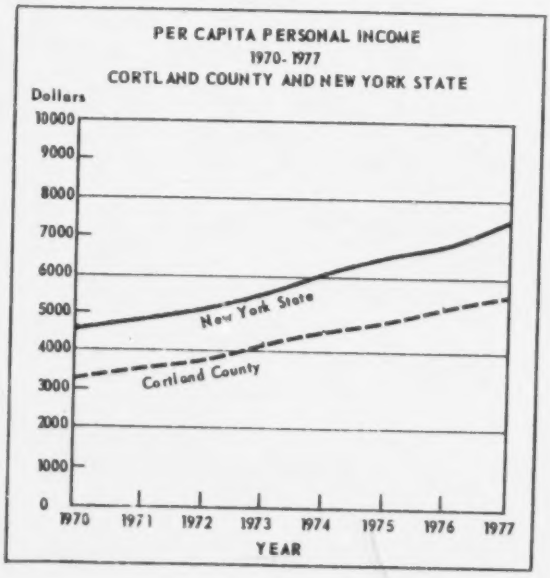


figure from manufacturing sources in New York State. The other two major components of income in Cortland County were services and government, each of which accounted for nearly one-fifth of the County's labor and proprietors' income. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Cortland County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, CORTLAND COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Cortland County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	213.2	100.0	111,055.0	100.0
Farms	9.2	4.3	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	81.9	38.4	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	9.7	4.5	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	27.0	12.7	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.8	2.7	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	(D)	-	9,956.9	9.0
Services	37.1	17.4	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.2	0.6	305.9	0.3
Government	41.3	19.4	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Cortland County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in agriculture. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Cortland County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN CORTLAND COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$141	$164	$165	$188	$149	$138
Mining	198	197	266	264	0	0
Contract construction	187	204	237	272	263	303
Manufacturing-durable goods	167	205	220	233	251	279
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	155	166	173	188	202	215
Transportation, communication and public utilities	249	267	273	306	320	321
Wholesale trade	172	181	203	213	223	258
Retail trade	105	109	115	124	136	144
Finance, insurance and real estate	145	157	168	180	196	213
Services	142	155	146	151	183	205
Public administration	230	240	248	124	165	192

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Cortland County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR CORTLAND COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN CORTLAND COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	6,557
70 percent LLSIL	8,205
85 percent LLSIL	10,494
100 percent LLSIL	13,466

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 2,665 Cortland County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $247,215 per month or $92.76 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 72.2 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 15.7 percent for Home Relief and 12.0 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
CORTLAND COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

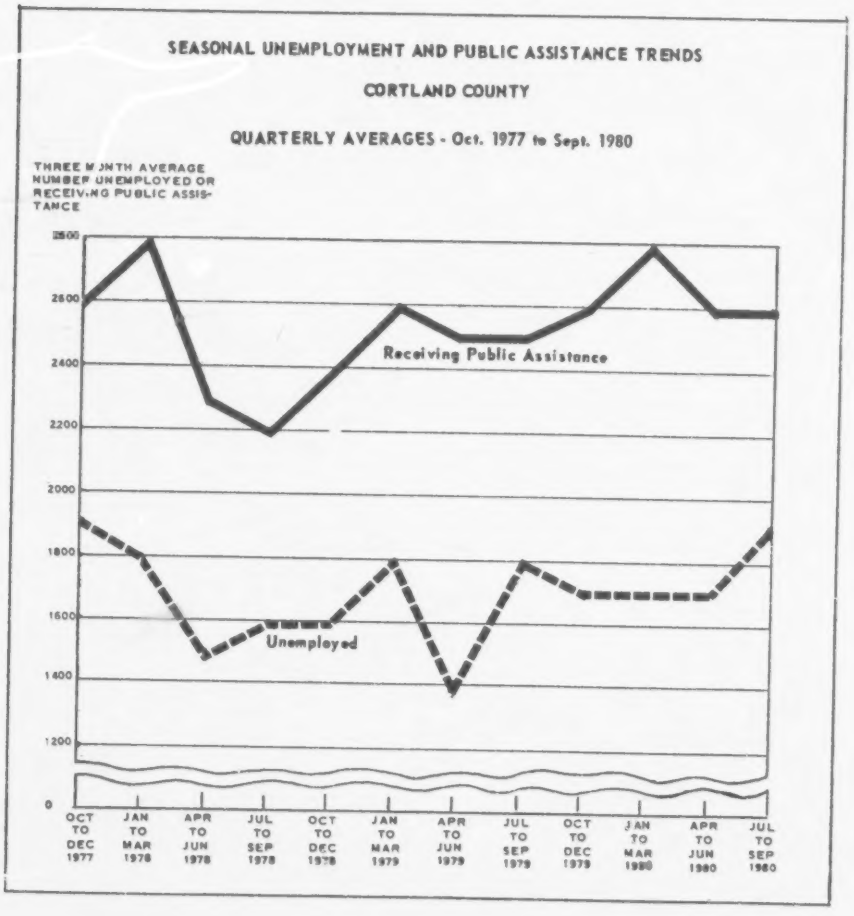
Month	Recipients				
	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	2,492	1,867	157	-	468
November	2,672	1,870	346	2	454
December	2,627	1,881	280	4	462
1980					
January	2,811	1,954	435	1	421
February	2,751	1,964	339	6	442
March	2,830	1,899	517	3	411
April	2,743	1,895	429	3	416
May	2,709	1,966	359	3	381
June	2,499	1,912	229	1	357
July	2,619	1,937	285	1	396
August	2,583	1,965	204	3	411
September	2,641	1,977	253	2	409
12-month average	2,665	1,924	319	2	419

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Cortland County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Cortland County numbered 9,586 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools in shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN CORTLAND COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	5,120	4,466	9,586
Public schools	4,542	4,353	8,895
Private schools	578	113	691

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Cortland County was 99.0 percent white; 0.3 percent black, 0.2 percent Hispanic, and 0.5 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CORTLAND COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Cortland County total	0.3	0.2	0.5	99.0
Cincinnatus	-	-	-	100.0
Cortland	0.6	0.5	0.7	98.2
Homer	0.2	*	0.6	99.1
Marathon	0.4	-	0.1	99.5
McGraw	-	-	0.1	99.9

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Cortland-Madison counties BOCES provides programs in agriculture, food distribution, nurse assistance (nurse aide), home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Additional educational opportunities are offered by the State University of New York College at Cortland which grants four-year and post-graduate degrees in a wide range of liberal arts.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Cortland County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Cortland County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, transition services, and public employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Cortland County in the following occupational areas:

Automotives	Human services
Building trades	Data processing
Clerical	Management
Custodial work	Manufacturing
Food services	Sales
Health occupations	Technical trades

Cortland County expected to provide CETA services to 882 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY CORTLAND COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	181
On-the-job training	22
Work experience	440
Public service employment	124
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	37
Transition services	78
Total	882

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Cortland County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. CORTLAND COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	46.7	49.7	57.3	57.3	19.2
Female	53.3	50.3	42.7	42.7	80.8
Age [/]					
14-19	16.3	16.9	12.8	12.8	37.1
20-21	5.3	12.7	11.9	11.7	5.0
22-44	42.6	59.1	61.7	61.8	49.3
45-54	11.1	7.0	9.7	9.8	6.9
55 and over	24.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	1.7
Race					
White	99.5	97.2	96.6	96.6	95.9
Black	0.1	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
Hispanic	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0
Other	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Cortland County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Cortland County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Cortland County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the county but compete for jobs within the counties (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 90 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 3,899 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 1,232 job openings were received, a ratio of 3.2 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,729 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: stenographer, typist, survey worker, inventory clerk, counter attendant, guard, instrument repairer and welder.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: management trainee, cashier I, salesperson, bartender, janitor, automobile-mechanic helper, carpenter, construction worker I, truck driver-light, automobile-service-station attendant, industrial-truck operator and material handler.

Professional, Technical and Managerial

This group had 362 registered applicants available and 99 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.7.

Labor surpluses--Of the 9 occupations in this occupational group only management trainee was considered as a labor surplus occupation.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,132 applicants available and 464 openings received, or 2.4 applicants for each job opening during the period; the lowest ratio of all occupational groups.

Labor surpluses--There were at least 22 jobseekers for each job as clerk-general, cashier I, accounting clerk, teacher aide II, salesperson and shipping and receiving clerk.

Potential labor shortages--Five occupations, stenographer, typist, survey worker, bookkeeper I and inventory clerk were considered to be shortage occupations.

Services

This category had a ratio of 2.7 applicants per opening with 919 registered applicants and 341 openings available during the period.

Labor surpluses--Two occupations, bartender and janitor, were identified as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortages--Two occupations, counter attendant and guard, security, should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 143 applicants available for 36 openings, this occupation had an applicants-to-openings ratio of 4.0.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 66 applicants and 13 openings available, or 5.1 applicants for each job opening.

Machine Trades

Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 6.8 to 1, the highest applicants-to-openings ratio of the 9 occupational groups. There were 291 registered applicants and 43 openings available.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 3.0 applicants per opening. There were 263 active applicants for 87 openings.

Labor surplus --There were 10 jobseekers for one opening for assembler, production.

Potential labor shortage --Instrument repairer was considered to be a shortage occupation.

Structural Work

There were 390 applicants and 84 openings for structural work occupations yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 4.6.

Labor surplus --There were 28 applicants for 2 openings for carpenter.

Potential labor shortage --A potential shortage existed for carpenter, rough.

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 322 applicants and 65 openings the applicants-to-openings ratio was 5.0. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surpluses--Four surplus occupations were identified in the miscellaneous category: truck driver-light; automobile-service-station attendant; industrial-truck operator; and material handler.

Potential labor shortage --Laborer, stores should be considered as a shortage occupation.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CORTLAND COUNTY

October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	3,899	1,729	1,232	3.2
Professional, technical, and managerial	362	166	99	3.7
Clerical and sales	1,132	352	464	2.4
Service	919	426	341	2.7
Farming, fishery, forestry	143	55	36	4.0
Processing	66	20	13	5.1
Machine trades	291	140	43	6.8
Benchwork	263	92	87	3.0
Structural work	390	173	84	4.6
Miscellaneous	322	156	65	5.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Case aide	15	5	0	2/
Counselor	12	4	2	6.0
Accountant	11	5	2	5.5
Administrative assistant	27	8	3	9.0
Manager, retail store	18	6	3	6.0
Recreation supervisor	13	5	0	2/
Management trainee	33	12	2	16.5
Caseworker	24	11	0	2/
Community organization worker	17	9	3	5.7
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	75	19	16	4.7
Stenographer	19	2	19	1.0
Clerk, typist	15	4	8	1.9
Keypunch operator	13	6	4	3.2
Typist	35	1	37	0.9
Survey worker	45	0	49	0.9
Clerk, general	223	73	25	8.9
Bookkeeper I	29	11	13	2.2
Bookkeeper II	15	3	7	2.1
Cashier I	12	6	1	12.0
Cashier II	36	13	6	6.0
Cashier-checker	74	33	17	4.4
Computer operator	10	4	3	3.3
Accounting clerk	29	13	4	7.2
Administrative clerk	45	16	7	6.4
Inventory clerk	138	1	153	0.9
Shipping and receiving clerk	29	14	4	7.2
Stock clerk	41	18	6	6.8

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales (cont'd)				
Receptionist	29	9	6	4.8
Teacher aide II	25	9	1	25.0
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	16	7	1	16.0
Sales clerk	35	9	5	7.0
Driver, sales route	21	3	6	3.5
Manager, department	13	3	5	2.6
Stock clerk, self-service store	10	3	2	5.0
Services				
Child monitor	23	13	0	2/
Day worker	10	3	5	2.0
Companion	10	6	0	2/
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	130	6	126	1.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	14	5	2	7.0
Waiter/waitress, informal	46	20	12	3.8
Counter attendant, cafeteria	14	9	6	2.3
Bartender	19	11	1	19.0
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	40	17	11	3.6
Cook, short order I	18	11	7	2.6
Cook (mess)	11	6	4	2.7
Kitchen helper	71	40	19	3.7
Cleaner, housekeeping	36	18	5	7.2
Home attendant	10	5	2	5.0
Nurse aide	68	38	20	3.4
Guard, security	33	13	23	1.4
Cleaner, comm./inst.	177	112	44	4.0
Cleaner, industrial	37	15	8	4.6
Janitor	23	13	2	11.5
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Laborer, landscape	15	2	8	1.9
Farmworker, dairy	62	28	14	4.4
Processing				
Production helper	17	0	0	2/
Machine set-up operator	11	5	0	2/
Drill-press operator	12	5	1	12.0
Machine trades				
Production-machine tender	24	13	0	2/
Punch-press operator	14	5	3	4.7
Machine operator I	13	7	0	2/
Automobile mechanic	34	17	9	3.8
Automobile-mechanic helper	19	8	1	19.0
Maintenance mechanic	14	8	2	7.0

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Benchwork				
Assembler	19	5	0	2/
Assembler, small parts	23	9	0	2/
Assembler, type-bar-& segment	12	4	0	2/
Assembler, production	10	7	1	10.0
Instrument repairer	38	0	54	0.7
Sewing-machine operator	33	15	4	8.2
Structural work				
Automobile-body repair	20	7	6	3.3
Welder, arc	13	7	1	13.0
Painter	10	5	1	10.0
Operating engineer	10	5	0	2/
Carpenter	28	15	2	14.0
Carpenter, rough	20	2	10	2.0
Roofer	10	4	0	2/
Construction worker I	76	40	6	12.7
Construction worker II	49	15	10	4.9
Maintenance repairer, building	26	11	3	8.7
Welder, production line	5	0	10	0.5
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	42	22	8	5.2
Truck driver, heavy	47	26	5	9.4
Truck driver, light	31	20	2	15.5
Bus driver	10	7	2	5.0
Automobile-service-station attendant	19	9	1	19.0
Packager, hand	15	5	7	2.1
Industrial-truck operator	24	8	1	24.0
Laborer, stores	23	4	16	1.4
Material handler	65	34	2	32.5

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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CORTLAND COUNTY

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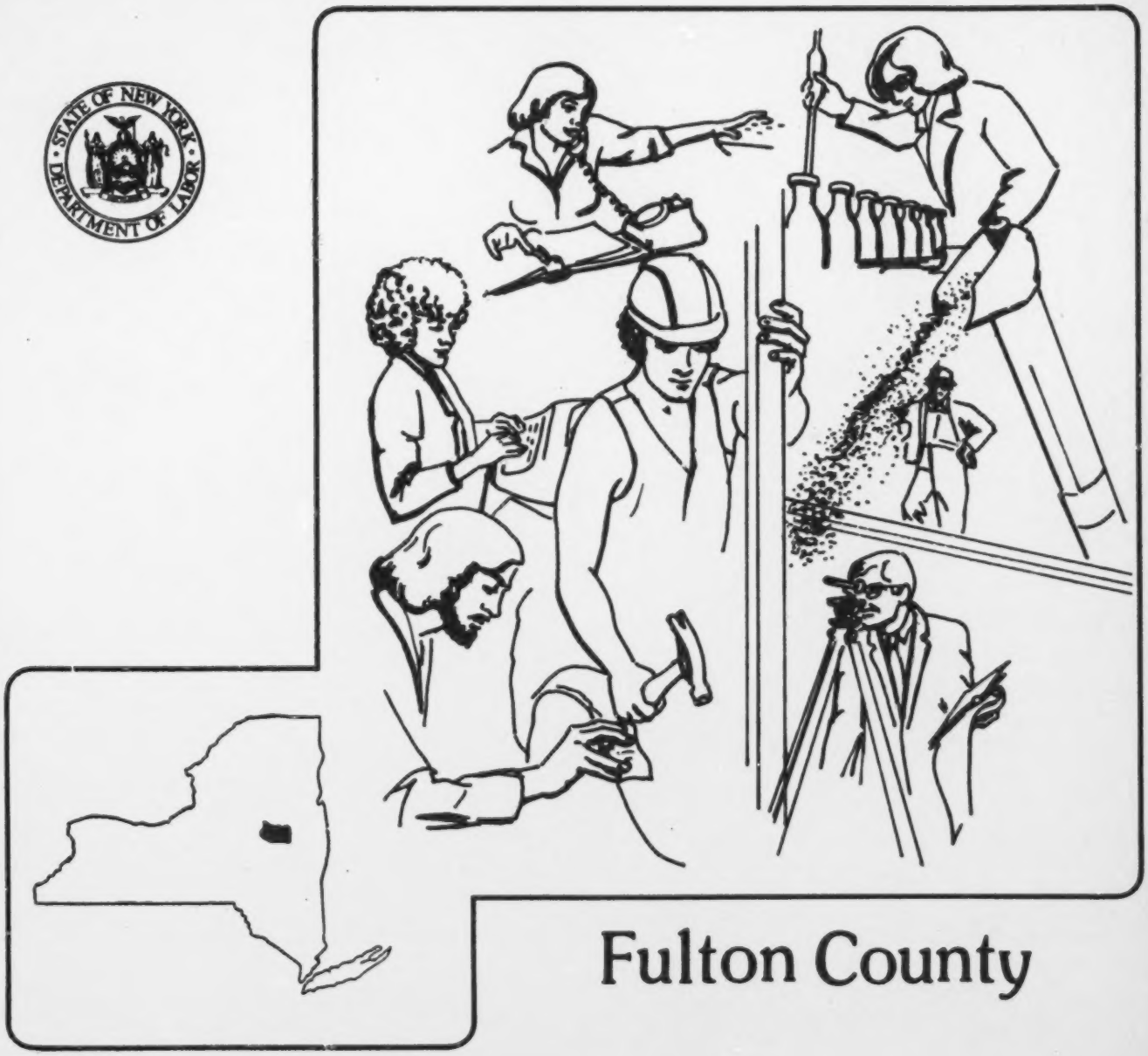
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Fulton County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

FULTON COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Fulton County is located in eastern New York State, approximately forty miles northwest of Albany.

MAP 1

Fulton County is primarily rural. Woodlands occupy more than two-thirds of its terrain while one-tenth of its area is devoted to agriculture. Residential and business property account for less than 3 percent of the County's land area. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use by category for Fulton County and New York State for 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR FULTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

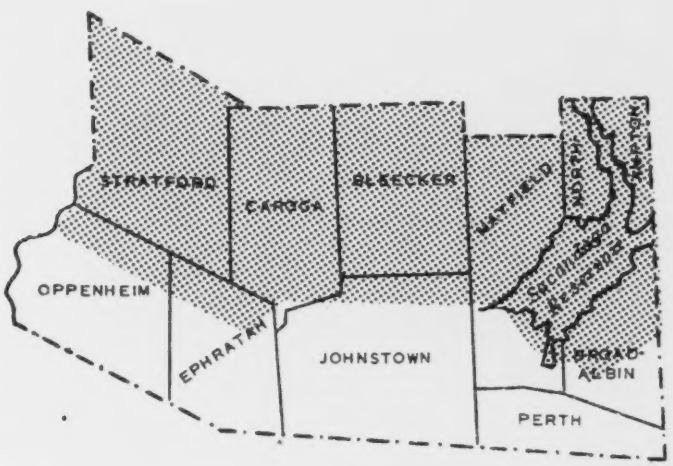
Category of use	Fulton County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	530.0	49,374.4
Active agriculture	10.1	21.9
Woodlands, forest	56.7	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	14.2	17.6
Wet lands	4.4	4.2
Water	6.9	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	1.5	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.4	1.2
Transportation	-	0.5
Inactive or under construction	4.2	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Approximately 53 percent of the County is included in the State operated Adirondack Park (Map 2). The Park's mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes attract large numbers of tourists to Fulton County annually. The Great Sacandaga Lake is the area's primary focal point.

Regulations governing the use of State forest land limits development of northern regions of Fulton County. The County's population centers, the cities of Johnstown and Gloversville, are located in the southern part of the County and are outside of the Adirondack Park. Routes 10, 30, and 30A provide convenient access from these population centers to the New York State Thruway, an important transportation link to other regions to the east and west.

MAP 2
Adirondack Park Area Located Within Fulton County

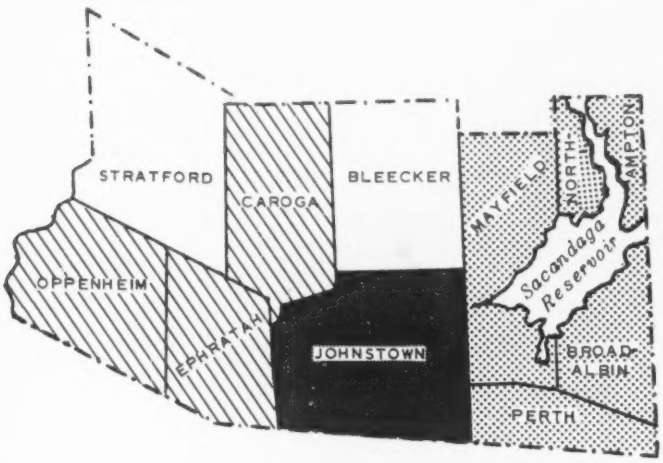


Shaded areas represent
the Adirondack Park

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Fulton County was 55,153. The eastern portion of the County was more densely populated than the western portion. The towns of Perth, Mayfield, Northampton and Broadalbin averaged between 50 and 149 residents per square mile, while western towns such as Stratford, Oppenheim, Caroga and Ephratah all contained less than 50 persons per square mile. The population density of the County, at 104 persons per square mile, was well below the State average of 356 individuals per square mile. Among the 62 counties in the State, Fulton ranked 33rd in population density. Map 3 illustrates the population densities of each town in Fulton County.

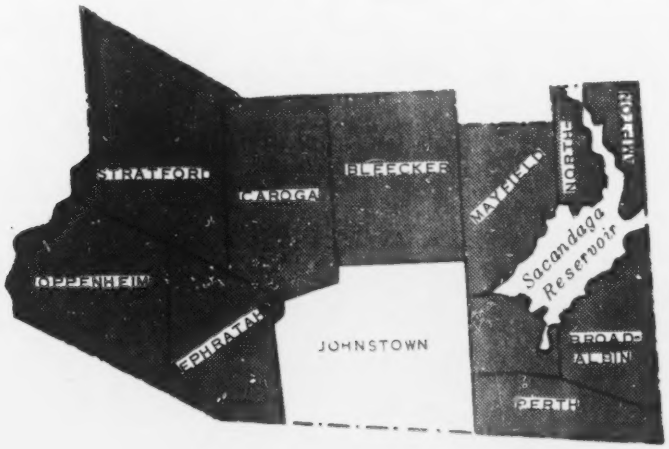
MAP 3
Fulton County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



0 to 19 persons/square mile
20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

Because of population declines in the cities of Gloversville and Johnstown (included in Johnstown Town), the population of Fulton County advanced by just 8 percent between 1950 and 1980. To a great extent, these population losses offset the gains posted in every other town in the County. Population increases among all other towns ranged from a low of 34 percent in the Town of Stratford to a high of 154 percent in Caroga. The decline of the leather goods industry--long the predominant industry in the Gloversville/Johnstown area--played a large role in the resident exodus from these two cities over the past 30 years. Map 4 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Fulton County for the 1950-1980 period.

MAP 4
Fulton County
Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980, By Town 1/



Growth was faster than County average

Decreasing population

1/ The population of Gloversville and Johnstown cities were used to calculate the population growth trend of Johnstown Town.

Since 1900 Fulton County has experienced a slow, steady increase in its population. Population advances during these years ranged from a low of 0.6 percent in the 1950-1960 period to a high of 5.0 percent in 1940-1950. Between 1900 and 1980, the Fulton County population increased by just 29 percent. In contrast, the New York State population grew by 141.5 percent over the same 80-year period. In 1970-1980, Fulton County registered its largest absolute rise in population of the century while the State posted its first decline. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Fulton County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND FULTON COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Fulton County
1900	7,268,894	42,842
1910	9,113,614	44,534
1920	10,385,227	44,927
1930	12,588,066	46,560
1940	13,479,142	48,597
1950	14,830,192	51,021
1960	16,782,304	51,304
1970	18,241,391	52,637
1980	17,557,288	55,153

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR NEW YORK STATE AND FULTON COUNTY
FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Fulton County
1900-1910	25.4	3.9
1910-1920	14.0	0.9
1920-1930	21.2	3.6
1930-1940	7.1	4.4
1940-1950	10.0	5.0
1950-1960	13.2	0.6
1960-1970	8.7	2.6
1970-1980	-3.8	4.8

Table 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Fulton County subdivisions. The two largest subdivisions in the County, Gloversville City and Johnstown City, were the only County subdivisions to register consistent population declines over the thirty-year period. The population of Gloversville City fell by 5,800 or just under 25 percent during the three decades, while Johnstown City's population slipped by roughly 1,600 or 14 percent. The erosion of jobs in the leather goods industry--the predominant industry in the Gloversville/Johnstown area--during the 1970's was a key factor in the population declines posted in these two cities. During the seventies the many attractive and relatively high paying jobs in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area served as a magnet drawing residents from the depressed Gloversville-Johnstown area.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR FULTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Bleecker Town	220	245	294	463
Broadalbin Town	2,543	2,945	3,542	4,074
Broadalbin Village (part)	1,391	1,422	1,449	1,363
Caroga Town	462	568	822	1,177
Ephratah Town	1,063	1,237	1,297	1,564
Gloversville City	23,634	21,741	19,677	17,836
Johnstown City	10,923	10,390	10,045	9,360
Johnstown Town	4,153	5,120	5,750	6,719
Mayfield Town	3,145	3,613	4,522	5,439
Broadalbin Village (part)	9	16	3	52
Mayfield Village	761	818	981	944
Northampton Town	1,925	2,033	2,379	2,829
Northville Village	1,114	1,156	1,192	1,304
Oppenheim Town	1,190	1,223	1,431	1,806
Dolgeville Village (part)	166	185	175	162
Perth Town	1,299	1,768	2,383	3,261
Stratford Town	464	421	495	625

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR FULTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Bleecker Town	11.4	20.0	57.5
Broadalbin Town	15.8	20.3	15.0
Broadalbin Village (part)	2.2	1.9	-5.9
Caroga Town	22.9	44.7	43.2
Ephratah Town	16.4	4.9	20.6
Gloversville City	-8.0	-9.5	-9.4
Johnstown City	-4.9	-3.3	-6.8
Johnstown Town	23.3	12.3	16.9
Mayfield Town	14.9	25.2	20.3
Broadalbin Village (part)	77.8	-81.3	1000+
Mayfield Village	7.5	19.9	-3.8
Northampton Town	5.6	17.0	18.9
Northville Village	3.8	3.1	9.4
Oppenheim Town	2.8	17.0	26.2
Dolgeville Village (part)	11.4	-5.4	-7.4
Perth Town	36.1	34.8	36.8
Stratford Town	-9.3	17.6	26.3

The 1980 population of Fulton County, like the populations of many upstate counties, was predominately white. Whites comprised 98.6 percent of the Fulton County population, blacks accounted for 0.9 percent and all other races made up the remaining 0.5 percent. Just over 72 percent of all minority group members in the County lived in either the City of Glovers-fille or the City of Johnstown. Table 6 presents the 1980 population counts by race for Fulton County and its subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR FULTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Fulton County	54,369	473	77	143	91
Bleecker Town	460	-	-	2	1
Broadalbin Town	4,057	8	4	3	2
Broadalbin Village (part)	1,361	1	-	1	-
Caroga Town	1,172	-	5	-	-
Ephratah Town	1,552	-	2	6	4
Gloversville City	17,437	286	28	41	44
Johnstown City	9,194	62	17	67	20
Johnstown Town	6,686	22	1	5	5
Mayfield Town	5,393	18	8	12	8
Broadalbin Village (part)	52	-	-	-	-
Mayfield Village	938	3	1	2	-
Northampton Town	2,827	-	1	-	1
Northville Village	1,302	-	1	-	1
Oppenheim Town	1,796	2	5	3	-
Dolgeville Village (part)	161	1	-	-	-
Perth Town	3,172	75	4	4	6
Stratford Town	623	-	2	-	-

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Fulton County 305 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Fulton County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Fulton County

The resident labor force of Fulton County grew over the last decade, as a result of increases in the working age population (16 years of age and older) and of widening participation in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
FULTON COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	23.3	25.0	26.1	26.9	27.2	27.6	26.8
Employment	21.3	22.2	23.0	24.0	24.5	25.0	23.7
Unemployment	2.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.1
Unemployment rate	8.5	11.1	12.1	10.8	9.7	9.4	11.5

The labor force in Fulton County grew 15.0 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 2.5 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's labor force grew during each year of the period except 1979 to 1980. The rate of growth, however, was inconsistent. Employment expansion was more sluggish than labor force growth. Employment grew 11.3 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 1.9 percent per year. Here, too, growth was continuous for all years except 1979 to 1980.

Growth in Fulton County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: (1) an increase in the civilian working age population (14.7 percent from 1970-1980) and (2) a surge in the labor force participation rate of women (47.1 percent in 1970 to 54.4 percent in 1980). Growth in the labor force participation by women was in line with statewide and national trends.

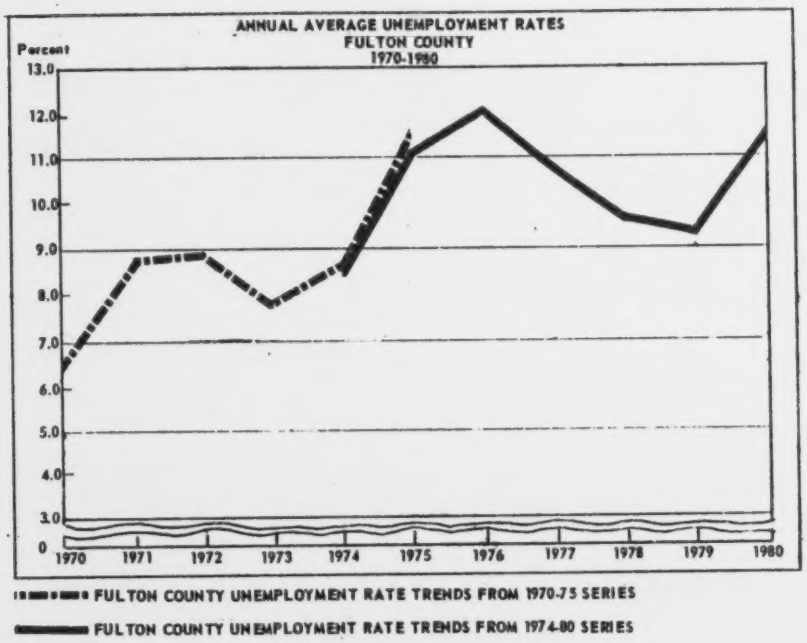
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 74.5 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.6 percent from 1970), again following national and statewide trends. The overall labor force participation rate moved upward 1.7 percent to 62.8 percent over the 1970-1980 period (see Table 8).

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
FULTON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

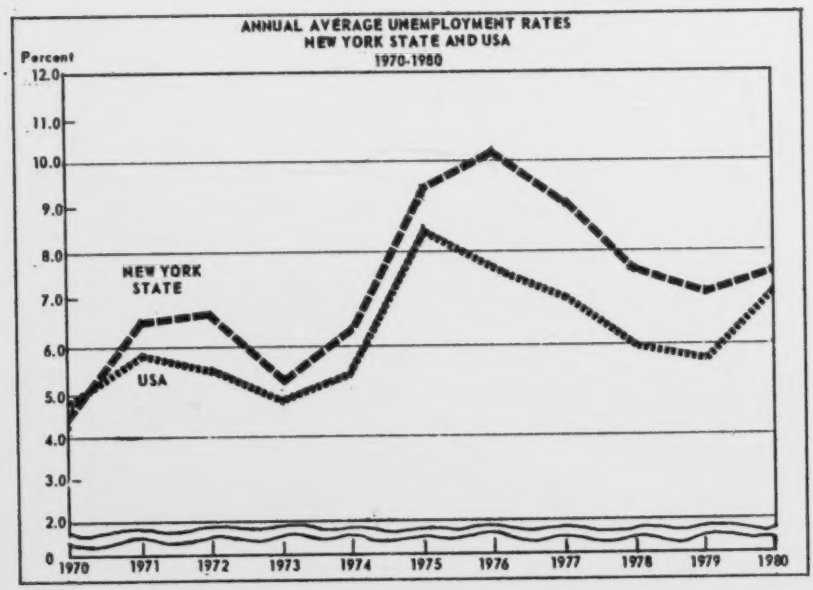
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Fulton County	
Overall	61.1	62.8	+1.7
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	47.1	54.4	+7.3
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Fulton County's unemployment rate consistently exceeded statewide and national jobless rates during the period 1970 to 1980. Still, changes in the County rates followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rates began the period at a low point (6.5 percent), below State and national rates. After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 12.1 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. By the end of the period, the County jobless rate (11.5 percent), the national rate (7.1 percent), and the statewide rate (7.6 percent) were on the rise.

GRAPH 1a.



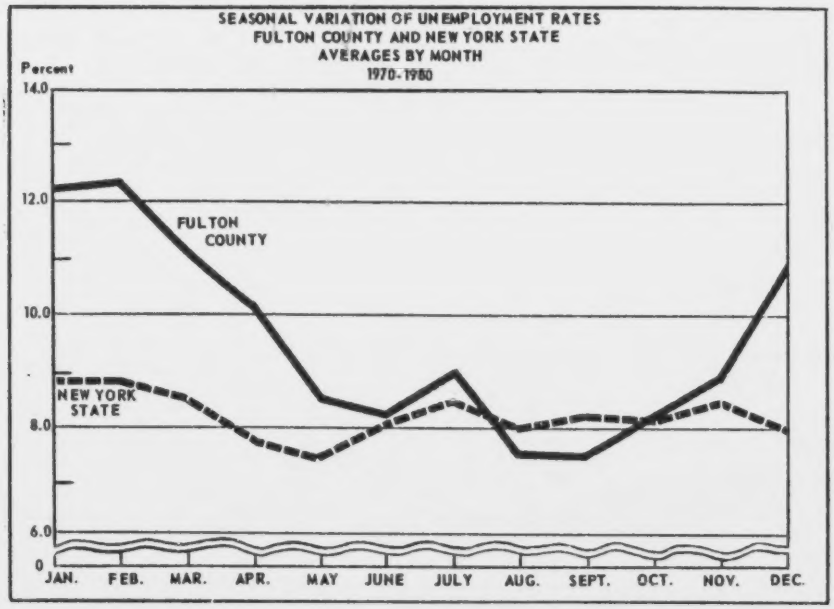
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as school sessions and the weather. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are greater in Fulton County than in New York State with County rates climbing more than State rates during the winter. Over the period 1970 to 1980, both County and State rates were

highest in the dead of winter. In September the County jobless rate began to rise and topped out in February (see Graph 2). The average unemployment rate for the County was 12.3 percent in February compared with 8.9 percent for the State.

GRAPH 2.



The average unemployment rate for the County was lowest in September (7.5 percent); this compared with 8.2 percent for the State during the same month. At this time of year the weather has not halted outdoor employment and students, who may have been working or looking for work during the summer, have returned to school.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Fulton County

A local economy, such as Fulton County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Fulton County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Fulton County, New York State, and the nation averaged for the period 1978-1980.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FULTON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Fulton County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	38.8	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	7.1	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	31.8	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.6	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	2.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.1	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.6	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	13.5	23.0	20.2
Government	20.0	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Fulton County's specialization was in nondurable goods manufacturing. This sector accounted for 31.8 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the County compared with only 10.1 percent statewide and 9.7 percent in the U.S. Major employers in the nondurable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Caleco Industries	Plastic products
Ellithorpe Tanning Co., Inc.	Leather tanning and finishing
Gates-Mills, Inc.	Leather gloves and mittens
Gloversville Continental Mills, Inc.	Textile mill products
Grandoe Glove Corporation	Leather gloves and mittens
Johnstown Knitting Mill Co.	Knit outerwear
Karg Bros., Inc.	Leather tanning and finishing
Lee Dyeing of North Carolina, Inc.	Textile mill products
Liberty Leather Corporation	Leather and leather products
Mario Papa & Sons, Inc.	Leather gloves and mittens.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Fulton County

The industrial composition of Fulton County has undergone significant changes in recent years. With few exceptions, these changes parallel trends for the State and nation. Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Fulton County from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
FULTON COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	15,200	17,000	+1,800
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	42.8	38.8	-4.0
Durable goods	7.2	7.1	-0.1
Nondurable goods	35.5	31.8	-3.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	57.2	60.6	+3.4
Contract construction	2.6	2.4	-0.2
Transportation, communication and public utilities	5.3	4.1	-1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	17.1	17.6	+0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	2.4	-0.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	11.8	13.5	+1.7
Government	17.8	20.0	+2.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Fulton County closely followed national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Fulton County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Within manufacturing, the shares of total employment devoted to the production of both durable and nondurable goods contracted. In the County, however, the employment erosion in durable goods manufacturing was very small. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing occurred in trade and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing in both the County and the nation. In two industrial sectors the County trend did not match the nationwide trend: 1) The share of total employment involved in finance, insurance, and real estate declined in the County but rose in the nation; 2) Government's share of employment expanded in the County but contracted slightly for the nation.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influences of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN FULTON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Fulton County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+11.8	+23.9	-	-12.1
Manufacturing, total	+1.6	+23.9	-15.5	-6.8
Durable goods	+9.2	+23.9	-10.2	-4.5
Nondurable goods	+0.1	+23.9	-22.0	-1.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	+18.5	+23.9	+5.6	-11.0
Contract construction	+0.2	+23.9	-6.0	-17.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-12.5	+23.9	-11.4	-25.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+15.4	+23.9	+6.4	-14.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	+0.1	+23.9	+7.5	-31.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+27.9	+23.9	+20.0	-16.0
Government	+25.9	+23.9	-0.7	+2.7

As shown in Table 11, with one exception employment expanded in each industrial sector over the period from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980. Total nonfarm employment increased 11.8 percent. A strong performance was noted in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing where employment increased (+27.9 percent). Transportation, communication and utilities, however, experienced a substantial decline in employment of 12.5 percent.

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increase in demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any percentage change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: (1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or (2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, an expansion of 1.6 percent in Fulton County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors in the national economy outweighed a combination of a nationwide trend of declining employment in the industry and contractive local factors. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for both durable and nondurable goods production. Nonmanufacturing employment grew at a rate close to that of the national economy during the period. A 5.6 percent increase nationwide in nonmanufacturing employment opposed local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 11.0 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were contractive in each industrial sector except government. However, the strong stimulus of growth in the national economy combined with increasing

employment in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing nationwide countered contracting forces at the County level. Construction employment grew slightly over the period, as the strength in the national economy outweighed negative national industry and local factors.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the sole factor behind growth in manufacturing (both durable and nondurable goods) and construction employment and the single strongest factor behind employment gains in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. Industrial employment growth nationwide helped foster growth in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Local factors were contributed somewhat to the growth in government employment. Growth was unattainable in transportation, communication and utilities employment because of negative local factors and contractions in national industry employment.

Labor Market Stability in Fulton County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previcusly mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Fulton County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 48 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS FULTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Fulton County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	11.1	3.6
New hires	3.0	1.9
Recalls	7.9	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	11.9	3.7
Quits	1.9	1.1
Layoffs	8.9	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirement.

Total separations averaged 11.9 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 11.1 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for three-fourths of total separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature; workers were recalled during the following months.

New hires averaged 3.0 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 7.9 per 100. Both rates, especially the rate of recalls, were considerably above corresponding average rates for New York State. The overall accession rate was three times the State average.

Higher ratios for both quits and layoffs contributed to a separation rate that was well above the State average.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Fulton County during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Fulton County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job gains (+294) directly associated with these changes outweighed job losses (-140). The direct effects on employment openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Fulton County during the period are shown in Table 13. The largest single change was an employment loss of 100 jobs due to the closing of the Superb Gloves Division of Crescendoe Gloves, Inc.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
FULTON COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent Company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Temper Systems, Inc. Gloversville Nelson A. Taylor Co., Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	NA
Crescent Industrial Safety Products, Inc. Johnstown	Addition to an existing facility	+26
Coleco Industries, Inc. Gloversville	Equipment expansion	+60
Fashion Tanning Company, Inc. Johnstown	Expansion in a new building at the same location	+40
Frenville Leather Converters Gloversville M. Frenville Company	Bankruptcy	+27
National Leather Corporation Gloversville Carville Leather Co., Inc.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+27
Superb Gloves Division Johnstown Crescendoe Gloves, Inc.	Complete closing of a facility	-100
Pan Amercian Tanning Corp. Gloversville Karg Bros., Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+75
Omnicology, Inc. Gloversville Milligan & Higgins Corp.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+66
Mohawk Furniture, Inc. Broadalbin Gem Industries, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	NA

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Fulton County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Fulton County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distribution of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 66.3 percent of total personal income in Fulton County while transfer payments provided 18.6 percent and property income 15.1 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 32.9 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF FULTON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

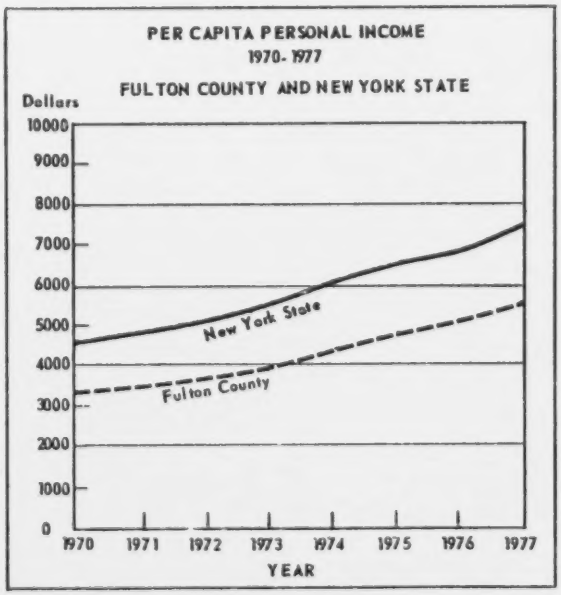
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$254.1	$337.7	$83.6	32.9	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	168.9	224.1	55.2	32.7	66.4	66.3
Property income	42.6	50.9	8.3	19.5	16.8	15.1
Transfer payments	42.6	62.7	20.1	47.2	16.8	18.6

In 1977 per capita income in Fulton County, at $5,611, ranked 44th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capits income in Fulton County grew 64.5 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Fulton County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977 per capita income grew at a faster rate in Fulton County than it did in New York State.

In 1978, two-fifths of labor and proprietors' income in Fulton County came from manufacturing sources The like figure for New York State was slightly more than one-fifth. Government, services, and wholesale and retail trade were the other major

GRAPH 3.



sources of Fulton County's 1978 labor and proprietors' income. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Fulton County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, FULTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Fulton County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$191.6	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	2.4	1.3	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	77.2	40.3	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	5.8	3.0	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	27.1	14.1	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.4	2.8	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.7	8.2	9,956.9	9.0
Services	25.8	13.5	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	32.2	16.8	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Fulton County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in agriculture. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Fulton County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN FULTON COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$ 68	$ 66	$ 64	$102	$ 89	$ 87
Mining	144	150	143	186	226	209
Contract construction	149	169	175	187	202	222
Manufacturing-durable	141	156	167	183	208	219
Manufacturing-nondurable	157	166	177	194	209	230
Transportation, communication and public utilities	221	240	267	288	296	322
Wholesale trade	162	169	164	179	185	202
Retail trade	113	114	119	128	132	145
Finance, insurance and real estate	157	155	171	179	196	213
Service	123	131	137	152	161	193
Public administration	229	241	249	105	166	185

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Fulton County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR FULTON COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN FULTON COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85 AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	6,179
70 percent LLSIL	7,732
85 percent LLSIL	9,888
100 percent LLSIL	12,690

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 1,853 Fulton County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $185,563 per month or $100.14 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 81.1 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 15.2 percent for Home Relief and 3.6 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
FULTON COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

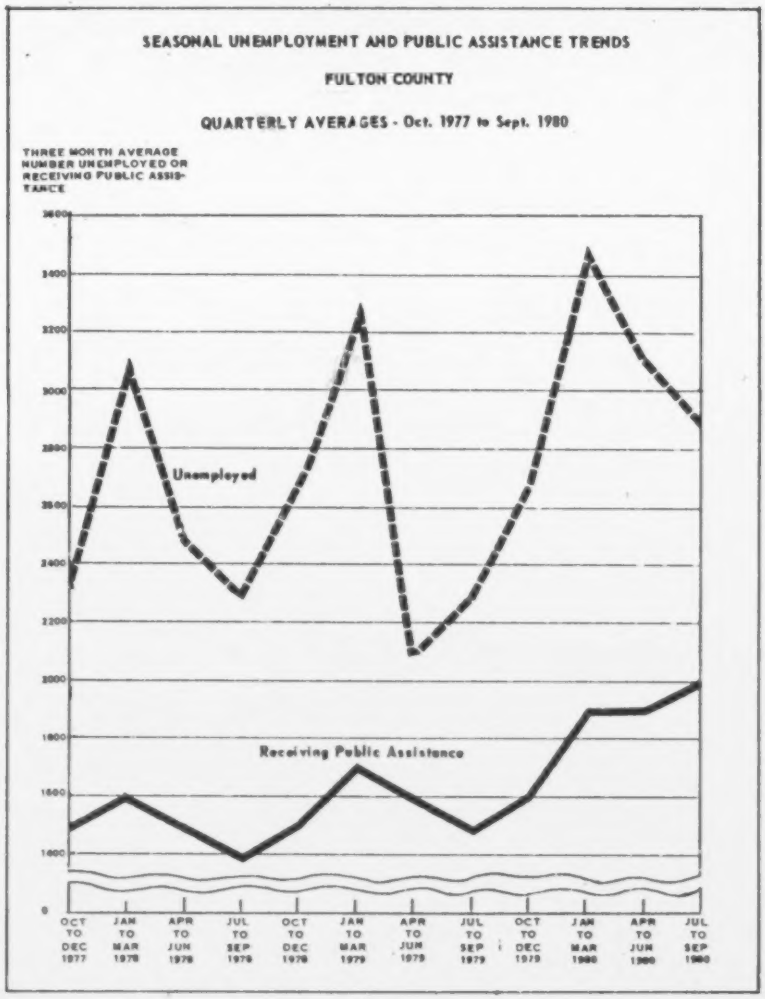
	Recipients				
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	1,561	1,251	26	6	278
November	1,597	1,333	22	-	242
December	1,695	1,403	12	-	280
1980					
January	1,858	1,481	81	3	293
February	1,934	1,555	82	2	295
March	1,906	1,560	79	2	265
April	1,838	1,510	50	1	277
May	1,840	1,494	85	4	257
June	1,956	1,509	138	1	308
July	1,945	1,588	62	1	294
August	2,065	1,673	84	6	302
September	2,044	1,675	72	2	295
12-month average	1,853	1,503	66	2	282

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Fulton County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, exists when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4.


SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
FULTON COUNTY
QUARTERLY AVERAGES - Oct. 1977 to Sept. 1980
THREE MONTH AVERAGE NUMBER UNEMPLOYED OR RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
Unemployed
Receiving Public Assistance
OCT TO DEC 1977
JAN TO MAR 1978
APR TO JUN 1978
JUL TO SEP 1978
OCT TO DEC 1978
JAN TO MAR 1979
APR TO JUN 1979
JUL TO SEP 1979
OCT TO DEC 1979
JAN TO MAR 1980
APR TO JUN 1980
JUL TO SEP 1980

Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Fulton County numbered 11,499 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN FULTON COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	5,941	5,558	11,499
Public schools	5,614	5,216	10,830
Private schools	327	342	669

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Fulton County was 98.3 percent white, 1.1 percent black, 0.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.5 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN FULTON COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Fulton County, total	1.1	0.1	0.5	98.3
Broadalbin	0.2	0.4	0.2	99.2
Gloversville	2.4	-	0.4	97.2
Johnstown	0.7	*	0.9	98.3
Mayfield	0.3	*	0.6	99.0
Northville	0.3	0.3	0.1	99.3
Oppenheim Ephratsh	0.2	0.2	0.9	98.7
Perth	0.1	0.4	0.1	99.3
Stratford	-	0.7	-	99.3
Wheelersville	-	-	-	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Hamilton-Fulton-Montgomery counties BOCES provides programs in agriculture, food distribution, nursing, home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Post secondary occupational education opportunities are offered by the Fulton-Montgomery Community College which offers two-year degrees in a wide variety of occupational areas.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Fulton County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Fulton County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Fulton County in the following occupational areas:

Business machines	Food service
Carpentry	Nursing-LPN
Electrical	Secretarial

Fulton County expected to provide CETA services to 1,099 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY FULTON COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	174
On-the-job training	99
Work experience	457
Public service employment	339
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	30
Total	1,099

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Fulton County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. FULTON COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.7	50.0	57.7	57.2	20.9
Female	52.3	50.0	42.3	42.8	79.1
Age					
14-19	13.9	20.3	16.7	16.7	37.1
20-21	3.7	11.6	10.4	10.4	5.0
22-44	37.5	52.6	59.6	59.1	49.3
45-54	12.9	7.6	8.5	8.9	6.9
55 and over	32.0	7.9	4.8	4.9	1.7
Race					
White	99.0	97.8	95.3	96.8	98.7
Black	0.9	1.6	3.7	2.4	1.3
Hispanic	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0
Other	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Fulton County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Fulton County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Fulton County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the county but compete for jobs within the county (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 88 specific occupations. Only those occuparions for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 4,609 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 1,827 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.5 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,908 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: survey worker; salesperson, women's apparel and accessories; day worker, laundry worker; injection-molding-machine operator; quality control inspector and lockstitch-machine operator.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: keypunch operator; cashier-checker; salesperson, general merchandise; welder, arc; tractor-trailer-truck driver; and industrial-truck operator.

Professional, Technical and Managerial

This group had 355 registered applicants available and 61 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 5.8; the highest of all occupational groups.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,175 applicants available and 416 openings received, or 2.8 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surpluses--There were at least 10.5 jobseekers for each job as keypunch operator, bookkeeper II, cashier-checker, and salesperson, general merchandise.

Potential labor shortages--Six occupations, secretary, clerk typist, survey worker, accounting clerk, salesperson (women's apparel and accessories) and sales clerk should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Services

This category had a ratio of 2.1 applicants per opening with 843 registered applicants and 400 openings available during the period.

Labor surplus --In one occupation, child monitor, there were 15 applicants for 2 openings received.

Potential labor shortages--Ten occupations in this category should be investigated for labor shortages:

- Day worker
- Yard worker
- Companion
- Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop
- Waiter/waitress, formal
- Cook, short order I
- Laundry worker
- Guard, security
- Cleaner, commercial or institutional
- Cleaner, industrial

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 79 applicants available for 73 openings this occupational group at 1.1 had the lowest applicant/opening ratio.

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, farm worker (diversified crops) was considered as a labor shortage occupation.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 440 applicants and 214 openings available, or 21 applicants for each job opening.

Potential labor shortages--Six occupations should be investigated as shortage occupations:

Injection-molding-machine operator
Dye-reel-operator helper
Trimmer, hand
Shaving-machine operator
Inspector and sorter
Wringer-machine operator

Machine Trades

Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 3.2 to 1 with 324 applicants for 100 openings.

Potential labor shortage --A shortage might exist for embosser.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.8 applicants per opening. There were 507 applicants for 180 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Assembler (small parts), quality control inspector, glove sewer, lockstitch-machine operator and sewing-machine operator were considered to be shortage occupations.

Structural Work

There were 353 applicants and 99 openings for structural work occupations yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.6.

Labor surplus --There were 11 jobseekers for one opening for welder, arc.

Potential labor shortages--Potential shortages exist for painter and carpenter.

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 1,003 applicants and 284 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 3.5. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surpluses--For tractor-trailer-truck driver and industrial-truck operator there were at least 12.5 applicants for each opening.

Potential labor shortages--Automobile-service-station attendant, packager (hand), cutter (banana room) and material handler were listed as potential shortage occupations.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
FULTON COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	4,609	1,908	1,827	2.5
Professional, technical, and managerial	355	120	61	5.8
Clerical and sales	1,175	402	416	2.8
Service	843	316	400	2.1
Farming, fishery, forestry	79	20	73	1.1
Processing	440	185	214	2.1
Machine trades	324	131	100	3.2
Benchwork	507	170	180	2.8
Structural work	353	130	99	3.6
Miscellaneous	1,003	355	284	3.5
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electronic technician	10	1	0	2/
Nurse, licensed practical	10	4	1	10.0
Manager, retail store	14	6	2	7.0
Management trainee	16	3	2	8.0
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	12	3	6	2.0
Secretary	81	16	33	2.5
Stenographer	30	3	10	3.0
Clerk, typist	33	7	14	2.4
Keypunch operator	25	12	2	12.5
Survey worker	52	1	68	0.8
Clerk, general	193	62	45	4.3
Bookkeeper I	39	19	13	3.0
Bookkeeper II	11	6	2	10.5
Cashier II	21	7	5	4.2
Cashier-checker	70	26	6	11.7
Payroll clerk	13	5	4	3.2
Accounting clerk	30	6	14	2.1
Administrative clerk	117	37	18	6.5
Inventory clerk	14	3	6	2.3
Shipping and receiving clerk	16	3	7	2.3
Stock clerk	11	3	6	1.8
Receptionist	18	4	5	3.6
Teacher aide II	12	2	8	1.5
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	13	2	14	0.9
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	48	17	4	12.0
Sales clerk	49	15	25	2.0

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Child monitor	15	9	2	7.5
Day worker	27	10	27	1.0
Yard worker	23	9	11	2.1
Companion	28	12	18	1.6
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	41	11	27	1.5
Waiter/waitress, formal	32	8	16	2.0
Waiter/waitress, informal	84	24	38	2.2
Bartender	15	5	9	1.7
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	15	3	9	1.7
Cook, short order I	20	9	11	1.8
Kitchen helper	63	26	20	3.2
Ride operator	1	0	12	0.1
Nurse aide	65	21	20	3.2
Laundry worker	12	0	15	0.8
Guard, security	20	7	11	1.8
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	66	19	43	1.5
Cleaner, industrial	42	11	34	1.2
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, diversified crops	30	2	60	0.5
Processing				
Injection-molding-machine oper.	13	2	17	0.8
Cloth drier	16	4	8	2.0
Dye-reel-operator helper	11	1	11	1.0
Leather coater	12	6	0	2/
Trimmer, hand	21	7	16	1.3
Shaving-machine operator	26	9	25	1.0
Inspector and sorter	17	8	10	1.7
Wringer-machine operator	14	3	13	1.1
Laborer, general	230	105	79	2.9
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	31	14	7	4.4
Maintenance mechanic	18	4	5	3.6
Knitting-machine operator	38	20	9	4.2
Utility worker, woolen mill	10	3	8	1.2
Embosser	32	9	20	1.6
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	26	7	11	2.4
Assembler, production	123	41	25	4.9
Quality-control inspector	13	1	15	0.9
Assembler, small products	22	3	3	7.3
Woodworking-shop hand	10	3	6	1.7
Sewing-machine operator (leather products)	12	4	5	2.4

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Benchwork (cont'd)				
Glove sewer	18	1	13	1.4
Lockstitch-machine operator	33	3	35	0.9
Sewing-machine operator	40	16	20	2.0
Clinking-machine operator	18	8	7	2.6
Examiner	11	3	0	2/
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	10	2	3	3.3
Welder, arc	11	6	1	11.0
Painter	20	9	13	1.5
Operating engineer	16	3	2	8.0
Carpenter	36	14	11	3.3
Carpenter, rough	15	5	6	2.5
Construction worker I	32	10	7	4.6
Construction worker II	40	9	7	5.7
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	24	11	7	3.4
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	26	16	2	13.0
Truck driver, heavy	72	34	20	3.6
Truck driver, light	57	29	16	3.6
Automobile-service-station attendant	19	7	11	1.7
Packager, hand	65	10	26	2.5
Industrial-truck operator	25	10	2	12.5
Laborer, stores	129	43	27	4.8
Yard worker	1	0	10	0.1
Cutter, banana room	36	1	14	2.6
Material handler	454	105	132	3.4

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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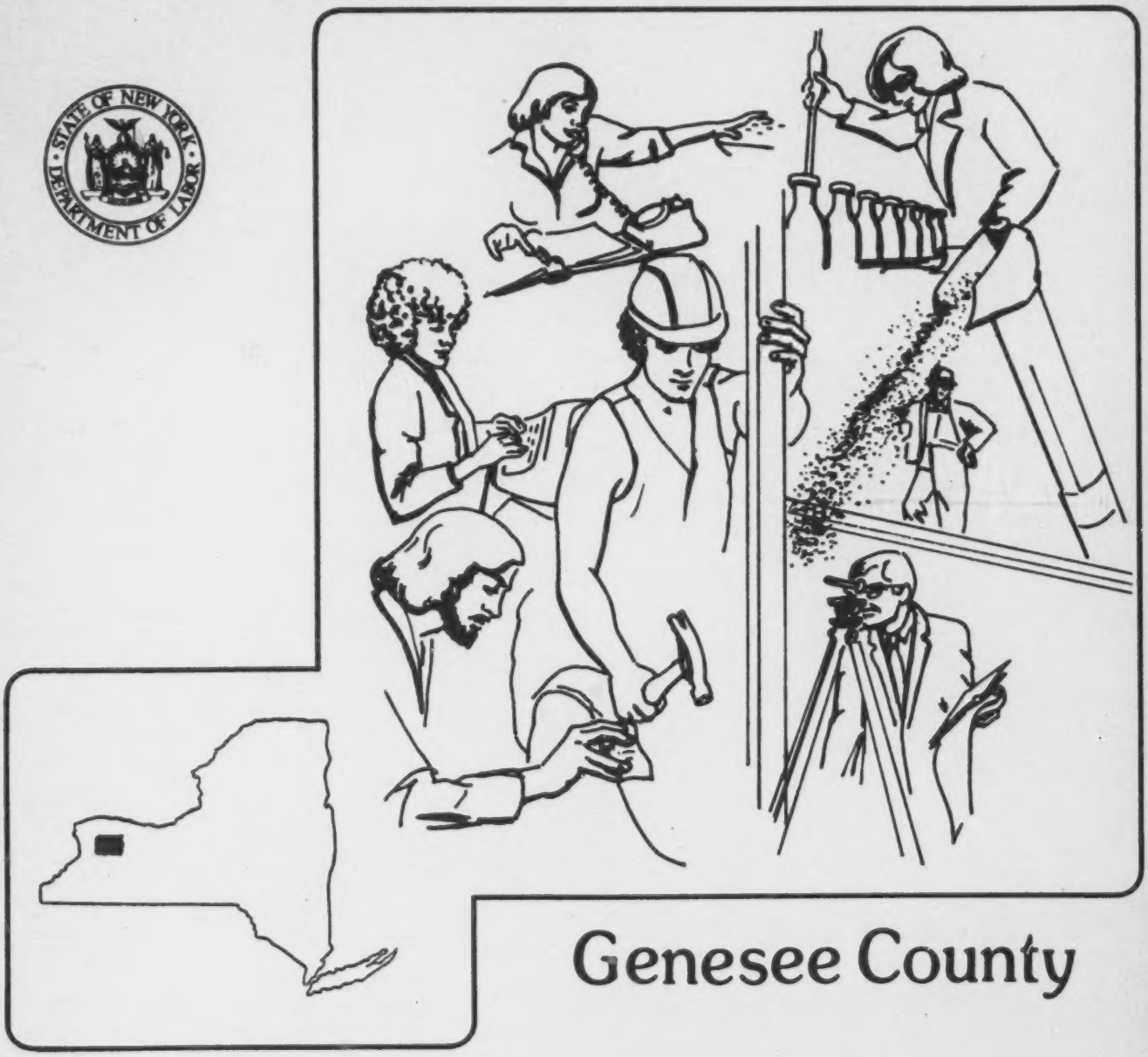
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Genesee County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

GENESEE COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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Genesee County

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

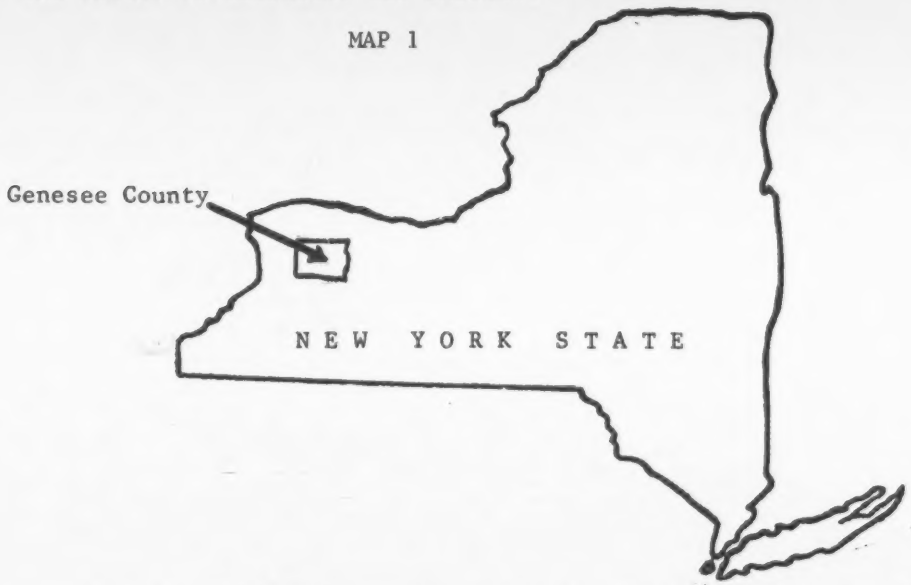
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Genesee County is located in Western New York State midway between the cities of Rochester and Buffalo.

MAP 1



Active agriculture, accounting for more than one-half of Genesee County's land use, is well suited to the flat lands of the Great Lakes fruit plain and the climate moderating effects of Lake Ontario to the north and Lake Erie to the west. The County is primarily rural, using less than 3 percent of its terrain for residence or business. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Genesee County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR GENESEE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

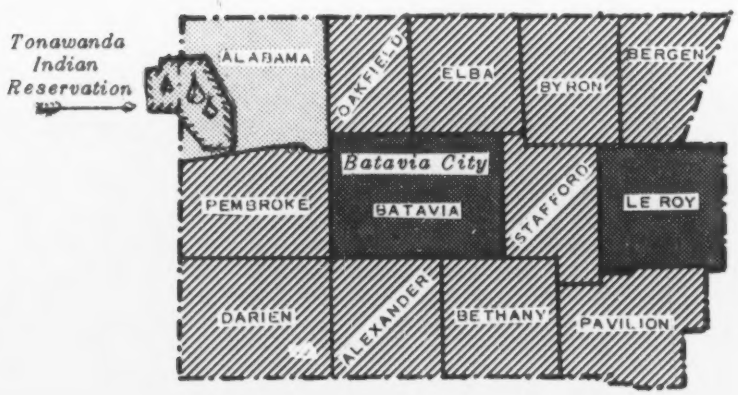
Category of use	Genesee County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	503.9	49,374.4
Active agriculture	54.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	8.1	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	12.3	17.6
Wet land	9.6	4.2
Water	0.4	4.6
Residential high density	0.3	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	1.1	1.4
Commercial	0.3	0.4
Industrial	0.2	0.3
Extractive	0.5	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.6	1.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5
Inactive or under construction	8.7	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Genesee County was 59,400. All but three towns had population densities of from 50 to 149 residents per square mile. At 118 persons, Genesee County had a per square mile population density well below that of the State average of 356 individuals per square mile, and ranked 30th among the 62 counties in New York State. Map 2 illustrates the population density for Genesee County by town.

MAP 2
Genesee County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)

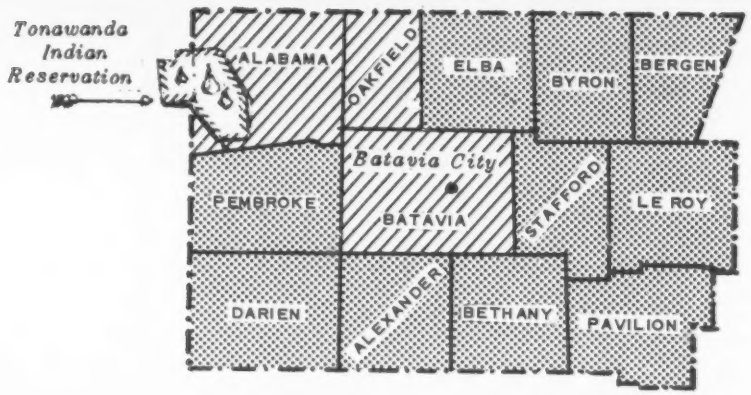


20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

The population of Genesee County grew by 13.5 percent during the 1950's, 8.8 percent during the 1960's, but only 1.2 percent during the 1970's. In all three decades the slow or negative growth of the industrial center and largest City, Batavia, heavily influenced the County's average growth rate.

In 1950 there were six towns in Genesee County with populations of 1,600 or fewer persons. The 1950 to 1980 population growth rates of these towns ranged from a low of 33 percent in Bethany to a high of 85 percent in Stafford. During the same time period the County grew by only 24 percent. The Town of Alabama, which includes part of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation, and its neighboring Town, Oakfield, both showed population growth below the County's average from 1950 to 1980. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Genesee County for the period 1950-1980.

MAP 3
Genesee County
Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980, By Town [1/]



Growth was faster than County average

Growth was slower than County average

1/ The population of Batavia City was used to calculate the population growth trend of Batavia Town.

During the period 1900 to 1980, Genesee County's population increased by 71.9 percent while the population of New York State grew by 141.5 percent. From 1900 to 1920, and again from 1930 to 1940, Genesee's percentage change in population lagged well behind that of the State as a whole. Since the 1950-1960 time period, the County's decade-by-decade population growth has exceeded that of the State and in the 1970-1980 period, Genesee's population grew by 1.2 percent while the State lost 3.8 percent of its residents. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Genesee County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND GENESEE COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Genesee County
1900	7,268,894	34,561
1910	9,113,614	37,615
1920	10,385,227	37,976
1930	12,588,066	44,468
1940	13,479,142	44,481
1950	14,830,192	47,584
1960	16,782,304	53,994
1970	18,241,391	58,722
1980	17,557,288	59,400

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND GENESEE COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Genesee County
1900-1910	25.4	8.8
1910-1920	14.0	1.0
1920-1930	21.2	17.1
1930-1940	7.1	-
1940-1950	10.1	7.0
1950-1960	13.2	13.5
1960-1970	8.7	8.8
1970-1980	-3.8	1.2

Alabama and Elba are the only towns in the County that did not experience either an unusually sharp decline in the rate of population growth or an increase in the rate of population loss in the decade of the 1970's as compared with the 1960's. Many persons who complete their college education outside Genesee County never return to the County. A large percentage of these graduates seek employment in the larger cities of central New York. Table 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for Genesee County subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980 FOR GENESEE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Alabama Town	1,766	1,931	1,872	1,926
Alexander Town	1,591	1,987	2,351	2,367
Alexander Village	304	335	474	483
Batavia City	17,799	18,210	17,338	16,703
Batavia Town	2,824	4,325	5,440	5,565
Bergen Town	1,588	1,996	2,281	2,568
Bergen Village	786	964	1,018	976
Bethany Town	1,410	1,569	1,978	1,876
Byron Town	1,381	1,589	2,020	2,242
Darien Town	1,899	2,357	2,745	2,950
Elba Town	1,920	2,260	2,312	2,487
Elba Village	569	739	752	750
LeRoy Town	6,275	6,779	7,991	8,019
LeRoy Village	4,721	4,662	5,118	4,900
Oakfield Town	3,041	3,388	3,364	3,213
Oakfield Village	1,781	2,070	1,964	1,791
Pavilion Town	1,459	1,721	2,122	2,375
Pembroke Town	2,866	3,451	3,959	4,146
Corfu Village	542	616	722	689
Stafford Town	1,355	2,005	2,461	2,508
Tonawanda Indian Reservation (part)	410	426	488	455

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR GENESEE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Alabama Town	9.3	-3.1	2.9
Alexander Town	24.9	18.3	0.7
Alexander Village	10.2	41.5	1.9
Batavia City	2.3	-4.8	-3.7
Batavia Town	53.2	25.8	2.3
Bergen Town	25.7	14.3	12.6
Bergen Village	22.6	5.6	-4.1
Bethany Town	11.3	26.1	-5.2
Byron Town	15.1	27.1	11.0
Darien Town	24.1	16.5	7.5
Elba Town	17.7	2.3	7.6
Elba Village	29.9	1.8	-0.3
LeRoy Town	8.0	17.9	0.4
LeRoy Village	-1.2	9.8	-4.3
Oakfield Town	11.4	-0.7	-4.5
Oakfield Village	16.2	-5.1	-8.8
Pavilion Town	18.0	23.3	11.9
Pembroke Town	20.4	14.7	4.7
Corfu Village	13.7	17.2	-4.6
Stafford Town	48.0	22.7	1.9
Tonawanda Indian Reservation (part)	3.9	14.6	-6.8

In 1980, more than 95 percent of Genesee County's population was white. The racial distribution of the minorities living in Genesee County was 1.9 percent black; 1.0 percent American Indian, Eskimo or Aleutian Islander; 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander and 0.3 percent other minorities.

More than half of Genesee County's black population lives in the City of Batavia which is the industrial center of this rural County. Batavia is also the location of nearly all of the County's government subsidized housing projects. The part of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation located in the County is the home of nearly 70 percent of Genesee's over 600 American Indians, Eskimos or Aleutian Islanders. Table 6 presents the 1980 population counts by race for Genesee County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR GENESEE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Genesee County	57,414	1,122	613	101	150
Alabama Town	1,888	23	14	-	1
Alexander Town	2,360	2	-	2	3
Alexander Village	481	-	-	1	1
Attica Village (part)*	16	-	-	-	-
Batavia City	15,910	600	62	65	66
Batavia Town	5,487	49	17	6	6
Bergen Town	2,528	15	6	1	18
Bergen Village	969	1	-	-	6
Bethany Town	1,865	6	2	2	1
Byron Town	2,203	28	5	-	6
Darien Town	2,936	7	5	1	1
Elba Town	2,389	72	9	4	13
Elba Village	743	6	1	-	-
LeRoy Town	7,799	186	10	6	18
LeRoy Village	4,723	151	7	4	15
Oakfield Town	3,162	29	9	2	11
Oakfield Village	1,754	26	5	-	6
Pavilion Town	2,317	44	12	-	2
Pembroke Town	4,101	26	11	6	2
Corfu Village	668	17	-	3	1
Stafford Town	2,452	35	13	6	2
Tonawanda Indian Reservation (part)	17	-	438	-	-

* Indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons but no data for these persons. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons were substituted.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Genesee County 325 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Genesee County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, industrial and occupational compositions, area migration and commutation patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Genesee County

The resident labor force of Genesee County grew over the last decade, as a result of increases in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and of greater participation of women in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
GENESEE COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	25.4	26.2	26.6	26.4	26.4	27.2	27.6
Employment	23.9	23.2	23.6	23.5	24.1	25.3	25.1
Unemployment	1.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.5
Unemployment rate	5.9	11.5	11.2	11.1	8.7	7.1	9.0

The labor force in Genesee County grew 8.7 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 1.5 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's rate of growth was inconsistent. The labor force experienced a decline during one period (1976-1977) and remained flat in another (1977-1978). Employment expansion was more sluggish than labor force growth. Employment grew 5.0 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 0.8 percent per year. Here, too, growth was not steady. Employment contracted three times (1974-1975, 1976-1977, and 1979-1980).

Growth in Genesee County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: (1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (14.2 percent from 1970 to 1980) and (2) a surge in the labor force participation of women (42.2 percent in 1970 to 48.7 percent in 1980). The growth in female labor force participation was in line with statewide and national trends.

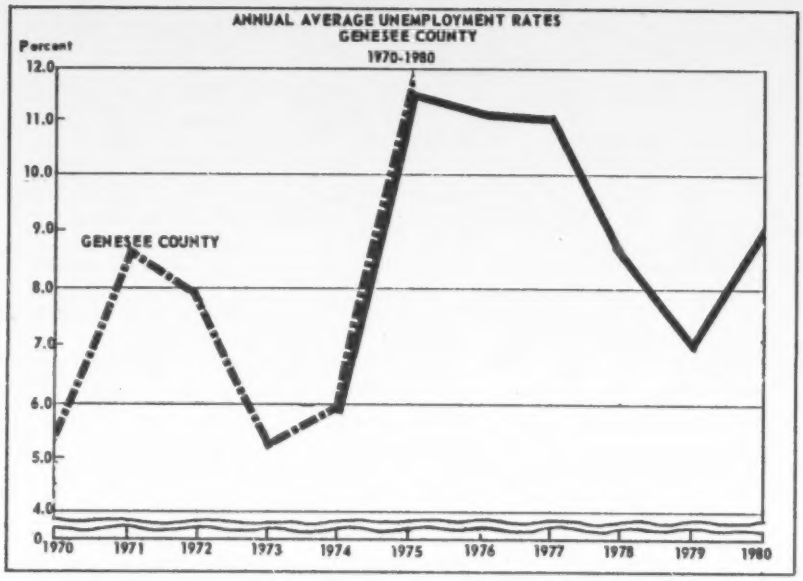
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 77.2 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.7 percent from 1970), again following national and statewide trends. The overall labor force participation rate edged upward 0.9 percent to 61.2 percent over the 1970-1980 period (see Table 8).

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX, GENESEE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

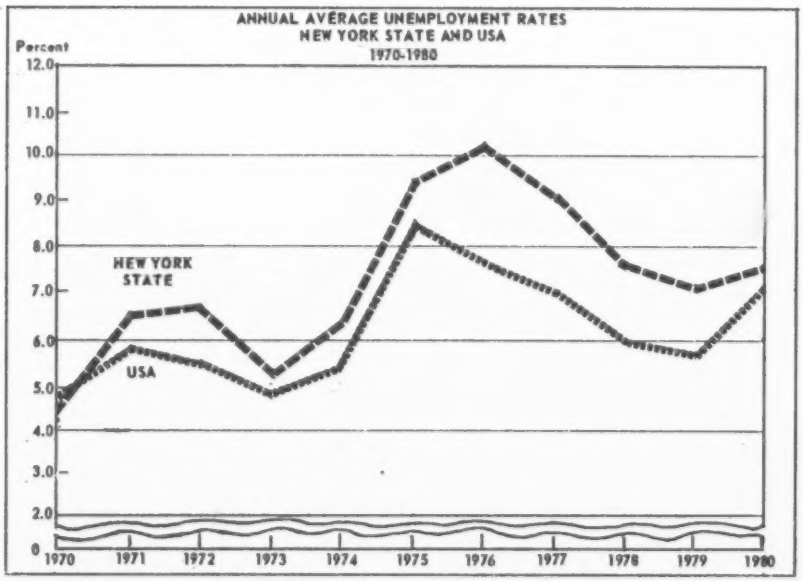
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Genesee County	
Overall	60.3	61.2	+0.9
Male	79.9	77.2	-2.7
Female	42.2	48.7	+6.5
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Genesee County's unemployment rate fluctuated more sharply than national and statewide jobless rates over the period 1970 to 1980. Still, the County rate followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rate was 5.4 percent in 1970, above both the State and national rates, and jumped sharply in 1971, then fell sharply over the next 2 years, reaching a low for the decade of 5.2 percent in 1973. During the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 11.5 percent in 1975 and remained almost as high for the next 2 years. In 1975, the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent and in the following year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. At the end of the period, the County rate (9.0 percent) was well above both statewide and national rates (7.6 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively).

GRAPH 1a.



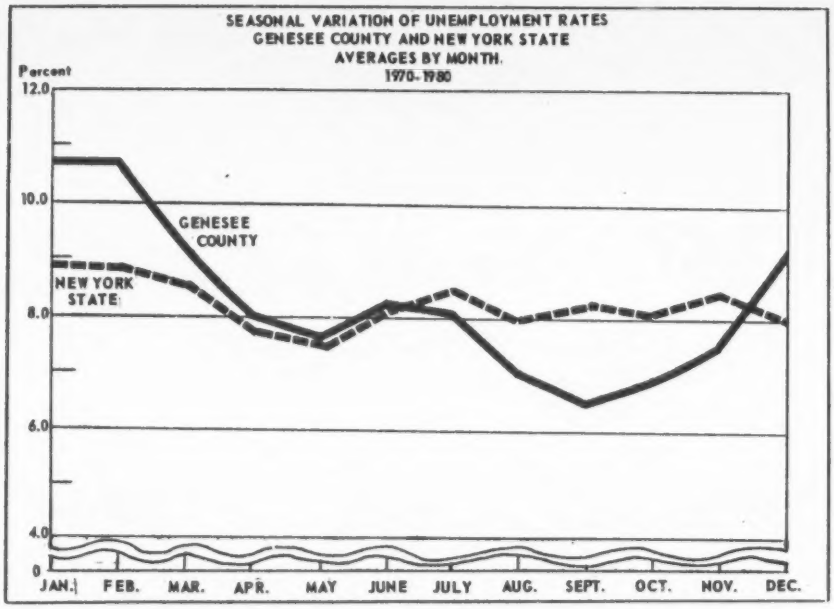
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as school sessions and the weather. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are more pronounced for Genesee County than for New York State; County rates are lower than State rates from July to November. Over the decade both County and the State average unemployment

rates were highest in the dead of winter. The County rate typically began to rise in October before topping out in January and February (see Graph 2). Over the period 1970 to 1980, Genesee's unemployment rate averaged 10.7 percent in January and February compared with 8.9 percent for New York State.

GRAPH 2.



County jobless rates averaged for the month of September (6.5 percent) were lower than for any other month. At this time of year, outdoor work has not yet been curtailed by winter weather and schools are back in session. The start of the school year causes many young jobseekers to stop looking for work thereby reducing unemployment.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Genesee County

A local economy, such as Genesee County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance, The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Genesee County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Genesee County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980) is compared in Table 9.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY GENESEE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Genesee County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	30.6	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	21.8	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	9.2	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	69.4	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	3.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	2.9	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	21.4	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.5	23.0	20.2
Government	22.8	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Genesee County's specialization (1978-1980) was largely in durable goods manufacturing. This will continue, although not to the same extent after GTE Sylvania* ceases operations in the County. The County's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 21.8 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation. The major employers in the durable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Eaton Corporation	Construction equipment
Graham Manufacturing	Heat transfer equipment
GTE Sylvania*	Electronic components
Inter Pace	Construction equipment
Trojan Industries	Construction equipment
United States Gypsum Company	Gypsum products

To some extent, the County specialized in government employment. Government comprised 22.8 percent of total employment in the County compared with 18.4 percent statewide and 17.9 percent nationally. The specialization in government employment reflected the operation of a Veteran's Administration Hospital, a State School for the Blind, a community college and a thriving Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program.

*See section on Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector for Genesee County

The industrial composition of Genesee County has undergone significant changes in recent years. With few exceptions, these changes parallel trends for the State and nation. Industrial shifts in three year average nonfarm employment in Genesee County from 1970-1972 and 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 AND 1978-1980
GENESEE COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	18,700	20,600	+1,900
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	38.5	30.6	-7.9
Durable goods	29.9	21.8	-8.1
Nondurable goods	8.0	9.2	+1.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	62.0	69.4	+7.4
Contract construction	3.2	3.4	+0.2
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.7	2.9	-0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	19.3	21.4	+2.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.7	2.4	-0.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	15.0	16.5	+1.5
Government	18.7	22.8	+4.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Genesee County generally followed national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Genesee County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Within manufacturing the share of total employment devoted to the production of durable goods decreased in both the County and the nation but the share of employment involved in the production of nondurable goods increased in the County, contrary to the national trend. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing for the County occurred in construction; wholesale and retail trade; services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. The most significant difference between County and national trends among nonmanufacturing industries was the substantial percentage gain of government employment in the County (+4.1 percent). This compared with a slight percentage loss of the government sector nationwide (-0.1 percent).

Changes in the industrial composition of an area results from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN GENESEE COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Genesee County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+10,2	+23.9	-	-13.7
Manufacturing, total	-12.4	+23.9	-15.4	-20.9
Durable goods	-19.5	+23.9	-10.1	-33.3
Nondurable goods	+26.7	+23.9	-22.0	+24.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	+23.3	+23.9	+5.6	-6.2
Contract construction	+16.8	+23.9	-6.0	-1.1
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-14.2	+23.9	-11.4	-26.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+22.2	+23.9	+6.4	-8.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	+0.1	+23.9	+7.4	-31.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+21.5	+23.9	+20.0	-22.4
Government	+34.3	+23.9	-0.7	+11.1

As Table 11 indicates, the three-year employment averages (1970-1972 to 1978-1980) expanded considerably in some industrial sectors but contracted substantially in others over the period. Total nonfarm employment increased 10.2 percent. The performance of individual sectors ranged from considerable growth in government (+34.3 percent) to a substantial decline in durable goods manufacturing (-19.5 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any percentage change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: (1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or (2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, a 12.4 percent reduction in Genesee County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors at the national level were outweighed by a combination of a nationwide trend

of declining manufacturing employment and contractive factors at the local level. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for durable goods production. In the case of nondurable goods, however, local factors were expansionary, contributing to a 26.7 percent growth in employment associated with nondurable goods production.

Unlike manufacturing, nonmanufacturing employment grew at a rate close to that of the national economy during the period. A 5.6 percent increase in national nonmanufacturing employment nearly offset local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 6.2 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were only favorable to growth in government. However, the strong stimulus of a growing national economy combined with increasing national employment in some industries countered contracting forces at the County level in construction; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the single strongest factor behind employment gains in construction; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. Nondurable goods manufacturing was the only industrial sector with employment gains in which growth in the national economy was not the dominant force; here, expansionary local factors were the primary contributors to job gains. Growth in government employment was aided, but not dominated, by local factors. National industrial employment growth helped foster growth in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Employment growth was unattainable in durable goods manufacturing and the transportation, communication and utilities industrial sector because of negative local factors and contractions in national industry employment.

Labor Market Stability in Genesee County

The stability of a local labor market in an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflict, and industrial expansions or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Genesee County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 32 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS GENESEE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Genesee County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	4.5	3.6
New hires	2.8	1.9
Recalls	1.4	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	4.2	3.7
Quits	0.9	1.1
Layoffs	2.9	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 4.2 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 4.5 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for two out of three separations. Almost one out of two layoffs was of a temporary nature, with recalls in the ensuing months.

New hires averaged 2.8 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.4 per 100. The new hire rate was substantially greater than the average for New York State but the recall rate for the County and the State were identical. The overall accession rate exceeded the State average (4.5 versus 3.6).

The separation rate was greater than the State average (4.2 versus 3.7), reflecting more layoffs for employees in Genesee County than statewide.

Industrial Conflicts: Labor market stability in Genesee County was not affected by strikes during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 30, 1981 several changes occurred in Genesee County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job losses (-772) directly associated with these changes outweighed the

reported job gains (+66). The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Genesee County during the period are shown in Table 13. By far the largest single change was the announced loss of 730 jobs at GTE Sylvania, a manufacturer of television tubes. North American Phillips Corporation, owner of GTE Sylvania, expects to close out Sylvania operations in Genesee County by February 1982. Local operations are being relocated to Knoxville, Tennessee; some employees will be transferred, as well. About 70 percent of the current workforce resides in Genesee County. Many Sylvania workers will find employment in neighboring Monroe or Erie counties; both counties are heavily industrialized and have plants within commuting distance of Batavia. Nevertheless, the closing of the GTE Sylvania factory represents a severe economic setback for the County and its residents.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
GENESEE COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent Company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Breubeg Electronics Inc. Batavia Magnum Electronics Ltd.	New firm in an existing building	+30
U.S. Gypsum Company Oakfield	Equipment expansion	NA
Guy-Chart Sales, Inc. Batavia	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	+6
Trojan Industries Batavia Faun-Werke Ag	Addition to an existing facility	+20
P.W. Minor & Son, Inc. Batavia	Addition to an existing facility	NA
E.N. Rowell Co. Batavia Mark IV Industries, Inc.	Complete closing of facility	-42
Servis Paper Div. Batavia Calibrated Charts Corp.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	NA
GTE Sylvania Inc. Entertainment Products Group Batavia North American Phillips Corp.	Complete closing of facility	-730

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Genesee County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Genesee County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 70.3 percent of total personal income in Genesee County while transfer payments provided 16.4 percent and property income 13.3 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 30.6 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF GENESEE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

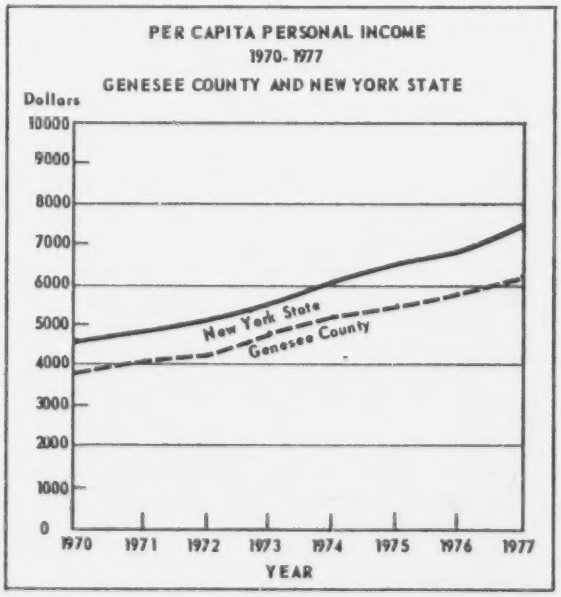
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$316.6	$413.4	$96.8	30.6	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	237.1	290.7	53.6	22.6	74.9	70.3
Property income	36.9	54.9	18.0	48.8	11.7	13.3
Transfer payments	42.6	67.8	25.2	59.2	13.4	16.4

In 1977 per capita income in Genesee County, at $6,248, ranked 26th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Genesee County grew 61.5 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capits personal income in Genesee County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977, per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Genesee County.

In 1978, nearly two-fifths of Genesee County's labor and proprietors' income came from manufacturing sources. An additional one-fifth came from government sources and over 10 percent each from services and wholesale and retail trade. At five

GRAPH 3



percent or less each, farms; contract construction; finance, insurance and real estate; and transportation, communication and public utilities were the smallest sources of labor and proprietors' income in Genesee County for 1978. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Genesee County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, GENESEE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Genesee County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$280.6	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	11.8	4.2	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	103.2	36.8	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	14.5	5.2	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	38.9	13.9	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	7.1	2.5	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	14.3	5.1	9,956.9	9.0
Services	32.9	11.7	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	57.9	20.6	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Genesee County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in durable goods manufacturing, the lowest in retail trade. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Genesee County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN GENESEE COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$156	$173	$182	$192	$204	$224
Mining	251	255	257	289	315	340
Contract construction	233	218	232	263	268	291
Manufacturing-durable	232	260	291	307	334	366
Manufacturing-nondurable	156	174	184	203	213	228
Transportation, communication and public utilities	212	237	255	283	299	336
Wholesale trade	190	204	212	231	258	281
Retail trade	108	112	112	116	117	130
Finance, insurance and real estate	174	190	187	210	227	250
Service	132	146	155	175	184	204
Public administration	256	263	273	220	196	221

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Genesee County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR GENESEE COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSII	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN GENESEE COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85 AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	4,461
70 percent LLSIL	5,582
85 percent LLSIL	7,139
100 percent LLSIL	9,162

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 1,592 Genesee County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $143,683 per month or $90.05 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 67.7 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 12.1 percent for Home Relief and 20.1 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
GENESEE COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

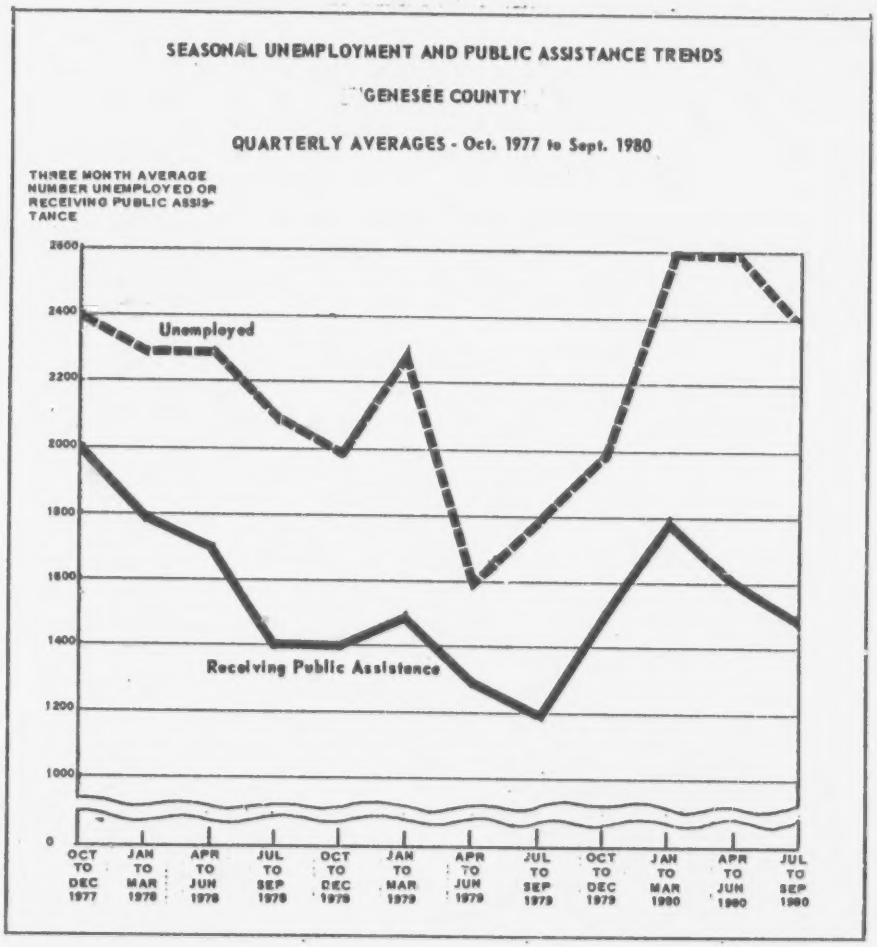
Month	Recipients				
	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	1,261	994	95	3	169
November	1,362	1,015	155	1	191
December	1,746	1,239	301	4	202
1980					
January	1,726	1,069	428	1	228
February	1,784	1,085	493	6	200
March	1,792	1,102	480	4	206
April	1,635	1,045	387	1	202
May	1,579	1,011	404	1	163
June	1,600	1,064	332	1	203
July	1,568	1,127	272	-	169
August	1,569	1,129	259	1	180
September	1,485	1,056	237	-	192
12-month average	1,592	1,078	320	2	192

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Genesee County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Genesee County numbered 13,521 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN GENESEE COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
	6,896	6,625	13,521
Public schools	6,152	5,980	12,132
Private schools	744	645	1,389

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Genesee County was 96.8 percent white, 2.2 percent black, 0.3 percent Hispanic, and 0.6 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN GENESEE COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Genesee County, total	2.2	0.3	0.6	96.8
Alexander	0.2	-	0.2	99.7
Batavia	5.5	0.7	1.2	92.6
Byron Bergen	0.6	0.5	0.3	98.6
Elba	3.8	0.7	0.4	95.1
LeRoy	1.9	-	0.2	97.9
Oakfield Alabama	0.5	0.6	0.6	98.3
Pavilion	1.5	-	0.3	98.3
Pembroke	0.8	*	0.9	98.3

* Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Vocational Education

Several secondary vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Genesee-Wyoming counties BOCES provides programs in agriculture, distributive education, home economics, business and office skills, office machines technology, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Postsecondary vocational education is available in a wide range of occupational areas through programs offered by Genesee Community College.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Genesee County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Genesee County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Genesee County in the following occupational areas:

Carpentry/Construction	Machine operation
Clerical	Mechanics
Commercial cooking	Nursing
Die casting machine operation	Truck driving
Engineering technology	Welding

Genesee County expected to provide CETA services to 829 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22..

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY GENESEE COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	157
On-the-job training	54
Work experience	420
Public service employment	129
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	69
Total	829

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Genesee County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. GENESEE COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.4	49.0	57.9	57.2	25.0
Female	51.6	51.0	42.1	42.8	75.0
Age					
14-19	14.6	17.3	11.7	12.5	37.1
20-21	4.2	14.8	11.7	11.2	5.0
22-44	40.5	55.3	65.7	64.7	49.3
45-54	12.9	7.7	8.7	9.1	6.9
55 and over	27.8	4.9	2.2	2.5	1.7
Race					
White	97.2	93.8	85.7	91.3	80.0
Black	1.9	4.3	10.4	6.1	12.0
Hispanic	0.0	0.7	1.5	1.1	5.3
Other	0.9	1.2	2.4	1.5	2.7

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Genesee County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Genesee County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Genesee County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 67 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 2,767 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 1,374 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.0 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 986 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Processing

Among processing occupations, there were 121 applicants and 99 openings available, or 1.2 applicants for each job opening.

Potential labor shortages--Two occupations, cannery worker and production helper should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Machine Trades

Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 5.9 to 1 with 260 applicants and 44 openings.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 8.7 applicants per opening, the highest of the 9 occupational groups. There were 208 active applicants for 24 openings.

Structural Work

There were 278 applicants and 62 openings for structural work occupations, yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 4.5

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 459 applicants and 105 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 4.4. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surplus --For industrial-truck operator there was 25 applicants and 1 opening received.

Potential labor shortage --Material handler was listed as a potential shortage occupation.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: survey worker, gate tender, cannery worker, production helper and stitcher (standard machine).

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: receptionist, bartender, automobile mechanic, operating engineer, truck driver (heavy), truck driver (light), industrial-truck operator and laborer (stores).

Professional, Technical and Managerial

This group had 164 registered applicants available and 279 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 0.6.

Labor surpluses--Of the 5 occupations in this group 2 were considered to be surplus occupations, manager (food service) and management trainee.

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, umpire, should be investigated as a shortage occupation.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 655 applicants available and 238 openings received or 2.8 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surplus --There were 18 applicants and 1 opening for receptionist.

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, salesperson (general merchandise) was considered to be a shortage occupation.

Services

This category had a ratio of 2.9 applicants per opening with 655 registered applicants and 238 openings available during the period.

Labor surplus --In one occupation, bartender, 22 jobseekers were available for 2 jobs.

Potential labor shortages--Four occupations, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), kitchen helper, gate tender and cleaner (commercial or institutional) should be investigated as a shortage occupation.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 92 applicants available for 323 openings, this occupation, at 0.3, had the lowest applicant/opening ratio of all occupational groups.

Labor surplus --For one occupation, farmworker (dairy) there were 27 applicants and 22 openings.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
GENESEE COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	2,767	986	1,374	2.0
Professional, technical, and managerial	164	76	279	0.6
Clerical and sales	655	182	238	2.8
Service	577	157	200	2.9
Farming, fishery, forestry	92	32	323	0.3
Processing	121	28	99	1.2
Machine trades	260	84	44	5.9
Benchwork	208	65	24	8.7
Structural work	278	98	62	4.5
Miscellaneous	459	141	105	4.4
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Nurse, licensed practical	10	2	0	2/
Umpire	27	7	239	0.1
Manager, reatil store	15	7	0	2/
Manager, food service	15	6	2	7.5
Management trainee	14	1	3	4.7
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	25	6	6	4.2
Clerk, typist	25	8	5	5.0
Keypunch operator	16	2	5	3.2
Survey worker	8	0	55	0.1
Clerk, general	80	21	20	4.0
Bookkeeper I	21	4	5	4.2
Cashier I	24	8	9	2.7
Cashier-checker	34	5	6	5.7
Accounting clerk	13	4	5	2.6
Administrative clerk	48	20	9	5.3
Shipping and receiving clerk	11	3	2	5.5
Stock clerk	11	1	6	1.8
Receptionist	18	5	1	18.0
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	17	3	11	1.5
Sales clerk	61	14	15	4.1
Sales clerk, food	11	2	2	5.5
Driver, sales route	11	1	8	1.4
Telephone solicitor	4	0	13	0.3

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	34	11	18	1.9
Waiter/waitress, informal	53	9	11	4.8
Counter attendant, cafeteria	10	1	3	3.3
Bartender	22	9	2	11.0
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	17	3	7	2.4
Cook, short order I	28	10	9	3.1
Kitchen helper	47	9	29	1.6
Cleaner, housekeeping	15	3	5	3.0
Nurse aide	44	6	10	4.4
Nursery school attendant	16	7	6	2.7
Gate tender	16	1	16	1.0
Guard, security	12	5	6	2.0
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	41	17	15	2.7
Janitor	17	1	3	5.7
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, vegetable II	3	1	239	0.0
Harvest worker, vegetable	0	0	14	2/
Farmworker, field crop I	0	0	21	2/
Farmworker, dairy	27	7	22	1.2
Processing				
Casting inspector	14	4	4	3.5
Cannery worker	31	5	28	1.1
Production helper	10	0	28	0.4
Sorter, agricultural produce	1	0	24	0.0
Machine trades				
Machinist	11	6	0	2/
Production-machine tender	34	11	5	6.8
Automobile mechanic	31	8	3	10.3
Maintenance mechanic	10	2	2	5.0
Stitcher, standard machine	11	2	9	1.2
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	10	7	0	2/
Assembler, production	10	6	0	2/
Electronics assembler	16	2	0	2/
Sewing-machine operator	15	4	9	1.7
Structural work				
Welder, arc	14	5	0	2/
Operating engineer	11	2	1	11.0
Carpenter	16	7	5	3.2
Construction worker I	41	14	5	8.2
Construction worker II	31	9	5	6.2
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	12	4	5	2.4

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	31	9	8	3.9
Truck driver, heavy	34	11	3	11.3
Truck driver, light	13	3	1	13.0
Packager, hand	28	11	6	4.7
Industrial-truck operator	25	11	1	25.0
Laborer, stores	21	6	2	10.5
Material handler	164	36	64	2.6

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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COUNTY PROFILES

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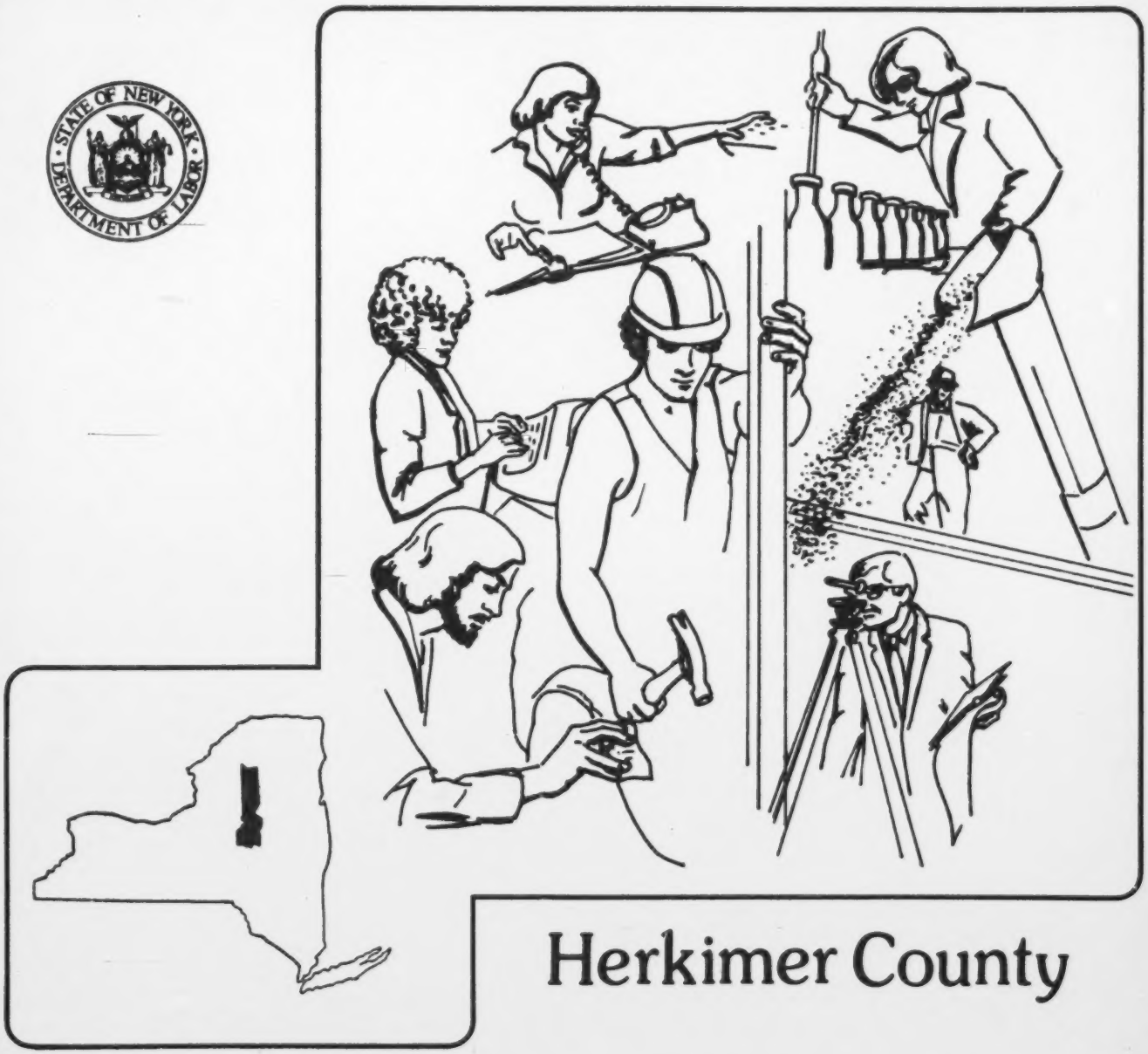

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

HERKIMER COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Herkimer County is located in eastern New York State and extends from the Mohawk Valley to the heart of the Adirondack Mountains.

MAP 1

The County is primarily rural. More than two-thirds of its terrain is woodlands while approximately one-sixth is devoted to active agriculture. Residential and business property account for less than 2 percent of Herkimer County's land area. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use by category for Herkimer County and New York State for 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR HERKIMER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

Category of use	Herkimer County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,451.7	49,374.4
Active agriculture	16.5	21.9
Woodlands, forest	59.6	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	10.9	17.6
Wet land	5.5	4.2
Water	3.2	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential low and other	0.7	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.2	0.5
Inactive or under construction	2.4	6.7

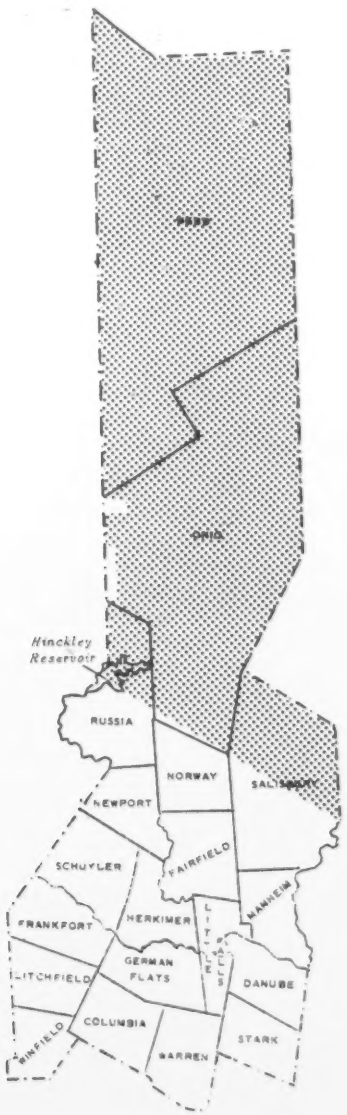
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce

Approximately 58 percent of the County is included in the State operated Adirondack Park (Map 2). The mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes of the Park attract large numbers of tourists to Herkimer County annually. The Village of Old Forge and the Fulton Chain Lakes are the area's primary focal points.

Regulations governing the use of state forest lands limit development of the northern regions of Herkimer County. The County's population centers, the villages of Herkimer and Ilion and the City of Little Falls, are located in the southern part of the County along the Mohawk River. The New York State thruway parallels the Mohawk River and provides an important transportation link between these population centers and other regions to the east and west.

MAP 2
Adirondack Park Area Located
Within Herkimer County

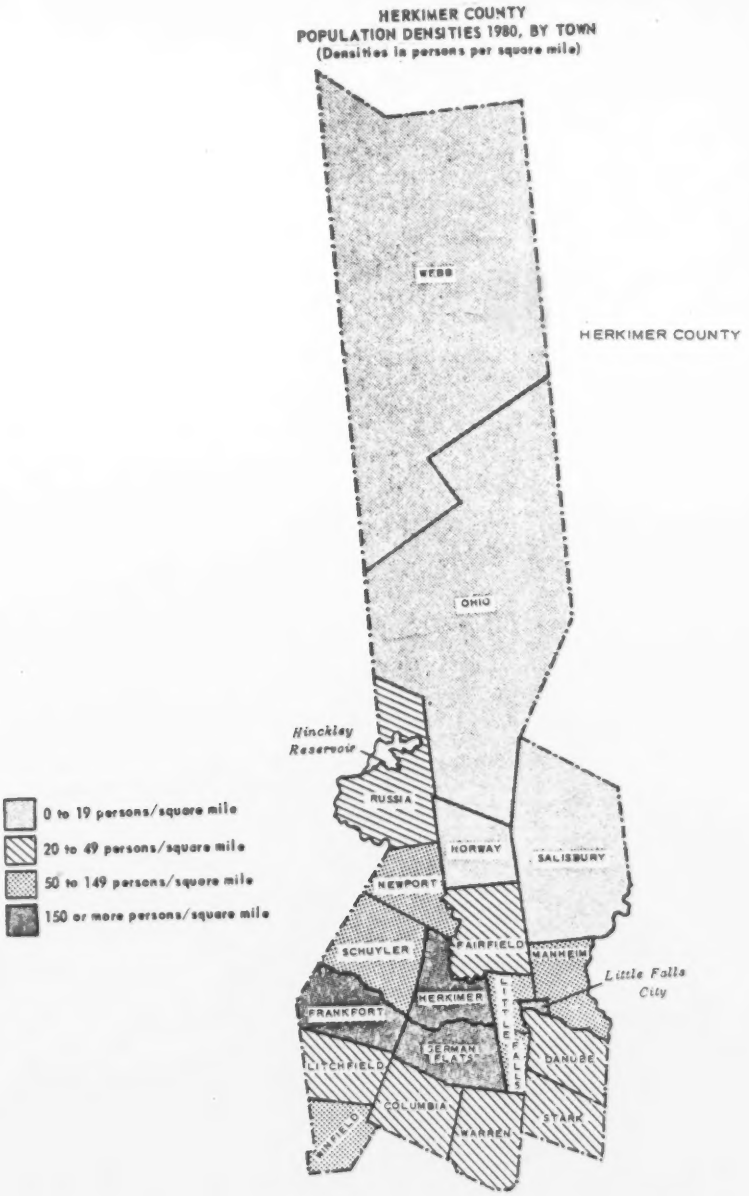
Shaded area represents
the Adirondack Park



II. Population

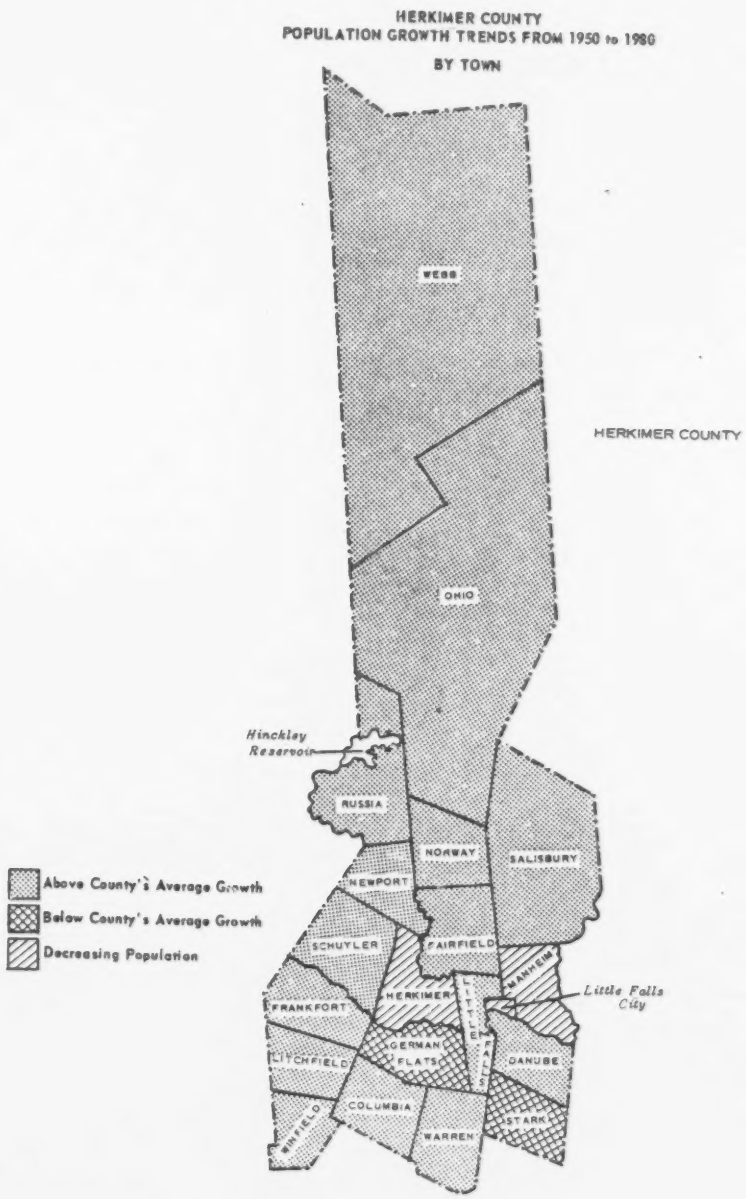
The 1980 census count of population in Herkimer County was 66,714. Population densities in the southern portion of the County were much higher than those in the northern portion. Northern towns such as Webb, Ohio, Norway and Salisbury all averaged less than 20 residents per square mile. At 46 persons per square mile, the population density of Herkimer County was far below the State average of 356 individuals per square mile. Herkimer County ranked 56th in population density among the 62 counties in New York State. Map 3 illustrates the population densities for each town in Herkimer County.

MAP 3



A large population decline in the highly populated Little Falls City combined with relatively small declines in the towns of Herkimer and Manheim were the primary reasons the number of residents in Herkimer County advanced by only 8 percent from 1950 to 1980. Fifteen of the County's nineteen towns grew at a faster pace than the County. Many of these towns were sparsely populated, however, and the gains they recorded were relatively small. Map 4 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Herkimer County for the 1950-1980 period.

MAP 4



The population of Herkimer County has grown slowly from 1900 to 1980, expanding by just 30.7 percent over the 80-year period. In contrast, the population of New York State increased by 141.5 percent during the same period. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Herkimer County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND HERKIMER COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Herkimer County
1900	7,268,894	51,049
1910	9,113,614	56,356
1920	10,385,227	64,962
1930	12,588,066	64,006
1940	13,479,142	59,527
1950	14,830,192	61,407
1960	16,782,394	66,370
1970	18,241,391	67,407
1980	17,557,288	66,714

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND HERKIMER COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Herkimer County
1900-1910	25.4	10.4
1910-1920	14.0	15.3
1920-1930	21.2	-1.5
1930-1940	7.1	-7.0
1940-1950	10.0	3.2
1950-1960	13.2	8.1
1960-1970	8.7	1.6
1970-1980	-3.8	-1.0

The population of the two largest towns in the County, Herkimer and German Flatts, have been declining since 1960. In contrast, the number of residents in most of the smaller towns in Herkimer have risen each decade from 1950 to 1980. Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Herkimer County subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR HERKIMER COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Columbia Town	1,132	1,327	1,387	1,537
Danube Town	847	911	1,015	1,081
Fairfield Town	1,204	1,282	1,446	1,455
Middleville Village (part)	431	412	562	454
Frankfort Town	6,598	7,550	7,805	7,686
Frankfort Village	3,844	3,872	3,305	2,995
German Flatts Town	14,106	15,742	15,430	14,981
Illion Village	9,363	10,199	9,808	9,190
Mohawk Village	3,196	3,533	3,301	2,956
Herkimer Town	11,235	11,568	11,451	11,027
Herkimer Village	9,400	9,396	8,960	8,383
Litchfield Town	776	963	961	1,187
Little Falls City	9,541	8,935	7,629	6,156
Little Falls Town	874	1,188	1,411	1,434
Manheim Town	3,897	3,872	3,752	3,634
Dolgeville Village (part)	3,038	2,873	2,697	2,440
Newport Town	1,626	1,907	1,992	2,206
Middleville Village (part)	216	236	163	193
Newport Village	752	827	908	746
Poland Village (part)	112	160	154	149
Norway Town	447	427	605	662
Ohio Town	547	480	468	788
Russia Town	1,420	1,761	2,160	2,405
Cold Brook Village	342	372	413	402
Poland Village (part)	399	404	475	404
Salisbury Town	1,469	1,551	1,741	1,946
Schuyler Town	1,169	1,893	2,808	2,886
Stark Town	793	783	739	824
Warren Town	956	918	978	1,065
Webb Town	1,308	1,562	1,616	1,701
Winfield Town	1,462	1,750	2,013	2,053
West Winfield Village	832	960	1,018	979

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR HERKIMER COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Columbia	17.2	4.5	10.8
Danube Town	7.6	11.4	6.5
Fairfield Town	6.5	12.8	0.6
Middleville Village (part)	-4.4	36.4	-19.2
Frankfort Town	14.4	3.4	-1.5
Frankfort Village	0.7	-14.6	-9.4
German Flatts Town	11.6	-2.0	-2.9
Illion Village	8.9	-3.8	-6.3
Mohawk Village	10.5	-6.6	-10.5
Herkimer Town	3.0	-1.0	-3.7
Herkimer Village	a/	-4.6	-6.4
Litchfield Town	24.1	-0.2	23.5
Little Falls City	-6.4	-14.6	-19.3
Little Falls Town	35.9	18.8	1.6
Manheim Town	-0.6	-3.1	-3.1
Dolgeville Village (part)	-5.4	-6.1	-9.5
Newport Town	17.3	4.5	10.7
Middleville Village (part)	9.3	-30.9	18.4
Newport Village	10.0	9.8	-17.8
Poland Village (part)	42.9	-3.8	-3.2
Norway Town	-4.5	41.7	9.4
Ohio Town	-12.2	-2.5	68.4
Russia Town	24.0	22.7	11.3
Cold Brook Village	8.8	11.0	-2.7
Poland Village (part)	1.3	17.6	-14.9
Salisbury Town	5.6	12.3	11.8
Schuyler Town	61.9	48.3	2.8
Stark Town	-1.3	-5.6	11.5
Warren Town	-4.0	6.5	8.9
Webb Town	19.4	3.5	5.3
Winfield Town	19.7	15.0	2.0
West Winfield Village	15.4	6.0	-3.8

a/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

In 1980, 99.4 percent of Herkimer County's population was white. Blacks comprised only 0.2 percent of the 1980 population while all other minority races made up 0.4 percent. Approximately 0.4 percent of the Herkimer County residents were also counted as Hispanic. The largest concentrations of minority groups occurred in German Flatts Town and Herkimer Town. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Herkimer County and its subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR HERKIMER COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Herkimer County	66,327	118	83	101	85
Columbia Town	1,512	6	11	6	2
Danube Town	1,079	-	-	-	2
Fairfield Town	1,450	1	1	3	-
Middleville Village (part)	450	1	-	3	-
Frankfort Town	7,651	15	7	3	10
Frankfort Village	2,987	2	3	2	1
German Flatts Town	14,881	21	31	25	23
Ilion Village	9,123	11	16	24	16
Mohawk Village	2,950	6	-	-	-
Herkimer Town	10,931	38	10	29	19
Herkimer Village	8,298	37	7	24	17
Litchfield Town	1,183	2	-	2	-
Little Falls City	6,136	2	3	9	6
Little Falls Town	1,429	-	5	-	-
Manheim Town	3,620	5	2	6	1
Dolgeville Village (part)	2,426	5	2	6	1
Newport Town	2,203	-	1	2	-
Middleville Village (part)	193	-	-	-	-
Newport Village	744	-	1	1	-
Poland Village (part)	149	-	-	-	-
Norway Town	658	-	-	2	2
Ohio Town	781	2	1	-	4
Russia Town	2,402	1	-	2	-
Cold Brook Village	402	-	-	-	-
Poland Village (part)	404	-	-	-	-
Salisbury Town	1,940	4	1	-	1
Schuyler Town	2,867	2	2	10	5
Stark Town	823	1	-	-	-
Warren Town	1,045	17	-	-	3
Webb Town	1,689	1	7	1	3
Winfield Town	2,047	-	1	1	4
West Winfield Village	974	-	1	1	3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Herkimer County 259 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Herkimer County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, industrial and occupational compositions, area migration and commutation patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Herkimer County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Utica two-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Oneida and Herkimer counties. Utica, the population and industrial center, is in Oneida County and borders Herkimer County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Herkimer County with the broader job market can be shown by data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 7 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Herkimer County in 1970.

Table 7. WORK COMMUTATION FOR HERKIMER COUNTY
1970

Commuting between Herkimer County and:	Incommuting		Outcommuting	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total of all outside counties	3,043	100.0	7,534	100.0
Oneida County	1,298	42.6	6,475	85.9
Elsewhere	1,745	57.3	1,059	14.0

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 6, 1973, New York State Department of Labor."
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

In 1970, Herkimer County had more workers commuting out of (7,534) than into (3,043) its borders. By far, most (85.9 percent) outcommuters worked in Oneida County. Persons residing in Oneida County accounted for the largest single portion (42.6 percent) of incommuters to Herkimer County. This commuting tie is the reason the Utica LMA includes both Oneida and Herkimer counties, as many persons reside in one of the counties and work in the other.

The Labor Force in Herkimer County

The resident labor force of Herkimer County grew over the last decade, reflecting an increase in the working age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation of women in the job market. Table 8 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the 1974 to 1980 period.

Table 8. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
HERKIMER COUNTY
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	26.5	27.7	28.4	27.7	27.3	28.1	28.0
Employment	24.5	24.6	24.5	24.5	25.2	26.0	25.4
Unemployment	1.9	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.6
Unemployment rate	7.4	11.0	13.8	11.6	7.5	7.2	9.4

The labor force in Herkimer County grew 5.7 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 1.0 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The growth rate of the County labor force was inconsistent during the period, with the labor force actually declining in 1977, 1978 and 1980. Employment expansion was more sluggish than labor force growth. From 1974 to 1980, employment grew 3.7 percent, an average of 0.6 percent per year. Here too growth was not steady as employment contracted in 1976 and 1980. In 1977, employment levels did not change.

The slight growth in Herkimer County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to two factors: an increase in the civilian working age population (9.8 percent from 1970 to 1980) and a jump in the labor force participation of women (from 42.5 percent in 1970 to 43.8 percent in 1980). The labor force participation rate for women also increased statewide and nationwide during the period.

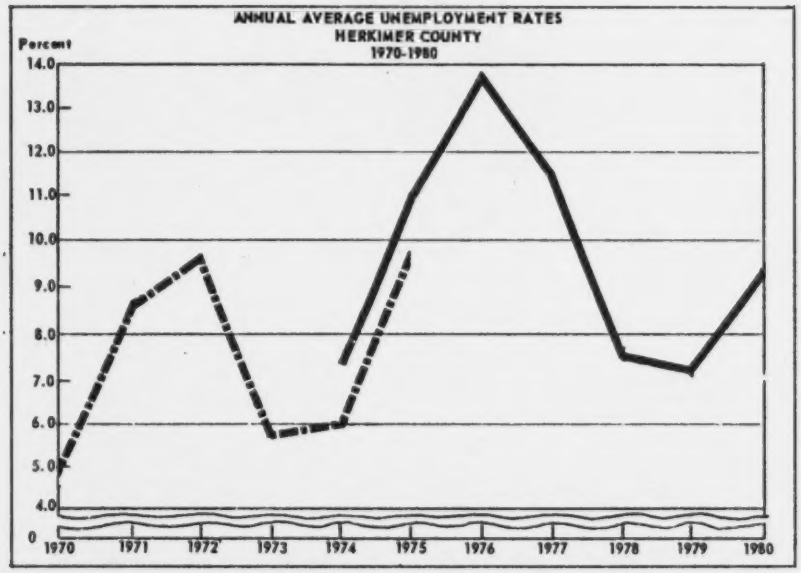
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 65.1 percent in 1980 (a decrease of 10.5 percent from 1970). Nationwide and statewide labor force participation rates for men decreased as well, but not to the same extent (see Table 9). The overall labor force participation rate turned downward to 54.0 percent (4.2 percent less than in 1970).

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
HERKIMER COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

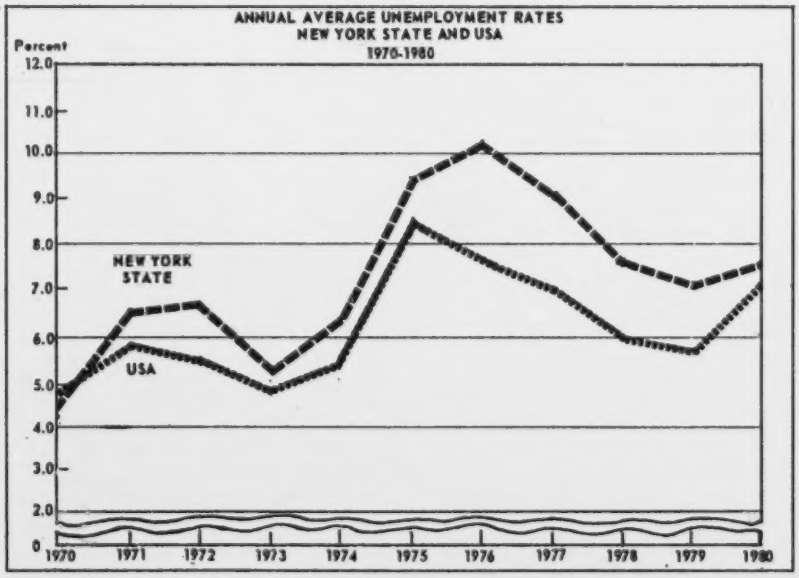
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Herkimer County	
Overall	58.2	54.0	-4.2
Male	75.6	65.1	-10.5
Female	42.5	43.8	+1.3
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Herkimer County's unemployment rate fluctuated more sharply than national and statewide jobless rates over the 1970 to 1980 period. Still, the County's rate followed the swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County's rate began the period at a low point of 5.1 percent, above both the State and national rates, and jumped sharply in 1971. The unemployment rate in the County fell sharply in 1973, dropping to 5.8 percent for the year. After the 1973-1975 recession, the County's rate peaked at 13.8 percent in 1976 and then declined for the next three years. In 1976, the State rate also topped at 10.3 percent. In the preceeding year the nation's unemployment rate had reached a high mark of 8.5 percent. At the end of the period, the County's rate (9.4 percent) was well above statewide and national rates (7.6 percent and 7.1 percent) and climbing.

GRAPH 1a.



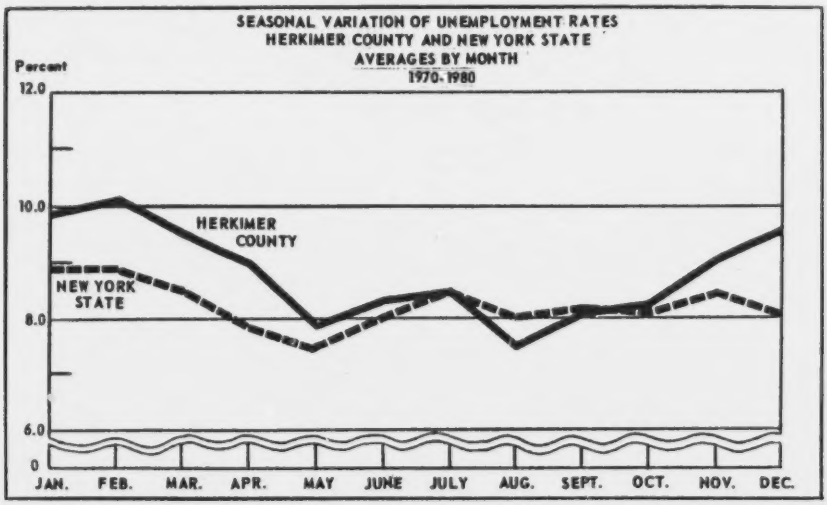
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were more pronounced for Herkimer County than for New York State with County rates lower than State rates in August and September and higher in nearly every other month. In July, the County and State rates were identical. Both the County and State averaged their highest unemployment rates in the dead of winter. The County

rate began to rise in September before topping out in February (see Graph 2). Over the 1970 to 1980 period, the County unemployment rate averaged 10.1 percent in February compared with 8.9 percent for New York State.

GRAPH 2



County jobless rates averaged for the month of August (7.5 percent) were lower than for any other month. At this time of year, summer jobs are near their peak.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment by Industrial Sector in Utica LMA

A local economy, such as the Utica LMA's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Utica LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Utica LMA, New York State and the nation (averaged during the period 1978-1980) are compared in Table 10.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY UTICA LMA, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Utica LMA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	27.4	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	18.7	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.8	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	72.6	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	2.5	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.5	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.9	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.8	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	17.6	23.0	20.2
Government	25.2	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

The Utica LMA's specialization was largely in durable goods manufacturing. The LMA's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 27.4 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation.

The Utica LMA also specialized in government employment. Government comprised 25.2 percent of total employment in the Utica LMA compared with 18.4 percent in the State and 17.9 percent nationally. The specialization in government employment reflected the location of Griffiss Air Force Base (with many civilian employees) in Oneida County near Rome and the location of two State hospitals in the LMA (Marcy State Hospital and Utica State Hospital). The major industrial and commerical employers in Herkimer County were:

Employer	Product/service
A-T-O, Inc. (Adirondack Div.)	Sporting goods
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company	Pneumatic tools
Cosmos Footwear Corp. (Allegro Shoe Corp., Div.)	Women's shoes
Duofold, Inc.	Knit underwear and sweaters
Daniel Green Company	Footwear
Gehring Textiles, Inc. (Tricot Fabricating Corp., subsidiary)	Fabric dyeing and finishing
Kellogg Co. (Salada Food, Inc., subsidiary)	Food preparation
Mohawk Data Sciences Corp.	Electronic data-processing equipment
O.F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc. (H.P. Snyder Mfg. Co., Inc., subsid.)	Bicycles and exercisers
New York Telephone Company	Telephone Service

Employer	Product/service
Paxall, Inc. (Cherry-Burrell Corp., subsidiary)	Stainless steel tanks and vessels for dairy, food, pharmaceutical, beverage and chemical industries
Remington Arms Co., Inc.	Sporting firearms and ammunition
Sperry Rand Corp. (Library Bureau Division)	Library equipment
Union Fork & Hoe Company	Agricultural and industrial hand tools

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector

The industrial composition of the Utica LMA has undergone significant changes in recent years. These changes parallel trends for the State and, with one exception, trends for the nation. The exception: the share of total employment associated with government decreased slightly nationwide for the period but increased in the Utica LMA.

Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in the Utica LMA from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980 are shown in Table 11.

Table 11. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 UTICA LABOR MARKET AREA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	112,000	115,100	+3,100
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	33.1	27.5	-5.6
Durable goods	23.3	18.7	-4.6
Nondurable goods	9.8	8.8	-1.0
Nonmanufacturing	67.0	72.5	+5.5
Contract construction	3.4	2.5	-0.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.4	3.5	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	17.0	18.9	+1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.3	4.8	+0.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	13.8	17.6	+3.8
Government	24.0	25.2	+1.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 12. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN UTICA LMA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Utica LMA	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+2.8	+23.9	-	-21.1
Manufacturing, total	-14.8	+23.9	-15.5	-23.2
Durable goods	-17.6	+23.9	-10.3	-31.2
Nondurable goods	-8.2	+23.9	-22.0	-10.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	+11.3	+23.9	+5.6	-18.2
Contract construction	-23.6	+23.9	-6.0	-41.6
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-18.4	+23.9	-11.5	-30.8
Wholesale and retail trade	+14.1	+23.9	+6.4	-16.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	+14.6	+23.9	+7.3	-16.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+31.8	+23.9	+19.5	-11.6
Government	+7.8	+23.9	-0.6	-15.5

As Table 12 indicates, employment in some industrial sectors expanded considerably, and contracted substantially in others over the period from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980. Total nonfarm employment increased 2.8 percent with individual sectors ranging from growth in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing (+31.8 percent) to a substantial employment reduction in construction (-23.6 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increase in demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any change in the local employment of an industry other than an increase of 23.9 percent is attributable to factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or local factors affecting area employment within the industry. As seen in Table 12, for example, a 14.8 percent reduction in the Utica LMA's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors at the national level were outweighed by a combination of a national trend of declining manufacturing employment and local contractive factors. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for durable and nondurable goods production.

Unlike manufacturing, nonmanufacturing employment grew during the period. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were not positive. However, the strong stimulus of a growing national economy combined with increasing national employment in some industries countered contracting forces at the LMA level in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Growth in government employment was solely attributable to a growing national economy.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the single strongest factor behind job gains, with employment expanding in the following industrial sectors: wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, and government. National industrial employment growth helped foster growth in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Local factors did not contribute to growth in any industrial sector.

Labor Market Stability in Herkimer County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflict, and industrial expansions or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline, worker confidence is higher and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 13 compares average accession and separation rates by component for Herkimer County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 36 manufacturing firms.

Table 13. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS HERKIMER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981 (Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Herkimer County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.1	3.6
New hires	1.4	1.9
Recalls	1.6	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.7	3.7
Quits	0.9	1.1
Layoffs	2.3	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 3.7 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 3.1 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for six out of every ten separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature with recalls in the ensuing months.

New hires averaged 1.4 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.6 per 100, with new hires falling short of and recalls exceeding the average for New York State. The overall accession rate was slightly under the State average (3.1 versus 3.6).

The separation rate for Herkimer County was the same as the State average, with lower ratios for quits in the County offsetting higher ratios for layoffs.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Herkimer County during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Herkimer County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions. No firm closings or contractions resulting in job losses were reported. The changes resulted in a direct gain of 117 jobs. The direct employment effects are detailed by firm in Table 14.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS AND EXPANSIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
HERKIMER COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent Company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Little Falls Color Print and Converting Corp. Little Falls	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+42
Palermo Metal Products, Inc. Illion	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	+20
Tumble Forms, Inc. Dolgeville J.A. Preston Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+30
Duofold, Inc. Illion	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	NA
Sunbelt Industries, Inc. Little Falls	New firm in an existing building	+10
Mohawk Metal Products Co. Frankfort	Addition to an existing facility	+10
Vincent Foam Prod. Corp. Little Falls Vincent Mfg. Co., Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	+5
Union Fork and Hoe Co. Frankfort	Equipment expansion	NA

SOURCE: New York State Department of Labor
NA = Not available.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Herkimer County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income of Herkimer County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 66.8 percent of total personal income in Herkimer County while transfer payments provided 20.5 percent and property income 12.7 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 29.1 percent.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF HERKIMER COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$332.8	$429.5	$96.7	29.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	236.7	287.0	50.3	21.3	71.1	66.8
Property income	44.3	54.3	10.0	22.6	13.3	12.7
Transfer payments	51.9	88.2	36.3	69.9	15.6	20.5

In 1977 per capita income in Herkimer County, at $6,091, ranked 31st among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Herkimer County grew 48.2 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Herkimer County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977 per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Herkimer County.

In 1978, more than half of labor and proprietors' income in Herkimer County came from manufacturing sources. The only other income source to account for 15 percent or more of labor and proprietors' income in Herkimer County was government.

GRAPH 3

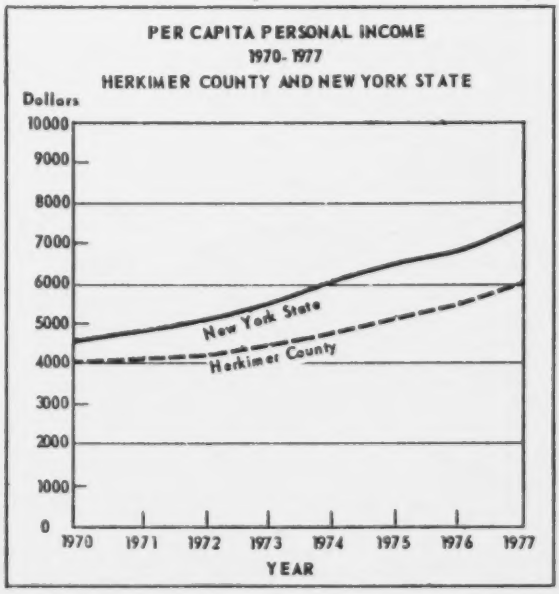


Table 16 compares the levels and percent distribution of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Herkimer County with that of the State.

Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, HERKIMER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Herkimer County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$246.8	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	8.7	3.5	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	133.6	54.2	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	6.9	2.8	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	24.2	9.8	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.7	2.3	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	5.7	2.3	9,956.9	9.0
Services	20.0	8.1	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	42.0	17.0	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Herkimer County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in durable goods manufacturing, the lowest in agriculture. Table 17 presents annual weekly wages paid in Herkimer County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN HERKIMER COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$ 98	$ 90	$ 85	$114	$124	$143
Mining	259	239	270	284	208	144
Contract construction	157	157	181	206	228	259
Manufacturing-durable	213	238	256	266	287	306
Manufacturing-nondurable	131	144	155	162	175	198
Transportation, communication and public utilities	198	206	224	270	260	280
Wholesale trade	153	157	169	183	198	225
Retail trade	109	113	117	124	134	143
Finance, insurance and real estate	147	154	165	177	189	202
Service	102	104	110	152	158	175
Public administration	233	234	245	137	147	179

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 18 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Herkimer County. Table 19 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines based on family income criteria.

Table 18. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR HERKIMER COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 19. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN HERKIMER COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	6,889
70 percent LLSIL	8,620
85 percent LLSIL	11,025
100 percent LLSIL	14,148

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 1,932 Herkimer County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $179,671 per month of $93.00 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 85.7 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 13.9 percent for Home Relief and 0.3 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 20.)

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
HERKIMER COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

Month	Recipients				
	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	1,650	1,442	-	1	207
November	1,724	1,465	8	-	251
December	1,756	1,509	-	-	247
1980					
January	1,979	1,664	12	-	303
February	1,970	1,693	5	-	272
March	1,976	1,698	7	1	270
April	1,994	1,698	29	-	267
May	1,988	1,699	8	-	281
June	2,019	1,731	-	-	288
July	2,064	1,781	-	-	283
August	2,073	1,791	3	-	279
September	1,989	1,706	5	1	277
12-month average	1,932	1,656	6	/1	269

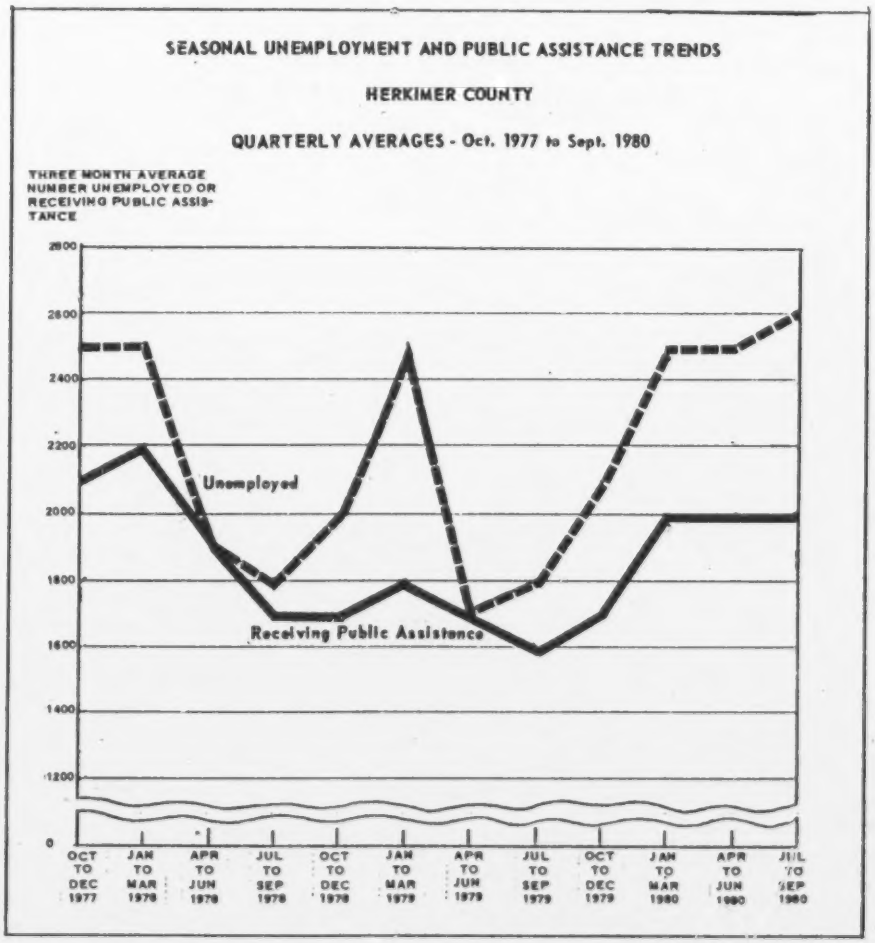
1/ Less then 1

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Herkimer County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 20 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates the similarity of the seasonal trends of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Herkimer County numbered 13,891 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools in shown in Table 21 below.

Table 21. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN HERKIMER COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	7,218	6,673	13,891
Public schools	6,650	6,557	13,207
Private schools	568	116	684

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Herkimer County was 99.3 percent white, 0.3 percent black, 0.2 percent Hispanic and 0.2 percent American Indian, Alaskan or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 22 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the counties.

Table 22. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN HERKIMER COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Herkimer County total	0.3	0.2	0.2	99.3
Dolgeville	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.7
Frankfort	0.4	-	-	99.7
Herkimer	-	-	0.6	99.4
Ilion	0.2	0.4	0.4	99.0
Little Falls	-	0.4	0.2	99.4
Mohawk	*	-	-	99.9
Mount Markham	1.3	*	0.4	98.3
Owen D. Young	1.2	-	-	98.8
Poland	-	0.1	-	99.9
Town of Webb	-	0.7	0.2	99.0
West Canada Valley	0.3	-	0.2	99.5

* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Herkimer-Fulton-Hamilton-Otsego counties BOCES provide programs in agriculture, nursing, home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Postsecondary, vocational education is available in a wide range of occupational areas through programs provided by Herkimer County Community College.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Herkimer County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Herkimer County plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Herkimer County in these occupations:

Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)
Production machine operator
Secretary/Clerk

Herkimer County expected to provide CETA services to 1,984 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 23.

Table 23. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
HERKIMER COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	103
On-the-job training	82
Work experience	1,614
Public service employment	98
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	87
Total	1,984

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to unemployment. Table 24 presents a profile of Herkimer County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 24. HERKIMER COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.2	50.0	56.0	55.8	19.3
Female	51.8	50.0	44.0	44.2	80.7
Age					
14-19	14.0	18.3	33.0	32.8	37.1
20-21	3.8	13.1	12.3	12.2	5.0
22-44	37.1	52.7	44.6	44.5	49.3
45-54	12.8	8.0	5.8	5.9	6.9
55 and over	32.3	7.9	4.3	4.6	1.7
Race					
White	99.9	98.9	98.5	98.4	98.2
Black	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9
Hispanic	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9
Other	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 25 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Herkimer County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Herkimer County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 25 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Herkimer County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 25 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 95 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 5,134 applicants registered with the Job Service During the same period 1,312 job openings were received, a ratio of 3.9 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,690 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: faculty member (college or university), cleaner (housekeeping), furnace operator, furnace tender, sawmill worker, rubber-goods assembler and glove sewer.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: electronic technician, accountant, manager (retail store), clerk (general), administrative clerk, stock clerk (self-service store), cosmetologist, electronics assembler, operating engineer, tractor-trailer-truck driver, laborer (stores) and material handler.

Professional, Technical and Managerial

This group had 369 registered applicants available and 116 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.2.

Labor surpluses--Of the 10 occupations in this group, 3 were identified as having a labor surplus; electronic technician, accountant and manager (retail store).

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,157 applicants available and 206 openings received, or 5.6 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surpluses--There were 20 jobseekers for 1 opening for billposter.

Potential labor shortages--Four occupations, stenographer, typist, survey worker and cashier II were considered to be shortage occupations.

Services

This category had a ratio of 2.9 applicants per opening with 1,010 registered applicants and 344 job openings available during the period.

Labor surpluses--In 2 occupations, child monitor and cosmetologist, at least 9.5 jobseekers were available for each job.

Potential labor shortages--Six occupations should be investigated as shortage occupations:

Counter attendant, (lunchroom or coffee shop)	Cook (hotel/restaurant)
Counter attendant, (cafeteria)	Kitchen helper
	Cleaner, housekeeping
	Guard, security

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 122 applicants available for 61 openings this occupational category, at 2.0, had the lowest applicant/openings ratio.

Potential labor shortages--Two occupations, farmworker (dairy) and furnace worker should be considered as surplus occupations.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 155 applicants and 56 openings available, or 2.8 applicants for each job opening.

Machine Trades

Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings 5.1 to 1 with 557 applicants for 110 openings.

Potential labor shortage --A shortage may exist for sawmill worker.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.6 applicants per opening. There were 595 active applicants and 229 job openings.

Labor surplus --There were 14.7 applicants for each opening for electronics assembler.

Potential labor shortages--Rubber-goods assembler, glove sewer, blind-stitch-machine operator and sewing-machine operator were identified as possible shortage occupations.

Structural Work

There were 518 applicants and 91 openings for structural work occupations, yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 5.7.

Labor surplus --For 1 occupation, operating engineer, there were 22 applicants for 1 job opening.

Potential labor shortages--Potential shortages exist for construction worker II and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 912 applicants and 99 openings the applicants-to-openings ratio was 9.2, the highest of all 9 occupational groups.

Potential labor shortage --Packager, machine should be investigated as a potential shortage occupation.

Table 25. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
HERKIMER COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	5,134	1,690	1,312	3.9
Professional, technical, and managerial	369	149	116	3.2
Clerical and sales	1,157	304	206	5.6
Service	1,010	293	344	2.9
Farming, fishery, forestry	122	24	61	2.0
Processing	155	37	56	2.8
Machine trades	557	223	110	5.1
Benchwork	595	201	229	2.6
Structural work	518	161	91	5.7
Miscellaneous	912	287	99	9.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electronic technician	10	5	1	10.0
Counselor	11	5	3	3.7
Nurse, licensed practical	16	4	2	8.0
Faculty member, college or university	5	1	13	0.4
Counselor, camp	3	0	17	0.2
Accountant	10	3	1	10.0
Administrative assistant	10	3	0	2/
Manager, retail store	22	11	2	11.0
Manager, food service	17	6	6	2.8
Management trainee	12	6	0	2/
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	14	5	4	3.5
Secretary	41	9	7	5.9
Stenographer	24	4	10	2.4
Clerk-typist	38	2	8	4.8
Keypunch operator	28	7	3	9.3
Typist	23	4	13	1.8
Survey worker	92	1	35	2.6
Clerk, general	71	18	7	10.1
Bookkeeper I	29	10	4	7.2
Bookkeeper II	11	3	0	2/
Cashier II	104	31	19	5.5
Computer operator	14	1	4	3.5
Accounting clerk	19	2	0	2/
Administrative clerk	141	52	12	11.8
Shipping and receiving clerk	13	8	2	6.5
Stock clerk	27	4	3	9.0

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales (cont'd)				
Receptionist	13	3	2	6.5
Hotel clerk	15	1	9	1.7
Salesperson, automobile	10	4	2	5.0
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	21	7	4	5.2
Sales clerk	80	10	10	8.0
Sales clerk, food	3	3	0	2/
Stock clerk, self-serv. store	13	1	1	13.0
Billposter	20	3	1	20.0
Services				
Child monitor	19	5	2	9.5
Companion	22	7	9	2.4
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	27	9	15	1.8
Waiter/waitress, bar	14	2	2	7.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	11	3	2	5.5
Waiter/waitress, informal	164	41	51	3.2
Counter attendant, cafeteria	19	5	10	1.9
Bartender	33	10	10	3.3
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	27	9	13	2.1
Cook, short order I	22	7	5	4.4
Cook (mess)	16	9	2	8.0
Kitchen helper	89	24	39	2.3
Cleaner, hospital	15	5	3	5.0
Cleaner, housekeeping	41	7	36	1.1
Cosmetologist	15	9	1	15.0
Nurse aide	93	22	14	6.6
Guard, security	45	6	22	2.0
Merchant patroller	10	4	6	1.7
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	87	20	25	3.5
Cleaner, industrial	15	7	4	3.8
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	11	1	3	3.7
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, dairy	71	13	45	1.6
Furnace operator	15	0	24	0.6
Furnace tender	6	0	10	0.6
Sorter, agricultural	10	0	0	2/
Machine trades				
Production-machine tender	120	29	16	7.5
Automobile mechanic helper	16	9	0	2/
Sawmill worker	13	5	25	0.5

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Benchwork				
Assembler, production	20	7	3	6.7
Electronics assembler	44	11	3	14.7
Electronics inspector	11	2	3	3.7
Rubber-goods assembler	22	1	35	0.6
Woodworking-shop hand	11	1	2	5.5
Glove sewer	31	1	38	0.8
Blindstitch-machine operator	42	8	29	1.4
Mender	8	1	10	0.8
Sewing-machine operator	63	68	49	1.3
Cementer, hand	16	4	4	4.0
Laborer, boot and shoe	47	14	10	4.7
Gluer	10	6	0	2/
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	16	4	2	8.0
Welder, arc	17	9	2	8.5
Electronics mechanic	15	4	2	7.5
Operating engineer	22	10	1	22.0
Carpenter	36	13	9	4.0
Carpenter, rough	10	2	0	2/
Bricklayer	10	4	0	2/
Construction worker I	57	14	7	8.1
Construction worker II	103	29	29	3.6
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	48	11	14	3.4
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	51	16	2	25.5
Truck driver, heavy	59	10	6	9.8
Truck driver, light	31	9	3	10.3
Bus driver	15	5	2	7.5
Automobile-service-station attendant	28	8	4	7.0
Packager, hand	49	17	6	8.2
Packager, machine	12	2	10	1.2
Industrial-truck operator	25	11	0	2/
Laborer, stores	24	11	1	24.0
Liner inserter	10	1	2	5.0
Material handler	484	157	43	11.3

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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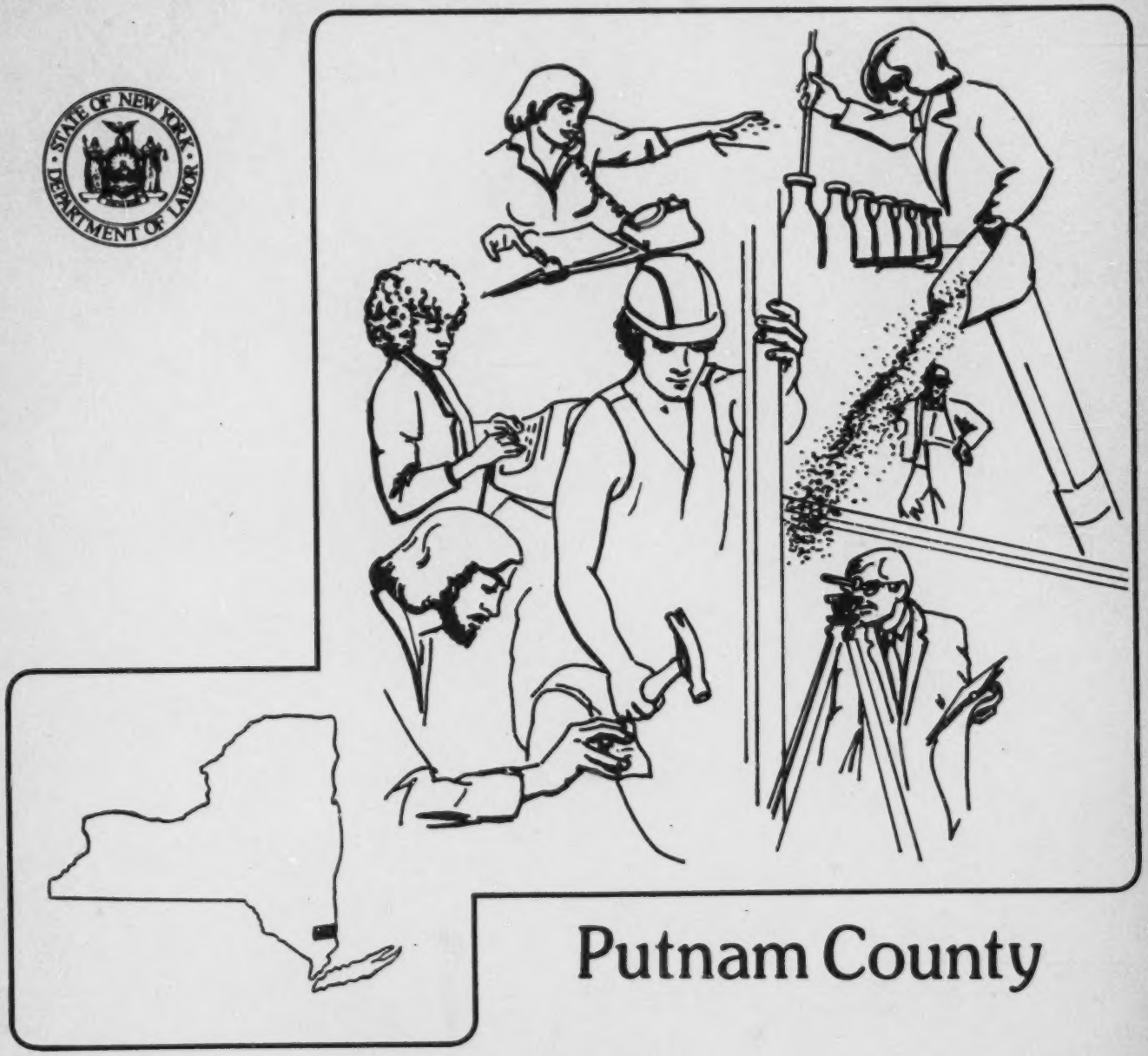
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

PUTNAM COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Putnam County, located in southeastern New York State, borders the State of Connecticut. Its southern boundary is about fifty miles north of New York City while the Hudson River defines the County's western border.

MAP 1

Putnam County combines suburban and rural settings. Woodlands account for approximately two-thirds of its terrain while almost one-tenth of its area is devoted to residential and business uses. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Putnam County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR PUTNAM COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

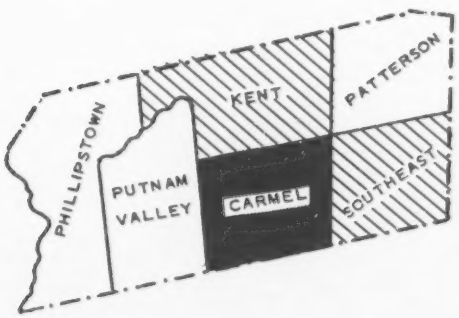
Category of use	Putnam County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	245.6	49,374.4
Active agriculture	3.0	21.9
Woodlands, forest	54.3	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	14.8	17.6
Wet land	5.8	4.2
Water	6.3	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	2.8	1.3
Residential low and other	5.7	1.4
Commercial	0.4	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.8	1.1
Outdoor recreation	2.8	1.2
Transportation	0.7	0.5
Inactive or under construction	2.4	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Putnam County was 77,193. Covering just over 245 square miles, the County's population density was 314 persons per square mile, slightly below the 356 figure for the State as a whole. All the towns in Putnam had a per square mile population density of over 150. The Town of Carmel had the highest population density, 783 individuals per square mile, and the lowest population density, 18.5 persons per square mile was recorded for Phillipstown. Map 2 illustrates population density for Putnam County by town.

MAP 2
Putnam County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



0 to 299 persons/square mile
300 to 499 persons/square mile
500 or more persons/square mile

Since 1950, Putnam County's population has nearly quadrupled. While all six of the County's towns have experienced population increases, Carmel, Kent, and Putnam Valley have had the highest growth rates, more than 300 percent. Putnam's location, to the north of several more commercial counties, and the comparatively lower cost of its mostly single family tract homes, have contributed greatly to population growth. Brewster, in the Town of Southeast, is the northern end of Conrail's Harlem Line, which provides public transportation access to White Plains and New York City. Routes 84 and 684, both of which were completed during the 1950 to 1980 period, provide convenient automobile access to Putnam County. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Putnam County for the period 1950 to 1980.

MAP 3
Putnam County
Population Growth Trends From 1950 to 1980, By Town

Growth was faster than County average

Growth was slower than County average

During the period 1900 to 1980, Putnam County's population increased by 459.9 percent while the population of New York State rose by 141.5 percent. Although the County's population registered an increase in every census year except 1920, the rate of growth accelerated markedly beginning in 1950. The peak growth period was from 1960-1970 when population increased by 78.7 percent. A large part of Putnam's population growth can be traced to its role as a bedroom community for Westchester County and New York City. Putnam County's housing prices tend to be lower than those of its southern neighbors, Westchester and Rockland counties, and residents of Putnam generally trade lower housing costs for longer commuting distances to work. The rapid rate of Putnam's population growth continued even into the 1970-1980 time period when its population grew by 36.2 percent. During the same time period New York State's population fell by 3.8 percent. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Putnam County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND PUTNAM COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Putnam County
1900	7,268,894	13,787
1910	9,113,614	14,665
1920	10,385,227	10,802
1930	12,588,066	13,744
1940	13,479,142	16,555
1950	14,830,192	20,307
1960	16,782,304	31,722
1970	18,241,391	56,696
1980	17,557,288	77,193

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND PUTNAM COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Putnam County
1900-1910	25.4	6.4
1910-1920	14.0	-26.3
1920-1930	21.2	27.2
1930-1940	7.1	20.5
1940-1950	10.0	22.7
1950-1960	13.2	56.2
1960-1970	8.7	78.7
1970-1980	-3.8	36.2

On a County subdivision basis, the greatest decade-long population growth in absolute terms took place in the Town of Carmel during the 1960-1970 time period. This growth may have been due, at least in part, to the completion of Carmel's many housing developments during the 1960's. This decade was a time of population growth for all areas except the Village of Cold Spring, where the population remained unchanged.

During the 1970-1980 time period, as compared with the previous decade, the rate of population growth slowed for the Towns of Carmel, Kent, Phillipstown and Southeast and also for the Villages of Brewster and Nelsonville. Nelsonville actually experienced a population decline during the 1970's. A faster rate of growth in the 1970's than in the 1960's characterized the Towns of Patterson and Putnam Valley as well as Cold Spring Village. Tables 4 and 5 present population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for Putnam County's subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980 FOR PUTNAM COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Carmel Town	5,458	9,113	21,639	27,948
Kent Town	2,146	3,924	8,106	12,433
Patterson Town	2,075	2,853	4,124	7,247
Phillipstown Town	4,332	5,918	7,717	9,155
Cold Spring Village	1,788	2,083	2,083	2,161
Nelsonville Village	522	555	583	567
Putnam Valley Town	1,908	3,070	5,209	8,994
Southeast Town	4,388	6,844	9,901	11,416
Brewster Village	1,810	1,714	1,638	1,650

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR PUTNAM COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Carmel Town	67.0	137.5	29.2
Kent Town	82.9	106.6	53.4
Patterson Town	37.5	44.5	75.7
Phillipstown Town	36.6	30.4	18.6
Cold Spring Village	16.5	0.0	3.7
Nelsonville Village	6.3	5.0	-2.7
Putnam Valley Town	60.9	69.7	72.7
Southeast Town	56.0	44.7	15.3
Brewster Village	-5.3	4.4	0.7

In 1980, the population of Putnam County was predominately white; minority groups comprised less than 1.5 percent of the County's population. The two largest minority groups were blacks and Asians or Pacific Islanders. Each of these two groups accounted for just over 0.5 percent of the population. The remaining minority group members were American Indians, Eskimos, Aleutian Islanders, or members of other minority groups. The largest concentration of Putnam County's minorities resided in the Town of Carmel, the County's most populous town. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Putnam County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR PUTNAM COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Putnam County	76,091	417	34	389	262
Carmel Town	27,561	115	5	192	75
Kent Town	12,274	50	4	49	56
Patterson Town	7,093	86	8	15	45
Phillipstown Town	8,998	65	7	51	34
Cold Spring Village	2,150	2	1	1	7
Nelsonville Village	555	-	1	6	5
Putnam Valley Town	8,860	62	4	30	38
Southeast Town	11,305	39	6	52	14
Brewster Village	1,623	14	1	3	9

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.
NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Putnam County 1,272 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Putnam County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, industrial and occupational compositions, area migration and commutation patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norm, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Putnam County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The New York City labor area (8-counties) is an example of an LMA. It is defined as the five boroughs of New York City and Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties. The majority of the employed residents in the 8-county LMA live and work in this urban grouping. The majority of the working residents of Putnam County, however, work outside the County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Putnam County with the broader job market can be shown by data on the daily commutation of workers from their place of residence to their place of work. Table 7 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Putnam County.

Table 7. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM PUTNAM COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Putnam County	7,504
Live in Putnam County, work outside of the County	12,168
Dutchess County	1,011
New York City	2,167
Westchester County	7,561
Elsewhere	1,429
Work in Putnam County, live outside of the County	2,789
Dutchess County	1,012
Westchester County	892
Elsewhere	885
Net outcommutation	9,379

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 6, 1973, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, more than 12,000 persons left their residences in Putnam County, to work outside the County and almost 3,000 commuted to work from outside the County to work within its borders. Just over 7,500 persons both lived and worked in the County, considerably less than the number of persons leaving their homes to work outside the County. Numerous transportation routes linked the places of residence and work; among these links was the Taconic State Parkway which bisects the County. Of those leaving the County daily, 62 percent worked in Westchester County and 18 percent worked in New York City. In general, the commuting patterns described are typical of a "bedroom" community, with outcommuters greatly exceeding in-commuters.

The Labor Force in Putnam County

From 1974 to 1980, the resident labor force of Putnam County grew, reflecting a rapid increase in the working age population (16 years of age older) and greater participation of women in the job market. Table 8 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 8. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
PUTNAM COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	28.3	28.0	27.5	30.4	31.7	32.5	32.4
Employment	26.8	25.7	25.0	27.9	29.4	30.6	30.5
Unemployment	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0
Unemployment rate	5.1	8.2	9.3	8.3	7.4	6.1	6.0

From 1974 to 1980, the labor force in Putnam County swelled 14.5 percent, an annual average growth rate of 2.4 percent compared with only 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.2 percent for the nation. The growth rate of the County's labor force was inconsistent as it actually declined in 1975, 1976 and 1980. Employment expansion was a bit slower than labor force growth. Employment grew 13.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 2.3 percent. Here, too, growth was not steady.

Growth in Putnam County's civilian labor force was attributable to: (1) a huge increase in the civilian working age population (58.8 percent from 1970 to 1980) and (2) a surge in the labor force participation of women (from 35.6 percent in 1970 to 41.1 percent in 1980). The growth in the labor force participation rate for women was in line with statewide and national trends.

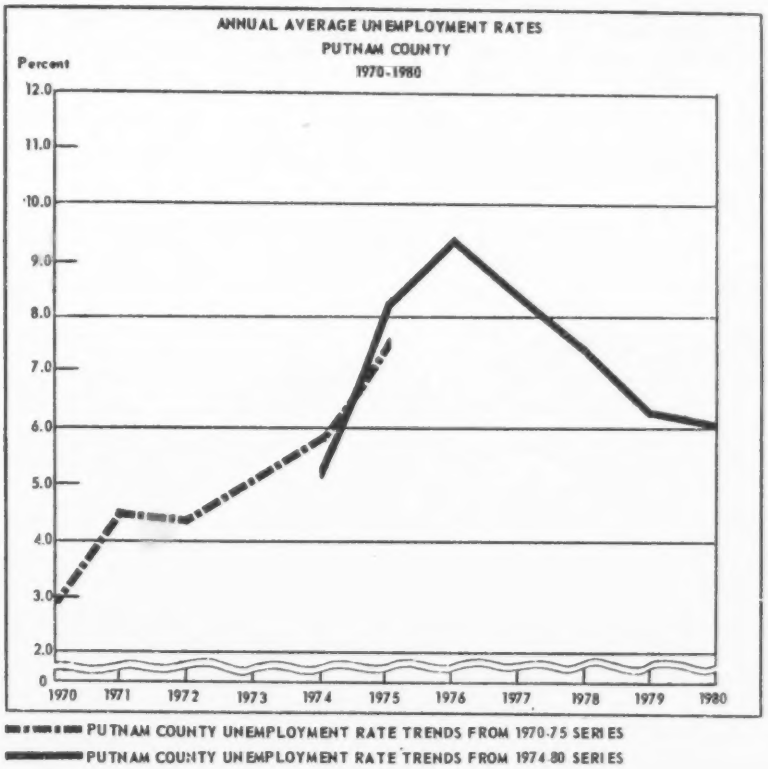
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 77.7 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.7 percent from 1970), again following national and statewide trends. The overall labor force participation rate edged downward to 56.4 percent (0.8 percent from 1970, see Table 9).

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

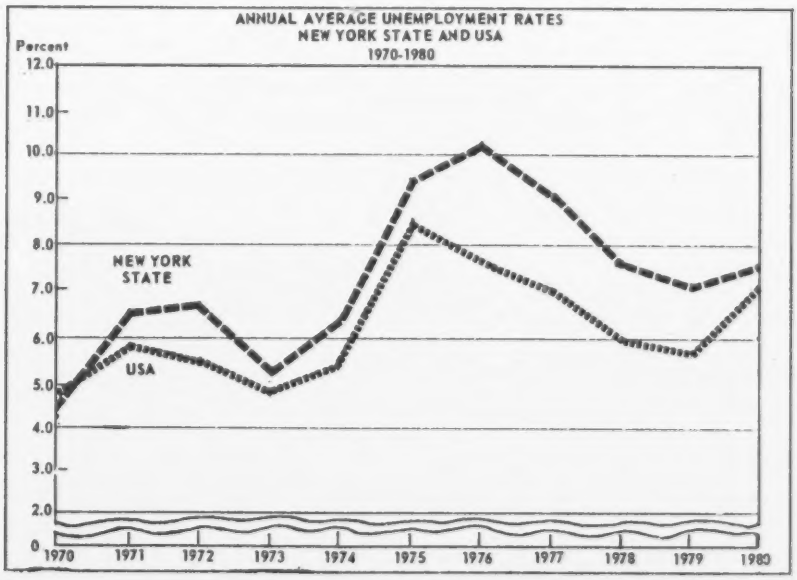
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
Overall		Putnam County	
Overall	57.2	56.4	-0.8
Male	80.4	77.7	-2.7
Female	35.6	41.1	+5.5
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Between 1970 and 1980, Putnam County's unemployment rate fluctuated sharply and followed the swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rate began the period at 2.9 percent, considerably below both the State and national rates, and jumped sharply in 1971. Following the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 9.3 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high mark of 10.3 percent. In the preceding year, 1975, the nation's rate topped at 8.5 percent. At the end of the period, the County rate (6.0 percent) was below both statewide and national rates (7.6 percent and 7.1 percent).

GRAPH 1a.

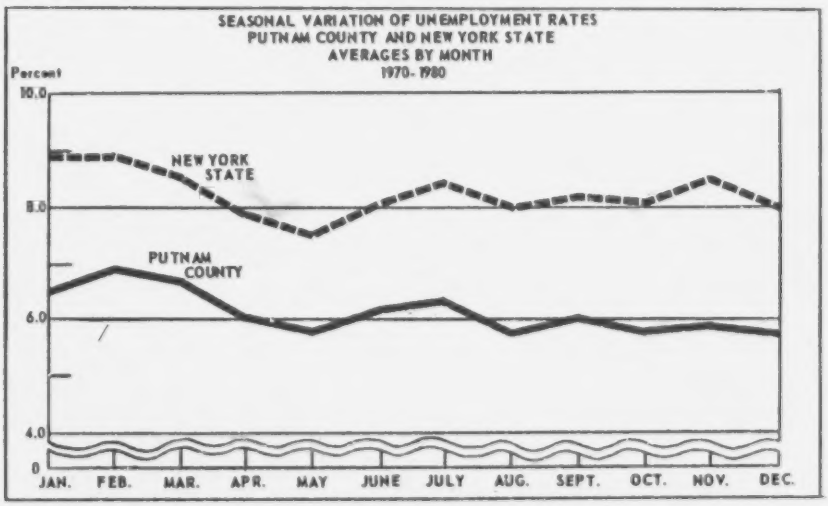


GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for Putnam County and New York State. Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State averaged their highest in January and February. The average County rate for February was 6.9 percent compared with 8.9 percent for New York State. Both County and State rates had a tendency to rise in June reflecting the entrance of students and graduates into the job market at that time of year. County jobless rates for May (5.7 percent) and August (5.7 percent) were lower than for any other months.

GRAPH 2.



Employment Composition by Industrial Sector in Putnam County

The labor force in Putnam County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 10 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Putnam County, New York State and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Putnam County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	10.7	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	4.9	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	5.7	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	89.3	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	6.6	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.9	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	25.4	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.1	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	23.0	23.0	20.2
Government	25.4	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

In general, the County characterized a rapidly growing "bedroom community" with few manufacturing jobs. In Putnam County, the proportion of total employment comprised of construction, trade and government employment was considerably larger than in the State or nation. The County's rapid growth spurred the demand for construction and local government employment. Expanded trade outlets provided convenient places to shop for the County's growing population.

The County's construction sector accounted for 6.6 percent of all nonfarm jobs compared with only 2.9 percent statewide and 4.9 percent for the nation. Wholesale and retail trade employment comprised 25.4 percent of nonagricultural employment in the County compared with 20.5 percent in the State and 22.6 percent in the nation. Government made up 25.4 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the County, exceeding the State by 7.0 percent and the nation by 7.5 percent.

The County's major employers were:

Employer	Product of service
American Maize Products (formerly Dill Products)	Construction products
Guidepost Associates	Publishing
Putnam Community Hospital	Medical treatment
Local Government	Education
Putnam County	Government

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Putnam County

The industrial composition of Putnam County, like the State and the nation, has undergone significant changes in recent years. In general, these changes parallel trends for the State and nation. Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Putnam County from three year average 1970-1972 to three year average 1978-1980 are shown in Table 11.

Table 11. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1970-1972 AND 1978-1980 PUTNAM COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	8,900	12,200	+3,300
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	13.5	10.7	-2.8
Durable goods	9.0	4.9	-4.1
Nondurable goods	5.6	5.7	+0.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	86.5	89.3	+2.8
Contract construction	9.0	6.6	-2.4
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.5	4.9	+0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	22.5	25.4	+2.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.4	4.1	+0.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	23.6	23.0	-0.6
Government	24.7	25.4	+0.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Putnam county generally followed national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in Putnam County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Within manufacturing, the share of employment producing durable goods decreased in both the County and the nation. The share of total employment producing nondurable goods, however, increased in the County, going against the national trend. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing for the County occurred in transportation, communication and utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and government. A significant difference between County and national trends in nonmanufacturing industries was a decline in the percentage of total employment represented by services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing in the County (-0.6 percent) compared with the gain for this sector nationally (+2.8 percent).

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: (1) the national economy; (2) the industry nationwide; and (3) the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influences of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 12. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 12. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN PUTNAM COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Putnam County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+37.1	+23.9	-	+13.2
Manufacturing, total	+ 8.3	+23.9	-15.5	+ 0.1
Durable goods	-25.0	+23.9	-10.3	-38.6
Nondurable goods	+40.0	+23.9	-22.0	+38.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	+41.5	+23.9	+ 5.6	+12.0
Contract construction	0.0	+23.9	- 6.0	-17.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	+49.7	+23.9	-11.5	+37.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+54.9	+23.9	+ 6.4	+24.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	+66.6	+23.9	+ 7.3	+35.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+33.3	+23.9	+20.0	-10.6
Government	+40.9	+23.9	- 0.6	+17.6

As Table 12 indicates, the three year employment averages (1970-72 to 1978-80) expanded considerably in all industrial sectors except durable goods manufacturing and construction over the period. Total nonfarm employment increased 37.1 percent with individual sectors ranging from rapid growth in finance, insurance and real estate (+66.6 percent) to a substantial setback in durable goods manufacturing (-25.0 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to factors peculiar to: 1) national changes in employment in the industry or 2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. As seen in Table 12, for example, an 8.3 percent expansion in Putnam County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors at the national level outweighed a national trend of declining manufacturing employment; local factors were barely expansionary. Employment for durable goods production declined because the strong expansionary factors at the national level were outweighed by a national trend of declining employment in the durable goods sector and local contractive factors. In the case of nondurable goods, however, local factors were highly expansionary, contributing to a 40.0 percent growth in employment in the nondurable goods sector.

Unlike manufacturing, nonmanufacturing employment grew at a faster rate than the national economy during the period. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were negative in only two of the six nonmanufacturing sectors--construction; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Even so, the strong stimulus of growing national economy prevented job erosion in construction and combined with increasing national employment in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing to counter contracting forces at the county level.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the single strongest factor behind employment gains in total manufacturing and total nonmanfuacturing. Expansionary forces at the local level, however, were the strongest single factor behind growth in nondurable goods manufacturing; transportation, communication and utilities; wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance and real estate. Growth in government employment was aided, but not dominated, by expansionary local factors.

Labor Market Stability in Putnam County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflict, and industrial expansions, or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 13 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Putnam County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 13 manufacturing firms.

Table 13. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
PUTNAM COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Putnam County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	4.0	3.6
New hires	2.4	1.9
Recalls	1.5	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.6	3.7
Quits	1.5	1.1
Layoffs	1.5	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 3.6 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 4.0 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for two-thirds of the total separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature; workers were recalled in the following months.

New hires averaged 2.4 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.5 per 100. The new hire rate for the County was somewhat greater than the rate of new hires in the State. The recall rate, however, was close to the average for New York State. The overall County accession rate exceeded the State average (4.0 versus 3.6).

Lower ratios for layoffs contributed to a separation rate that was just below the State average. The County quit rate exceeded the State rate for termination of employment by the employee.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Putnam County during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Putnam County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job losses (-225) directly associated with these changes outweighed the reported job gains (+25). The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Putnam County during the period are shown in Table 14. By far, the largest single change was the loss of 165 jobs at Hipotronics Inc. The company moved to another county. The company manufactured instruments for the measuring and testing of electricity and electrical signals.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
PUTNAM COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Camvac International, Inc. Brewster Bowater Metalizing Co.	Addition to an existing facility	+10
Castings Corp. Brewester	Moved to another county	-60
Guideposts Associates, Inc. Carmel	Equipment expansion	+15
Hipotronics, Inc. Brewester	Moved to another county	-165

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Putnam County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income of Putnam County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 74.3 percent of total personal income in Putnam County while transfer payments provided 11.2 percent and property income 14.5 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 57.3 percent.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF PUTNAM COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

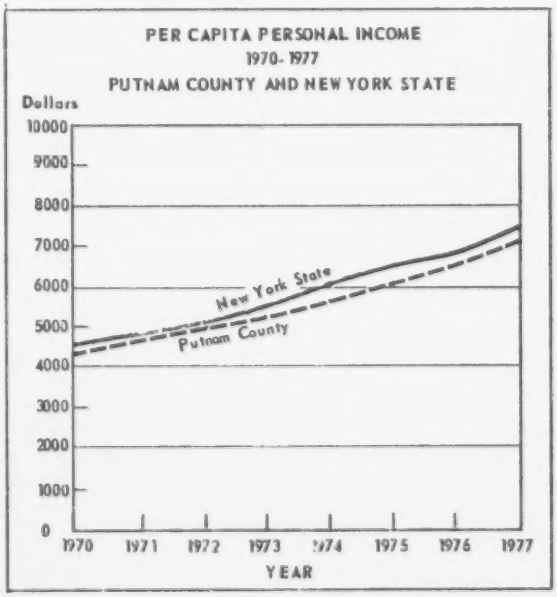
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$358.1	$563.4	$205.3	57.3	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	271.9	418.6	146.7	54.0	75.9	74.3
Property income	51.8	81.9	30.1	58.1	14.5	14.5
Transfer payments	34.4	62.9	28.5	82.8	9.6	11.2

In 1977 per capita income in Putnam County, at $7,055, ranked 12th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Putnam County grew 62.3 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Putnam County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977, per capita income grew at a slightly faster rate in New York State than it did in Putnam County.

In 1978, nearly half of the labor and proprietors' income in Putnam County came from either service or government sources. The only other sectors to account for 10 percent or more of the County's income were manufacturing and wholesale and

GRAPH 3



retail trade. Table 16 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Putnam County with that of the State.

Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, PUTNAM COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Putnam County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$169.1	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	0.4	0.2	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	18.0	10.6	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.4	0.2	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	15.8	9.3	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	31.5	18.6	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	6.1	3.6	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	13.8	8.2	9,956.9	9.0
Services	38.2	22.6	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.0	0.6	305.9	0.3
Government	43.9	26.1	17,757.5	16.0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Putnam County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in retail trade. Table 17 presents annual weekly wages paid in Putnam County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN PUTNAM COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$138	$155	$164	$192	$180	$193
Mining	339	306	287	319	318	338
Contract construction	229	219	237	236	262	293
Manufacturing-durable	216	233	242	258	293	317
Manufacturing-nondurable	174	183	181	198	224	270
Transportation, communication and public utilities	259	282	316	339	372	373
Wholesale trade	214	216	231	226	243	309
Retail trade	129	136	135	138	150	166
Finance, insurance and real estate	142	152	159	172	192	212
Service	143	146	154	208	216	250
Public administration	250	254	264	169	178	236

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 18 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Putnam County. Table 19 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 18. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR PUTNAM COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 19. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN PUTNAM COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85 AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	5,590
70 percent LLSIL	6,995
85 percent LLSIL	8,946
100 percent LLSIL	11,480

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 734 Putnam County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $86,803 per month or $118.25 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 87.6 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 8.6 percent for Home Relief and 3.7 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 20.)

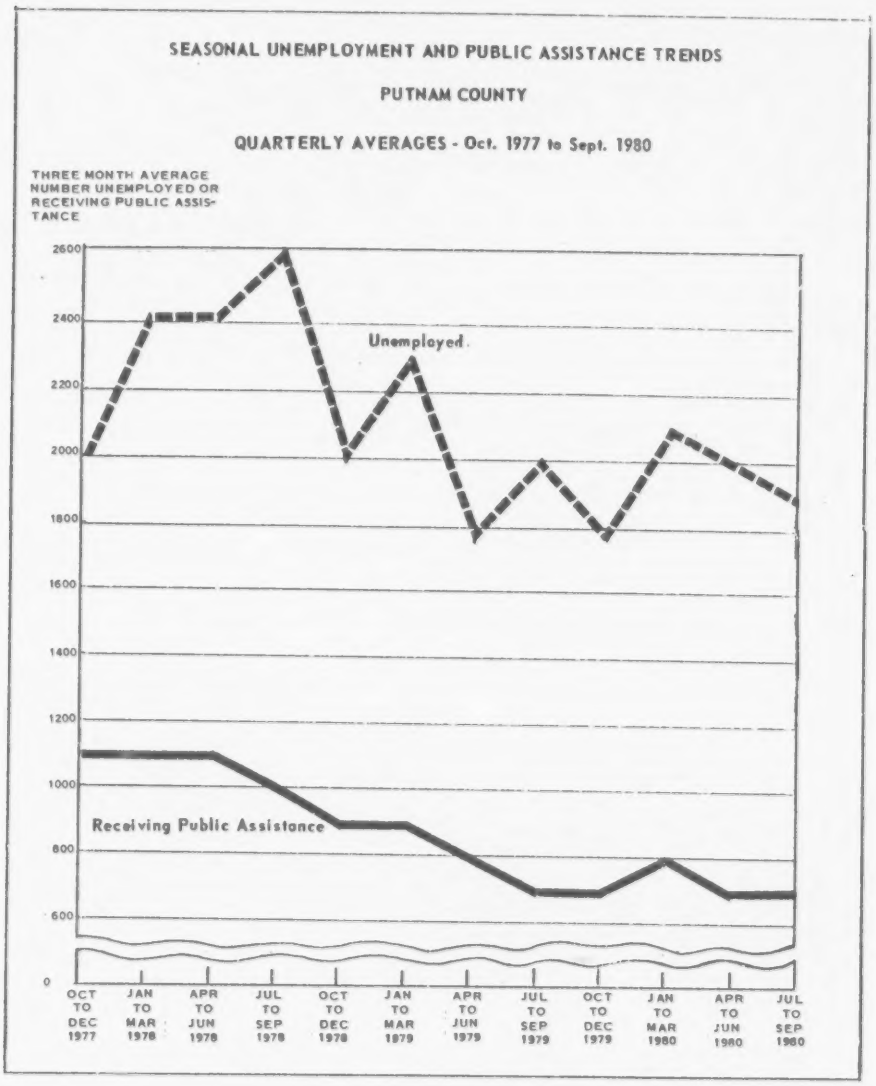
Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
PUTNAM COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

Month	Recipients				
	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	739	665	8	-	66
November	719	639	14	2	64
December	745	660	30	4	51
1980					
January	752	638	48	3	63
February	774	677	42	-	55
March	778	665	44	1	68
April	735	656	22	-	57
May	684	613	24	-	47
June	699	628	16	1	54
July	750	621	47	2	80
August	727	637	16	3	71
September	708	614	16	4	80
12-month average	734	643	27	2	63

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Putnam County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most signiticant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 20 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates the trend of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. It can be observed that since 1978, total unemployment and total public assistance levels have established a downward trend.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Putnam County numbered 16,244 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 21 below.

Table 21. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN PUTNAM COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	8,540	7,714	16,244
Public schools	7,658	7,344	15,002
Private schools	872	370	1,242

Source: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Putnam County was 98.5 percent white, 0.6 percent black, 0.5 percent Hispanic, and 0.4 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 22 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 22. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PUTNAM COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Putnam County, total	0.6	0.5	0.4	98.5
Brewster	0.7	0.6	0.4	98.4
Carmel	0.7	0.9	0.3	98.1
Garrison	0.7	-	-	99.3
Haldane	0.1	0.5	0.6	98.9
Mahopac	0.6	0.2	0.5	98.8
Putnam Valley	0.9	0.2	0.7	98.2

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.
NOTE: Percentage may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Putnam-Westchester counties BOCES provides programs in nursing, home economics and trade, industrial, and service education.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Putnam County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Putnam County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Putnam County in the following occupational areas:

Culinary arts	Licensed practical nursing
Data Processing	Refrigeration and air conditioning
Electro-mechanical repairs	Secretarial practices

Putnam County expected to provide CETA services to 596 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 23.

Table 23. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY PUTNAM COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	138
On-the-job training	10
Work experience	350
Public Service Employment	52
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	46
Total	596

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 24 presents a profile of Putnam County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 24. PUTNAM COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.1	51.3	47.3	49.9	17.8
Female	50.9	48.7	52.7	55.1	82.2
Age					
14-19	17.3	20.0	13.1	13.4	37.2
20-21	4.5	8.7	7.7	7.6	4.9
22-44	43.0	52.8	62.2	61.2	49.3
45-54	14.3	11.0	9.6	10.8	6.9
55 and over	20.9	7.5	7.4	7.0	1.7
Race					
White	99.5	93.4	94.0	93.6	86.5
Black	0.2	5.6	5.0	5.1	11.6
Hispanic	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.9
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 25 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Putnam County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Putnam County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 25 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Putnam County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 25 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 24 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 2,234 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 310 job openings were received, a ratio of 7.2 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 539 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: sales clerk and kitchen helper.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment indluded: legal secretary, clerk typist, waiter/waitress, truck driver (light) and laborer (stores).

Professional, Technical, and Managerial

This group had 188 registered applicants available and 11 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 17.1.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,251 applicants available and 204 openings received or 6.1 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surplus --There were 42 applicants and 2 openings for clerk, typist.

Potential labor shortage --Sales clerk should be investigated as a shortage occupation.

Services

This category had a ratio of 6.6 applicants per opening with 226 registered applicants and 34 openings available during the period.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 30 applicants available for 13 openings this occupation, at 2.3, had the lowest applicants/openings ratio.

Processing

Among processing occupations, there were 8 applicants but no openings available.

Machine Trades

Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 22.2 to 1 with 89 applicants and 4 openings. The ratio of applicants/openings was the highest of the 9 occupational groups.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.6 applicants per opening. There were 34 active applicants for 13 openings.

Structural Work

There were 171 applicants and 21 openings for structural work occupations, yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 8.1.

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 121 applicants and 10 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 12.1. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Table 25. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
PUTNAM COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	2,234	539	310	7.2
Professional, technical, and managerial	188	56	11	17.1
Clerical and sales	1,251	125	204	6.1
Service	226	66	34	6.6
Farming, fishery, forestry	30	5	13	2.3
Processing	8	0	0	2/
Machine trades	89	29	4	22.2
Benchwork	34	10	13	2.6
Structural work	171	46	21	8.1
Miscellaneous	121	43	10	12.1
Selected occupations				
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	15	2	1	15.0
Secretary	22	6	2	11.0
Clerk, typist	42	14	2	21.0
Clerk, general	44	17	0	2/
Shipping and receiving clerk	13	2	0	2/
Salesperson, flying squad	12	0	0	2/
Sales clerk	218	1	189	1.2
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	36	1	0	2/
Waiter/waitress, informal	18	7	1	18.0
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	14	3	3	4.7
Kitchen helper	10	1	6	1.7
Cleaner, hospital	10	1	0	2/
Nurse aide	13	6	5	2.6
Guard, security	10	2	0	2/
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	19	6	2	9.5
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	25	7	0	2/
Benchwork				
Proof-coin collector	0	0	10	2/

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Structural work				
Carpenter	18	8	2	9.0
Construction worker I	18	5	5	3.6
Construction worker II	25	3	0	2/
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	19	5	2	9.5
Miscellaneous				
Truck driver, light	15	6	1	15.0
Laborer, stores	13	3	1	13.0
Material handler	15	7	2	7.5

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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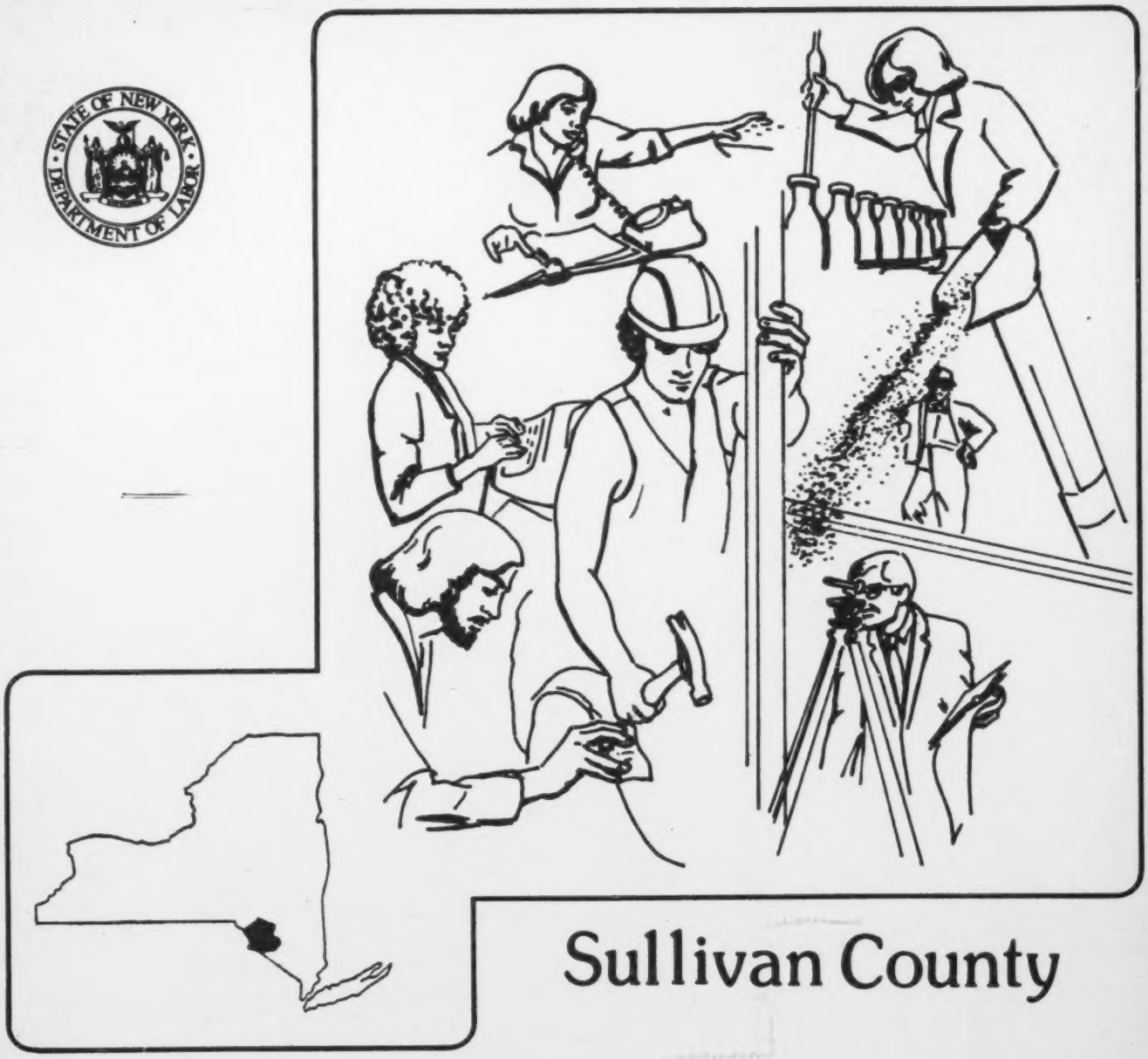

Sullivan County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

SULLIVAN COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

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2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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INTRODUCTION

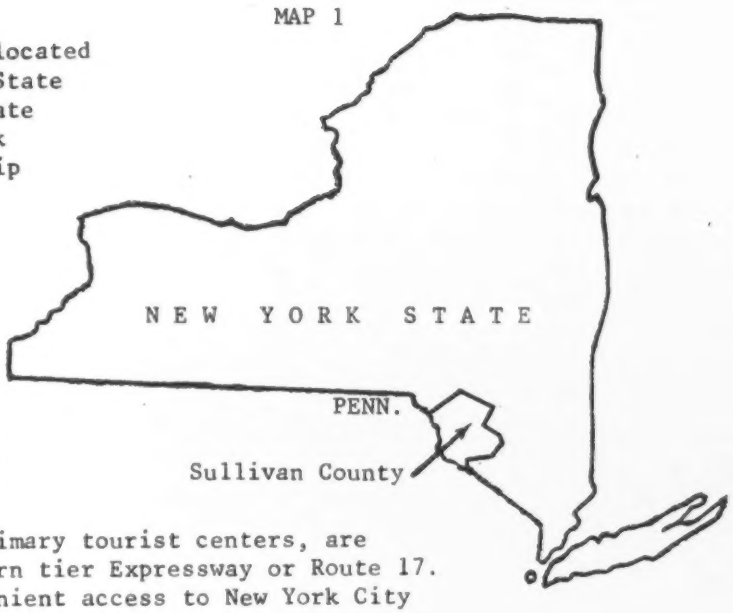
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

MAP 1



Sullivan County is located in southeastern New York State along the Pennsylvania State border. The Catskill Park occupies the northern strip of the County while the Delaware River forms a natural boundary. The rustic beauty of the Catskill mountains combine with the extensive recreational facilities of several major tourist resorts to attract large numbers of vacationers to the County annually. The villages of Liberty and Monticello, the area's primary tourist centers, are situated along the southern tier Expressway or Route 17. This route provides convenient access to New York City and Binghamton.

Sullivan County is primarily rural. Woodlands occupy more than three-quarters of its terrain while residential and business property account for less than 4 percent of the land area. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Sullivan County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

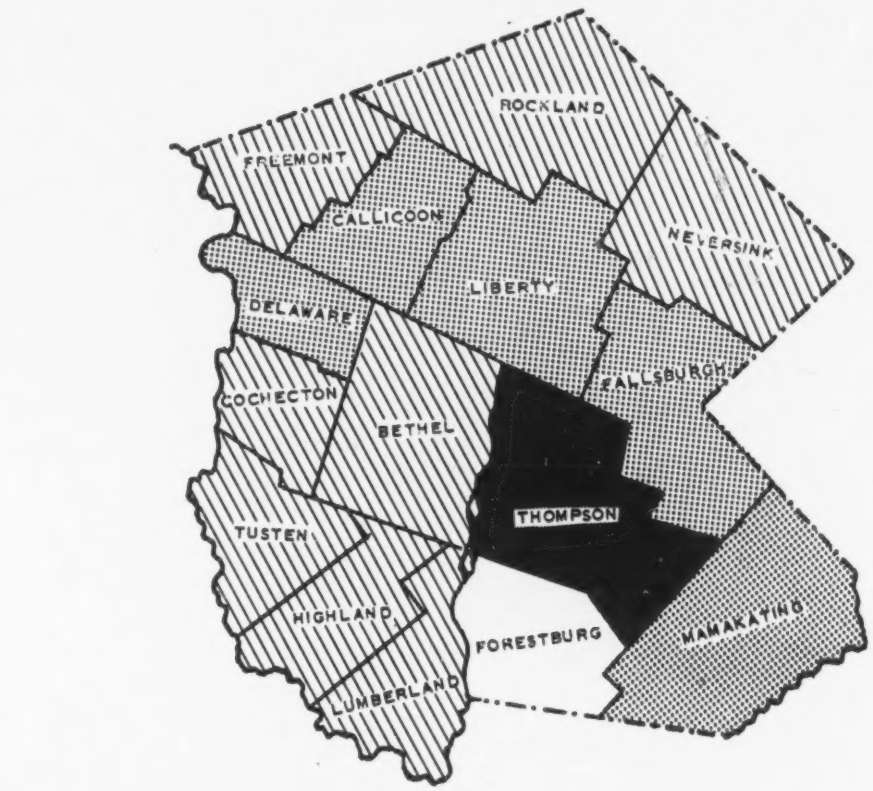
Category of use	Sullivan County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	994.6	49,374.4
Active agriculture	5.8	21.9
Woodlands, forest	62.2	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	16.4	17.6
Wet land	3.6	4.2
Water	2.9	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	0.5	1.3
Residential low and other	1.3	1.4
Commercial	1.6	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	1.4	1.2
Transportation	0.3	0.5
Inactive or under construction	3.5	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Sullivan County was 65,155. The population in Sullivan County was evenly distributed with most towns averaging between 20 and 149 persons per square mile. Only the Town of Thompson, with 155 residents per square mile, and the Town of Forestburg, with 14 individuals per square mile, fell outside this range. Sullivan County's population density of 66 persons per square mile was well below the State average of 356 residents per square mile. Among New York State's 62 counties, Sullivan ranked 44th in population density. Map 2 illustrates the population densities of each town in Sullivan County.

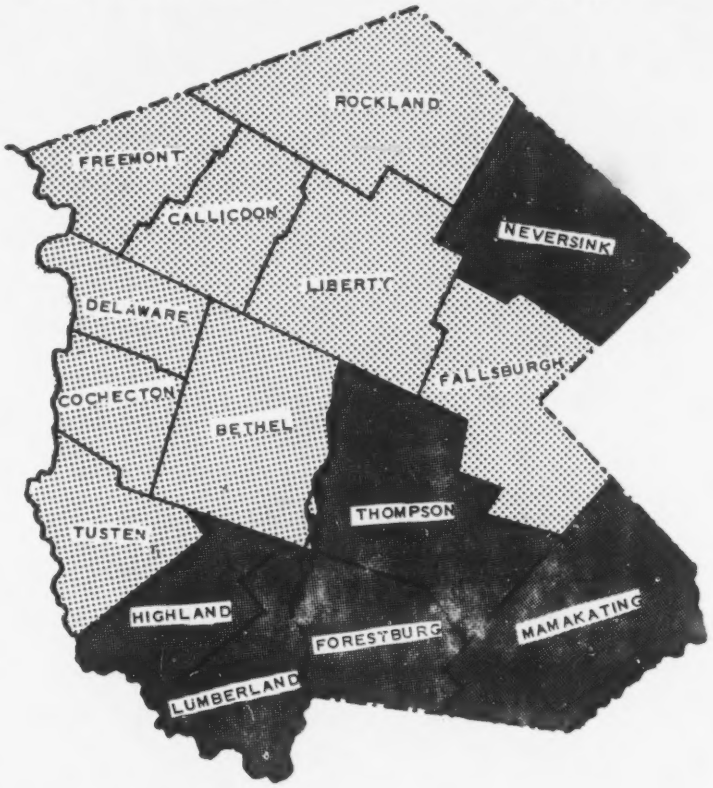
MAP 2
Sullivan County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



0 to 19 persons/square mile
20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

The population increased in every town in Sullivan County between 1950 and 1980. The eastern towns of Neversink, Thompson, Lumberland, Forestburgh and Mamakating all had population increases above that of the County. Mamakating, the eastern-most town and the town closest to the New York Thruway, posted the largest relative population increase of all the towns growing by 193 percent over the 30-year period. The populations of towns in the western portion of the County advanced at a much slower pace than those in the east. The four towns comprising Sullivan County's western border--Fremont, Delaware, Cochecton and Tusten--had a combined population advance of just 27 percent from 1950 to 1980. In contrast, Sullivan County expanded by 60 percent during the same period. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Sullivan County for the 1950-1980 period.

MAP 3
Sullivan County
Population Growth Trends From 1950 to 1980, By Town



Growth was faster than County averages

Growth was slower than County averages

During the period 1900 to 1980, Sullivan County's population increased by 101.6 percent, somewhat below the 141.5 percent population advance in New York State. The rate of population growth in Sullivan County began to accelerate in the 1950's. From 1950 to 1980 the county's population advanced by 60.0 percent. In contrast, the population in New York State rose by only 18.4

percent during the same period. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Sullivan County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND SULLIVAN COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Sullivan County
1900	7,268,894	32,306
1910	9,113,614	33,808
1920	10,385,227	33,163
1930	12,588,066	35,272
1940	13,479,142	37,901
1950	14,830,192	40,731
1960	16,782,304	45,272
1970	18,241,391	52,580
1980	17,557,288	65,155

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND SULLIVAN COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Sullivan County
1900-1910	25.4	4.6
1910-1920	14.0	-1.9
1920-1930	21.2	6.4
1930-1940	7.1	7.5
1940-1950	10.0	7.5
1950-1960	13.2	11.1
1960-1970	8.7	16.1
1970-1980	-3.8	23.9

Population advances occurred in each town in Sullivan County between 1950 and 1980. These increases occurred despite the weakening of the resort industry--long the economic backbone of Sullivan County--during the last two decades. The Town of Thompson, with a 96 percent increase, and the Town of Mamakating, with a 193 percent rise, registered the largest population advances of all County towns over the 30-year period. Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Sullivan County subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Bethel Town	2,351	2,366	2,763	3,335
Callicoon Town	2,134	2,176	2,398	2,998
Jeffersonville Village	450	434	421	554
Cochecton Town	1,136	1,070	1,181	1,330
Delaware Town	2,089	2,141	2,260	2,783
Fallsburg Town	6,321	6,748	7,959	9,862
Woodridge Village	951	1,034	1,071	809
Forestburgh Town	364	356	474	796
Fremont Town	1,170	1,047	1,047	1,346
Highland Town	1,140	1,138	1,377	1,878
Liberty Town	7,979	8,676	9,329	9,879
Liberty Village	4,658	4,704	4,514	4,293
Lumberland Town	494	538	857	1,210
Mamakating Town	2,632	3,356	4,319	7,717
Bloomingburg Village	263	303	323	338
Wurtsboro Village	628	655	732	1,128
Neversink Town	1,465	1,565	2,055	2,840
Rockland Town	3,502	4,216	3,919	4,207
Thompson Town	6,912	8,792	11,418	13,550
Monticello Village	4,223	5,222	5,991	6,306
Tusten Town	1,042	1,087	1,224	1,424

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Bethel Town	0.6	16.8	20.7
Callicoon Town	2.0	10.2	25.0
Jeffersonville Village	-3.6	-3.0	31.6
Cochecton Town	-5.8	10.4	12.6
Delaware Town	2.5	5.6	23.1
Fallsburg Town	6.8	17.9	23.9
Woodridge Village	8.7	3.6	-24.5
Forestburgh Town	-2.2	33.1	67.9
Fremont Town	-10.5	0.0	28.6
Highland Town	-0.2	21.0	36.4
Liberty Town	8.7	7.5	5.9
Liberty Village	1.0	-4.0	-4.9
Lumberland Town	8.9	59.3	41.2
Mamakating Town	27.5	28.7	78.7
Bloomingburg Village	15.2	6.6	4.6
Wurtsboro Village	4.3	11.8	54.1
Neversink Town	6.8	31.3	38.2
Rockland Town	20.4	-7.0	7.3
Thompson Town	27.2	29.9	18.7
Monticello Village	23.7	14.7	5.3
Tusten Town	4.3	12.6	16.3

In 1980, whites comprised 90.7 percent of the Sullivan County population, blacks accounted for 6.8 percent and other minorities made up the remaining 2.5 percent. The percentage of minority group members in Sullivan County's population is higher than most upstate counties due to high minority employment in the resorts industry centered in the Catskills. Two-thirds of the County's minority group population live in Fallsburg or Thompson, two towns in the heart of the Catskill region. The Woodbourne Correctional Facility in Fallsburg also contributes to a high minority group concentration in that town. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Sullivan County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indiab, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Sullivan County	59,071	4,446	122	383	1,133
Bethel Town	3,200	89	3	5	38
Callicoon Town	2,962	19	5	7	5
Jeffersonville Village	545	5	-	2	2
Cochecton Town	1,305	10	2	4	9
Delaware Town	2,426	299	6	4	48
Fallsburg Town	8,159	1,293	8	49	353
Woodridge Village	680	110	1	5	13
Forestburgh Town	788	7	-	-	1
Fremont Town	1,313	25	2	2	4
Highland Town	1,855	8	8	2	5
Liberty Town	8,946	610	29	79	215
Liberty Village	3,761	330	10	58	134
Lumberland Town	1,173	10	1	2	24
Mamakating Town	7,494	144	13	27	39
Bloomingburg Village	314	24	-	-	-
Wurtsboro Village	1,103	18	1	1	5
Neversink Town	2,810	21	5	4	-
Rockland Town	4,106	61	3	9	28
Thompson Town	11,195	1,782	33	178	362
Monticello Village	4,581	1,363	16	115	231
Tusten Town	1,339	68	4	11	2

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Sullivan County 2,656 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Sullivan County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Sullivan County

The resident labor force of Sullivan County grew over the last decade, as a result of increases in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and of greater participation of women in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
SULLIVAN COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	24.2	27.0	26.9	26.6	27.0	28.2	28.5
Employment	22.2	24.5	24.1	23.7	24.7	26.0	26.2
Unemployment	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.3
Unemployment rate	8.3	9.4	10.7	10.8	8.5	7.8	7.9

The labor force in Sullivan County grew 17.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 3.0 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The rate of the County's labor force was inconsistent. The labor force declined slightly in 1976 and 1977. Employment expansion was slightly more rapid than labor force growth. Employment grew 18.0 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 3.0 percent per year. Here, too, growth was not steady as employment contracted in 1976 and 1977 and expanded only slightly in 1980.

Growth in Sullivan County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: an increase in the civilian working-age population (34.2 percent from 1970 to 1980) and a surge in the labor force participation rate of women (from 40.0 percent in 1970 to 46.2 percent in 1980). The growth in labor force participation by women was in line with statewide and national trends.

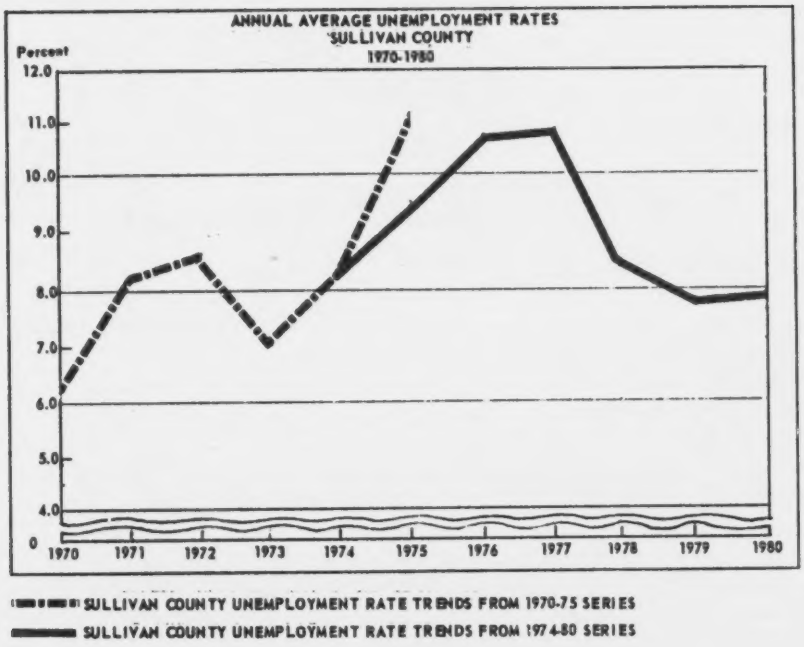
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 68.0 percent in 1980 (a 2.4 percent drop from the 1970 rate of 70.4 percent), again following national and statewide trends. The overall labor force participation rate moved upward 0.4 percent to 55.9 percent over the period 1970-1980 (see Table 8.)

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

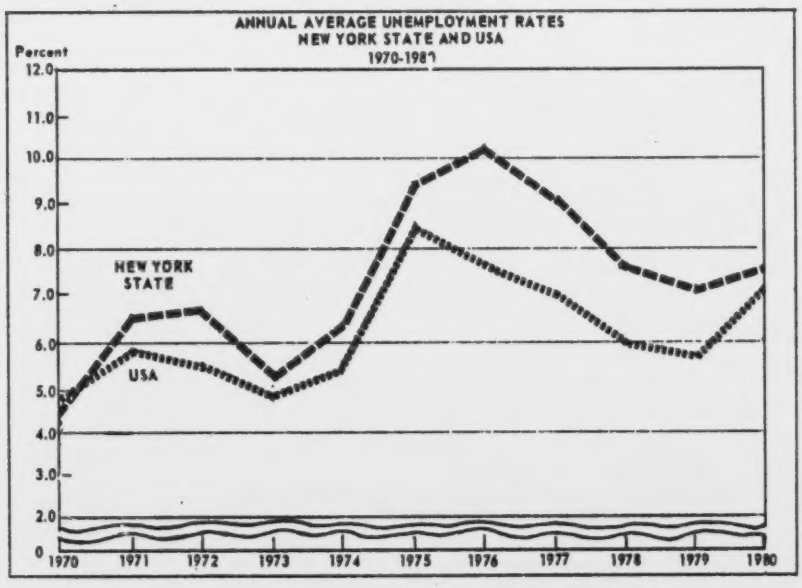
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Sullivan County	
Overall	55.5	55.9	+0.4
Male	70.4	68.0	-2.4
Female	40.0	46.2	+6.2
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

From 1970 to 1980, Sullivan County's unemployment rate consistently exceeded the national jobless rate. The County's rate followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). In 1970, the rate for the County was at a low point, 6.2 percent. After the 1973-1975 recession, it peaked at 10.8 percent in 1977. In the preceding year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. In 1975 the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. By the end of the period, the County jobless rate (7.9 percent), the national rate (7.1 percent) and the statewide rate (7.6 percent) were all on the rise.

GRAPH 1a.



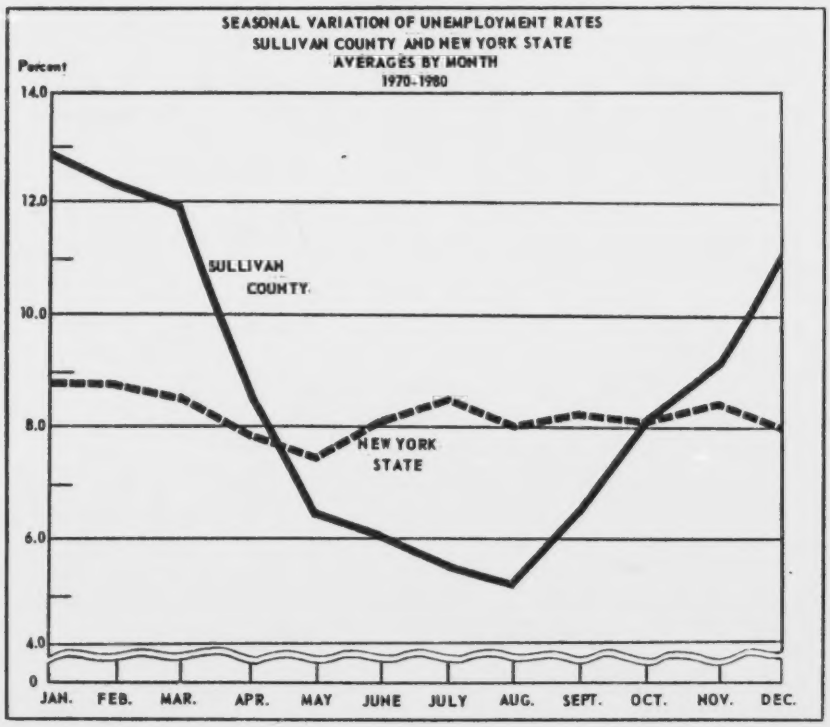
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as school sessions and the weather. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are much more pronounced in Sullivan County than in the State as a whole, reflecting the popularity of the County as a vacation spot. Over the period 1970 to 1980, average unemployment rates in both the County and the State were highest in mid-winter. The County rate typically began to rise in September before topping out in January (see Graph 2). In January and February the County rate averaged 12.6 percent compared with 8.9 percent for the State. The County rate was lowest in August (5.3 percent). Many people vacation at large resorts in Sullivan County and

the need for workers at these resorts and related establishments increases sharply during the summer. The State unemployment rate averaged 8.0 percent in August over the decade 1970-1980.

GRAPH 2.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Sullivan County

A local economy, such as Sullivan County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Sullivan County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Sullivan County, New York State, and the nation averaged for the period 1978-1980.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Sullivan County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	5.7	20.7	23.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	94.8	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	2.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.8	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	20.5	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.3	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	23.0	20.2
Government	20.0	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Sullivan County's specialization (1978-1980) was in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, to a large extent lodging services (hotels, resorts and camps). The County's services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing sector accounted for 43.8 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 23.0 percent statewide and 20.2 percent for the nation. Major employers in the services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing sector include:

Concord Hotel
Grossinger Hotel and Country Club
The Pines Hotel
Browns Country Club
Kutchers Country Club
Nevele Country Club
Peg-Leg Bates Country Club

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector for Sullivan County

The industrial composition of Sullivan County has undergone significant changes in recent years. With few exceptions, these changes parallel statewide and nationwide trends. Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Sullivan County from 1970-1972 and 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 AND 1978-1980
SULLIVAN COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	18,000	21,000	+2,200
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	4.8	5.7	+0.9
Nonmanufacturing, total	95.2	94.8	-0.4
Contract construction	5.3	2.9	-2.4
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.7	3.8	+0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	20.7	20.5	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.2	3.3	+0.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	44.1	43.8	-0.3
Government	18.6	20.0	+1.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Sullivan County did not follow national trends during the period. The percentage share of total employment involved in manufacturing increased in Sullivan County, while it decreased nationwide. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing decreased in the County, going against the national trend. In the County, percentage losses in nonmanufacturing occurred in construction; wholesale and retail trade; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Nationally, the percentage share of total employment comprised of trade and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing employment increased.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial, and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector sector equals the sum of the percent changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN SULLIVAN COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Sullivan County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+11.7	+23.9	-	-12.2
Manufacturing, total	+33.5	+23.9	-15.4	+25.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	+11.2	+23.9	+5.6	-18.3
Contract construction	-40.0	+23.9	-6.0	-57.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	+14.3	+23.9	-11.4	+1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	+10.3	+23.9	+6.5	-20.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	+16.7	+23.9	+7.3	-14.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+10.9	+23.9	+20.0	-33.0
Government	+20.0	+23.9	-0.7	-3.2

As shown in Table 11, the three-year employment averages (1970-1972 to 1978-1980) expanded in all but one industrial sector. Total nonfarm employment increased 11.7 percent. A strong performance was noted in manufacturing (+33.5 percent) but a substantial setback was recorded in construction (-40.0 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any percentage change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: 1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or 2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, an expansion of 33.5 percent in Sullivan County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors at the national level combined with positive local factors to outweigh a nationwide trend of declining employment in manufacturing industries. Nonmanufacturing employment grew by 11.2 percent during the period. A 5.6 percent increase in national nonmanufacturing employment opposed local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 18.3 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were contractive in each industrial sector except transportation, communication and utilities. However, the strong stimulus of a growing national economy combined with increasing employment nationwide in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing countered contracting forces at the County level. Only construction employment decreased over the period, as the strength in

the national economy was outweighed by negative national industry and local factors. Growth in government employment was solely related to growth in the national economy.

In summary, employment gains occurred in each industrial sector except construction. Manufacturing employment grew substantially, considering the reduction in employment in manufacturing nationwide. In nonmanufacturing, growth in the national economy was the strongest factor behind employment gains.

Labor Market Stability in Sullivan County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Sullivan County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 9 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS SULLIVAN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Sullivan County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	9.2	3.6
New hires	6.8	1.9
Recalls	2.3	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	10.1	3.7
Quits	6.9	1.1
Layoffs	2.1	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 10.1 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 9.2 per 100 over the same period.

Quits (termination of employment by the employee) accounted for 69 percent of total separations. Layoffs made up 21 percent of total separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature, with recalls in the ensuing months.

New hires averaged 6.8 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 2.3 per 100. Both rates, especially new hires, considerably exceeded the averages for New York State. The overall accession rate was 9.2 per 100 for the County compared with a State average of 3.6 per 100.

Higher ratios for layoffs, and especially for quits, contributed to a separation rate that was well above the State average.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period August 1980 through July 1981, one labor-management dispute in Sullivan County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute, between Community General Hospital of Sullivan County and the Retail-Wholesale Union, District 1199, involved 425 workers. It began on October 1, 1980 and ended on April 3, 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981, two firms reported expansions. Combined, the expansions produced a direct employment gain of 17. The details are shown in Table 13.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
SULLIVAN COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain
Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Inc. Monticello Nestle Company, Inc.	Expansion in an existing facility at a different location in the County	+7
Grey's Woodworks Grahamsville	Equipment expansion	+10

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Sullivan County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Sullivan County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 59.1 percent of total personal income in Sullivan County while transfer payments provided 22.0 percent and property income 18.9 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 48.8 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF SULLIVAN COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

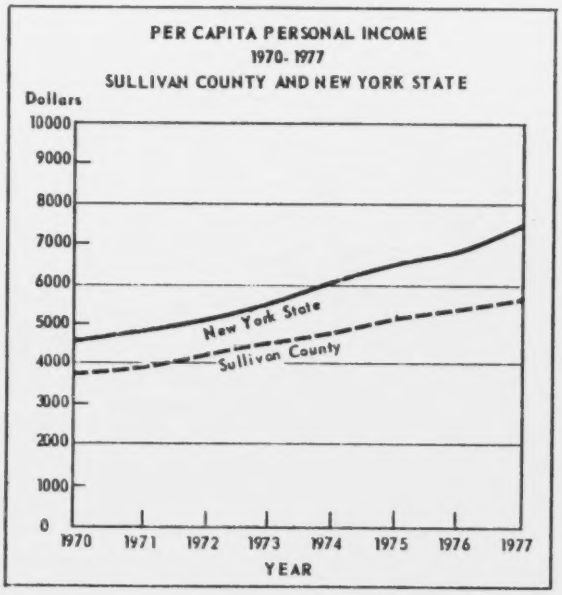
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$263.4	$391.9	$128.5	48.8	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	178.5	231.6	53.1	29.7	67.8	59.1
Property income	36.7	74.0	37.3	101.6	13.9	18.9
Transfer payments	48.2	86.3	38.1	79.0	18.3	22.0

In 1977 per capita income in Sullivan County, at $5,696, ranked 39th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Sullivan County grew 48.6 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Sullivan County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

As the graph indicates, from 1970 to 1977 per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Sullivan County.

In 1978, nearly 35 percent of Sullivan County's labor and proprietors' income came from service industry sources. A large part of this income consisted of wages and benefits paid to workers in the County's resort areas. The other

GRAPH 3



two large component sources of Sullivan County's 1978 labor and proprietors' income were government and wholesale and retail trade. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Sullivan County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, SULLIVAN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Sullivan County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$230.3	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	4.7	2.0	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	15.6	6.8	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.3	0.1	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	12.4	5.4	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	41.7	18.1	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	10.5	4.6	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.7	6.8	9,956.9	9.0
Services	80.0	34.7	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.3	0.6	305.9	0.3
Government	48.1	20.9	17,757.5	16.0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Sullivan County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in agriculture. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Sullivan County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN SULLIVAN COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$106	$106	$106	$130	$129	$1[illegible]4
Mining	132	126	217	276	290	3[illegible]3
Contract construction	177	189	190	199	216	[illegible]0
Manufacturing-durable	171	173	168	161	217	229
Manufacturing-nondurable	164	204	198	196	204	213
Transportation, communication and public utilities	206	230	250	273	301	32[illegible]
Wholesale trade	183	187	198	207	222	24[illegible]
Retail trade	127	132	132	143	143	151
Finance, insurance and real estate	160	168	18[illegible]	202	223	[illegible]43
Service	136	11[illegible]	123	141	154	167
Public administration	264	270	270	197	206	230

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Sullivan County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	9,496
70 percent LLSIL	11,882
85 percent LLSIL	15,197
100 percent LLSIL	19,502

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 2,215 Sullivan County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $236,180 per month or $106.62 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 87.3 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 8.6 percent for Home Relief and 4.0 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
SULLIVAN COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

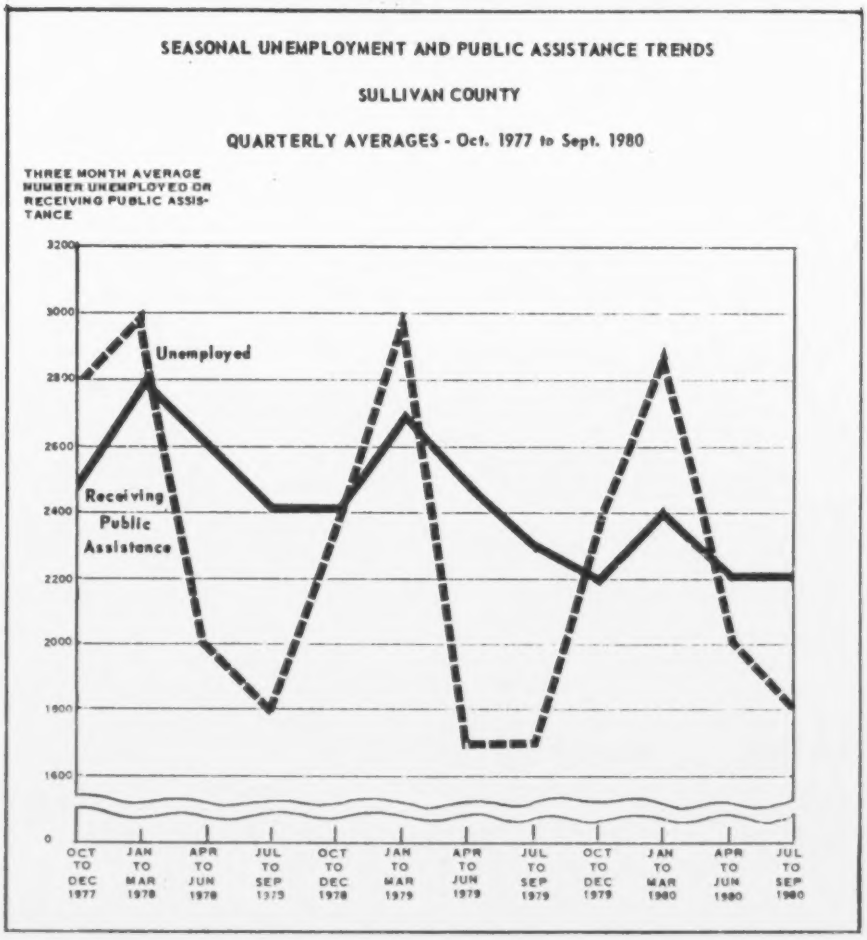
Month	Recipients				
	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	2,174	1,904	30	3	237
November	2,106	1,811	105	7	183
December	2,285	1,908	141	5	231
1980					
January	2,371	1,960	174	2	235
February	2,390	1,941	236	2	211
March	2,300	2,020	110	10	160
April	2,260	1,984	108	4	164
May	2,153	1,919	62	2	170
June	2,044	1,847	30	-	167
July	2,559	2,358	19	1	181
August	1,931	1,747	25	1	158
September	2,005	1,791	29	3	182
12-month average	2,215	1,933	89	3	190

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Sullivan County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Sullivan County numbered 11,845 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	6,345	5,500	11,845
Public schools	5,988	5,253	11,241
Private schools	357	247	604

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Sullivan County was 97.3 percent white, 1.2 percent black, 1.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.4 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Sullivan County total	8.9	4.7	0.7	85.7
Delaware Valley	1.6	0.3	-	98.1
Eldred	1.1	1.6	0.5	96.8
Fallsburgh	17.9	6.1	0.5	75.6
Jeff Youngsville	0.6	0.5	0.1	98.8
Liberty	8.8	7.0	1.2	83.0
Livingston Manor	2.5	6.8	-	90.8
Monticello	16.3	7.1	1.2	75.4
Narrowsburg	4.1	1.4	-	94.5
Roscoe	0.3	0.3	0.5	99.0
Tri Valley	1.2	1.1	0.4	97.3

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Sullivan County BOCES provides programs in agriculture, health occupations, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Postsecondary vocational education is available in a wide range of occupational areas through programs offered by Sullivan County Community College.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Sullivan County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Sullivan County plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT)were offered by Sullivan County in the following occupations and occupational areas:

Banking	Stenography
Carpentry	Television/Radio repair
Mechanics (auto and other)	Typist
Sawyer	Welding

Sullivan County expected to provide CETA services to 865 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY SULLIVAN COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	60
On-the-job training	55
Work experience	510
Public service employment	150
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	90
Total	865

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Sullivan County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. SULLIVAN COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	50.7	54.5	56.4	56.0	20.3
Female	49.3	45.5	43.6	44.0	79.7
Age					
14-19	12.5	17.5	12.4	12.5	37.1
20-21	3.6	13.1	9.8	9.8	5.0
22-44	39.6	53.2	63.7	63.5	49.3
45-54	12.2	8.6	9.3	9.4	6.9
55 and over	32.1	7.6	4.8	4.8	1.7
Race					
White	92.2	82.0	68.1	68.2	78.2
Black	7.4	10.9	23.6	23.3	11.6
Hispanic	0.0	6.9	8.3	8.3	10.2
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Sullivan County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Sullivan County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Sullivan County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 76 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 3,001 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period, 3,545 job openings were received, a ratio of 0.8 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,142 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: nurse (school), instructor (physical educator), teacher aide II, host/hostess (restaurant), media specialist (school library), bellhop and parking lot attendant.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: clerk typist, keypunch operator, cashier II, cashier-checker, stock clerk, waiter/waitress (room service), nurse aide, automobile mechanic helper, roofer and tractor-trailer-truck driver.

Professional, Technical, and Managerial

This group had 68 registered applicants available and 597 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 0.1.

Labor surpluses--Of the 4 occupations in this occupational group 2 met the criteria for labor surplus. Occupations in surplus were: instructor (physical education) and media specialist (school library).

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, counselor (camp) should be examined as a possible shortage occupation.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 845 applicants available and 412 openings received, or 2.1 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surpluses--There were at least 6.5 jobseekers for each job as clerk typist, keypunch operator, cashier II, cashier-checker, administrative clerk, stock clerk and receptionist.

Potential labor shortages--Six occupations, typist, bookkeeper II, clearing-house clerk, telephone operator, hotel clerk and teacher aide II should be considered as possible shortage occupations.

Services

This category had a ratio of 0.6 applicants per opening with 1,148 registered applicants and 1,893 openings available during the period.

Labor surpluses--Eleven occupations were identified as labor surplus occupations: waiter /waitress (room service), chef (hotel/restaurant), cook (hotel/restaurant), cook (short order I), cook (mess), pantry-goods maker, kitchen helper, house cleaner, child-care attendant (school), nurse aide, and cleaner (commercial or institutional).

Potential labor shortages--Five occupations, day worker, host/hostess (restaurant), waiter/waitress (formal), dining room attendant and bellhop should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Farming, Fishery, and Forestry

With 80 applicants available for 57 openings this occupational group had an applicant/openings ratio of 1.4.

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, counselor (camp), should be considered as a shortage occupation.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 64 applicants and 22 openings available, or 2.9 applicants for each job openings.

Machine Trades

Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 2.4 to 1 with 177 applicants for 75 openings.

Labor surpluses--There were 9 jobseekers for each opening for automobile mechanic helper.

Potential labor shortage --A shortage might exist for machine operator II.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 3.0 applicants per opening. There were 77 active applicants for 26 openings.

Structural Work

There were 424 applicants and 152 openings for structural work occupations, yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 2.8.

Labor surpluse --For one occupation, roofer, there were 10 jobseekers for each job.

Potential labor shortages--Shortages might exist for welder (arc), painter, carpenter and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 466 applicants and 311 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 1.5. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surpluse --For tractor-trailer-truck driver there were 33 applicants and 5 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Parking-lot attendant and automobile-self-service station attendant should be considered as potential shortage occupations.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
SULLIVAN COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	3,001	1,142	3,545	0.8
Professional, technical, and managerial	68	69	597	0.1
Clerical and sales	845	264	412	2.1
Service	1,148	289	1,893	0.6
Farming, fishery, forestry	80	23	57	1.4
Processing	64	21	22	2.9
Machine trades	177	52	75	2.4
Benchwork	77	19	26	3.0
Structural work	424	143	152	2.8
Miscellaneous	466	124	311	1.5
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Nurse, school	13	0	56	0.2
Instructor, physical educ.	55	0	174	0.3
Media specialist, school library	17	0	28	0.6
Counselor, camp	16	0	270	0.1
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	81	22	35	2.3
Clerk, typist	138	51	18	7.7
Keypunch operator	10	3	1	10.0
Typist	79	14	42	1.9
Clerk, general	41	14	7	5.9
Bookkeeper I	32	13	14	2.3
Bookkeeper II	40	13	20	2.0
Cashier I	12	1	9	1.3
Cashier II	16	3	2	8.0
Cashier-checker	37	16	1	37.0
Clearing-house clerk	67	0	75	0.9
Administrative clerk	22	10	3	7.3
Stock clerk	12	2	1	12.0
Telephone operator	23	5	14	1.6
Receptionist	13	2	2	6.5
Hotel clerk	20	3	18	1.1
Teacher aide II	17	3	43	0.4
Sales representative, food products	1	0	10	0.1
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	32	10	6	5.3

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Day worker	20	5	46	0.4
Host/hostess, restaurant	28	1	95	0.3
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	27	5	17	1.6
Waiter/waitress, bar	73	6	100	0.7
Waiter/waitress, formal	220	25	625	0.4
Waiter/waitress, informal	70	20	48	1.5
waiter/waitress, room service	24	1	57	42.1
Dining room attendant	127	5	455	0.3
Bartender	18	8	0	2/
Chef (hotel/restaurant)	10	4	4	2.5
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	27	10	12	2.2
Cook, short order I	26	5	10	2.6
Cook (mess)	10	3	2	5.0
Pantry-goods maker	10	2	3	3.3
Kitchen helper	16	5	8	2.0
Kitchen helper	96	18	62	1.5
Cleaner, housekeeping	85	27	59	1.4
House cleaner	23	10	10	2.3
Bellhop	29	3	45	0.6
Recreation-facility attendant	13	0	14	0.9
Ski-tow operator	11	1	10	1.1
Child-care attendant, school	10	4	4	2.5
Nurse aide	26	16	4	6.5
Laundry laborer	23	3	14	1.6
Guard, security	31	1	23	1.3
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	104	25	56	1.8
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Greenskeeper II	11	3	6	1.8
Groundskeeper, indus. or comm.	25	6	19	1.3
Machine trades				
Machine operator I	12	2	3	4.0
Machine operator II	32	3	28	1.1
Automobile mechanic	37	12	12	3.1
Automobile mechanic helper	18	6	2	9.0
Sewing-machine operator	10	3	2	5.0
Structural work				
Welder, arc	43	11	17	2.5
Painter	17	5	12	1.4
Operating engineer	10	7	0	2/
Carpenter	37	10	14	2.6
Carpenter, rough	13	2	5	2.6
Plumber	13	6	3	4.3
Roofer	10	5	1	10.0

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Structural work (cont'd)				
Construction worker I	53	17	13	4.1
Construction worker II	63	19	12	5.2
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	101	27	50	2.0
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	33	16	5	6.6
Truck driver, heavy	60	19	16	3.8
Truck driver helper	20	8	9	2.2
Truck driver, light	53	16	13	4.1
Automobile-service-station attendant	23	6	8	2.9
Parking-lot attendant	77	1	180	0.4
Automobile-self-service-station attendant	13	1	11	1.2
Packager, hand	35	6	19	1.8
Laborer, stores	31	12	9	3.4
Material handler	85	14	29	2.9

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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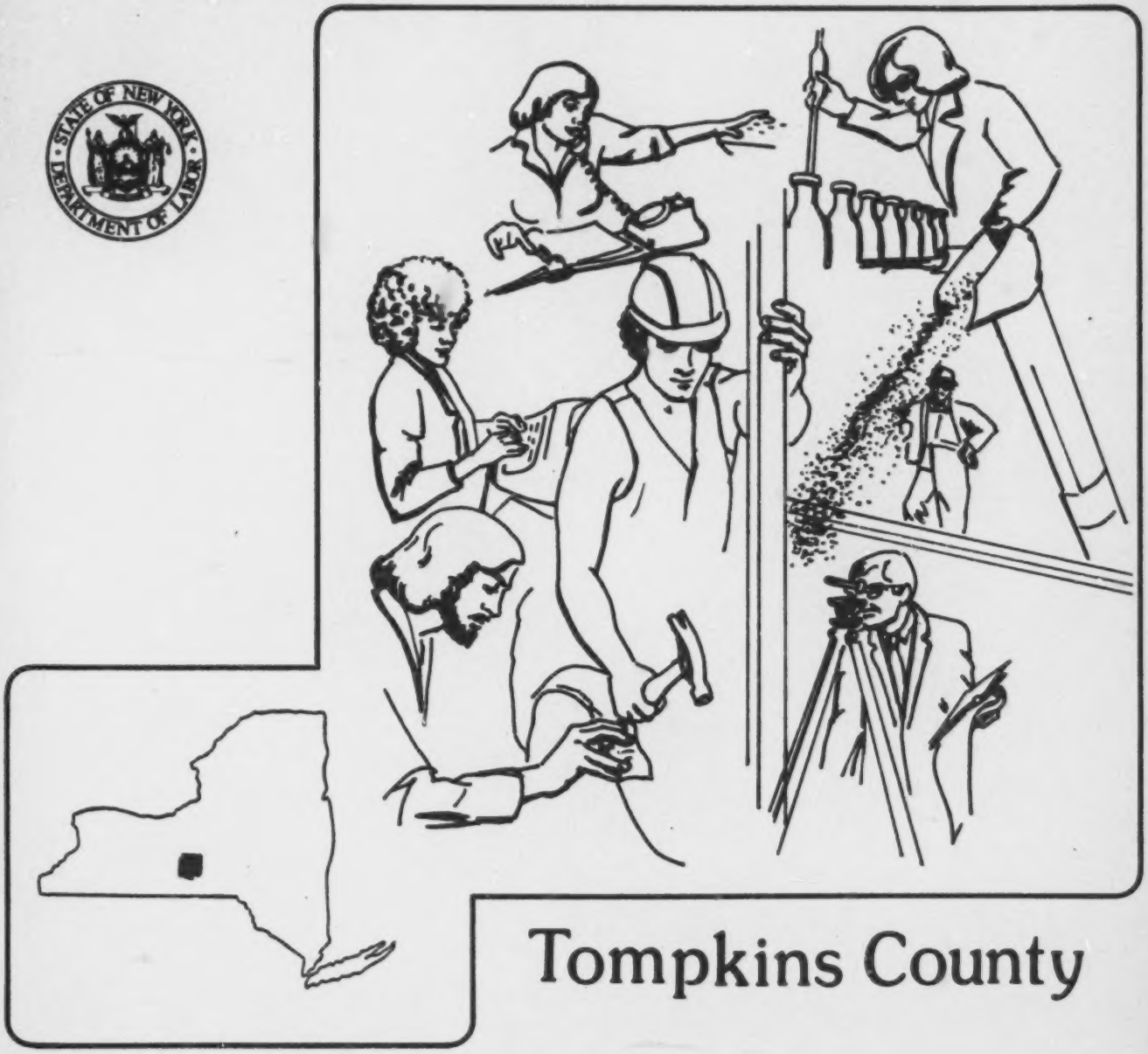
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

TOMPKINS COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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Tompkins County

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INTRODUCTION

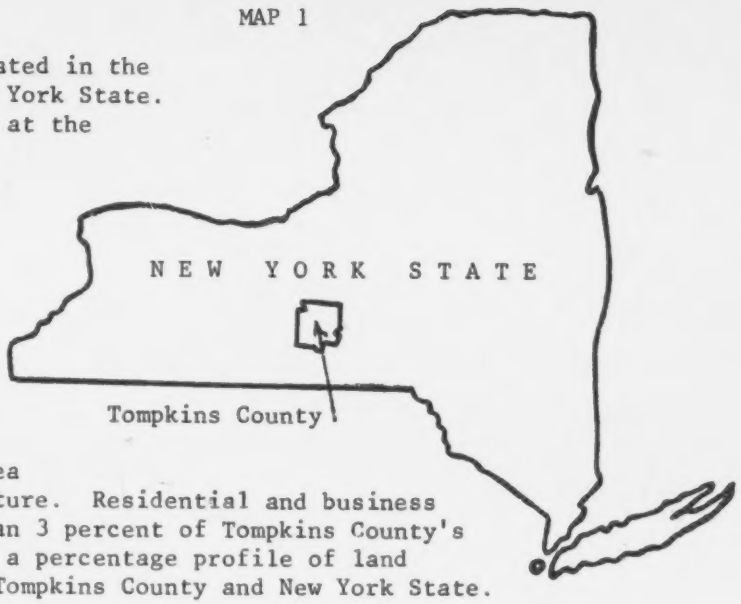
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

MAP 1



Tompkins County is located in the central southern tier of New York State. The City of Ithaca, situated at the southern tip of picturesque Cayuga Lake, is the County's primary population and business center and home of Cornell University and Ithaca College.

Tompkins County is primarily rural. Woodlands occupy more than two-fifths of its terrain, while three-tenths of the area is devoted to active agriculture. Residential and business property account for less than 3 percent of Tompkins County's land area. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Tompkins County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR TOMPKINS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

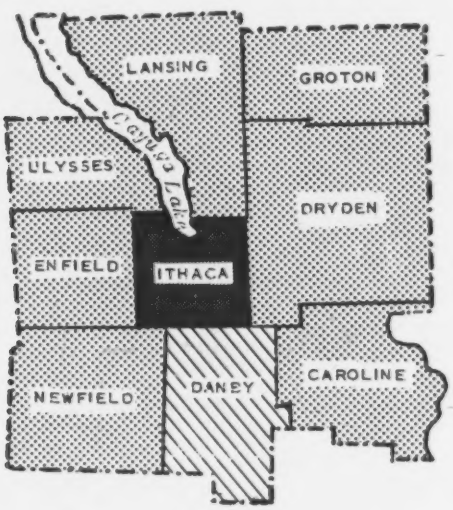
Category of use	Tompkins County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	462.3	49,374.4
Active agriculture	30.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	20.0	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	21.6	17.6
Wet land	2.2	4.2
Water	3.4	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.9	1.3
Residential low and other	1.1	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.8	1.1
Outdoor recreation	1.1	1.2
Transportation	0.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	16.7	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Tompkins County was 87,085. Most towns averaged between 50 and 149 persons per square mile. Ithaca Town was by far the most densely populated town in the County with over 500 residents per square mile. The population density of Tompkins County, at 188 persons per square mile, fell below the State average of 356 residents per square mile. Tompkins ranked 23rd in population density of the 62 New York State counties. Map 2 illustrates the population densities of each town in Tompkins County.

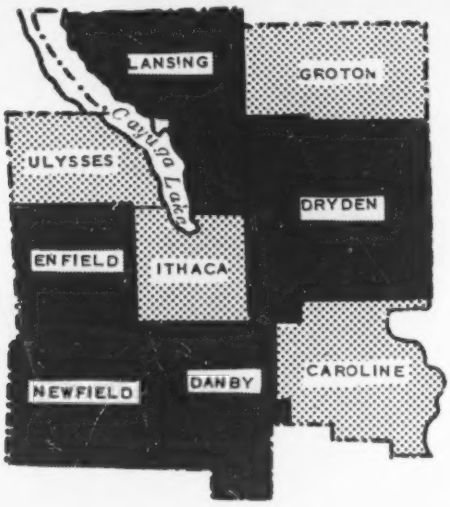
MAP 2
Tompkins County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

The population increased in every town in Tompkins County between 1950 and 1980. Ithaca City was the only County subdivision to register a decline in residents over the 30-year period. Population advances ranged from a low of 22 percent in the Town of Ithaca (including Ithaca City) to a high of 160 percent in the Town of Lansing. The County of Tompkins posted an overall 47 percent rise in population over the three decades. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Tompkins County for the 1950-1980 period.

MAP 3
Tompkins County
Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980, By Town 1/



Growth was faster than County average

Growth was slower than County average

1/ The population growth of Ithaca City was used to calculate the population growth trend of Ithaca Town.

Except for a small decline between 1900 and 1910, Tompkins County posted population advances in each decade this century. Ithaca College and Cornell University in addition to a diversified industrial base have provided the underpinnings for population growth in the County. Between 1900 and 1980, the rate of population growth in Tompkins County exceeded that of New York State--157.4 percent vs. 141.5 percent. In 1970-1980, when the State population dipped for the first time in this century, the County population expanded by 13 percent. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Tompkins County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND TOMPKINS COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Tompkins County
1900	7,268,894	33,830
1910	9,113,614	33,647
1920	10,385,227	35,285
1930	12,588,066	41,490
1940	13,479,142	42,340
1950	14,830,192	59,122
1960	16,782,304	66,164
1970	18,241,391	77,064
1980	17,557,288	87,085

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND TOMPKINS COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Tompkins County
1900-1910	25.4	-0.5
1910-1920	14.0	4.9
1920-1930	21.2	17.6
1930-1940	7.1	2.0
1940-1950	10.0	39.6
1950-1960	13.2	11.9
1960-1970	8.7	16.5
1970-1980	-3.8	13.0

Each town in Tompkins County posted decade-to-decade population increases from 1950 to 1980. Ithaca City was the only major County subdivision to register a loss in population during the three decades. Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Tompkins County subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR TOMPKINS COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Caroline Town	1,900	2,118	2,536	2,754
Danby Town	1,555	2,059	2,141	2,449
Dryden Town	5,006	7,353	9,770	12,156
Dryden Village	976	1,263	1,490	1,761
Freeville Village	373	471	664	449
Enfield Town	1,316	1,573	2,028	2,375
Groton Town	4,246	4,469	4,881	5,213
Groton Village	2,150	2,123	2,112	2,313
Ithaca City	29,257	28,799	26,226	28,732
Ithaca Town	7,282	9,072	15,620	16,022
Cayuga Heights Village	1,131	2,788	3,130	3,170
Lansing Town	3,195	4,221	5,972	8,317
Newfield Town	1,891	2,193	3,390	4,401
Ulysses Town	3,474	4,307	4,500	4,666
Trumansburg Village	1,479	1,768	1,803	1,722

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR TOMPKINS COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Caroline Town	11.5	19.7	8.6
Danby Town	32.4	4.0	14.4
Dryden Town	46.9	32.9	24.4
Dryden Village	29.4	18.0	18.2
Freeville Village	26.3	41.0	-32.4
Enfield Town	19.5	28.9	17.1
Groton Town	5.3	9.2	6.8
Groton Village	-1.3	-0.5	9.5
Ithaca City	-1.6	-8.9	9.6
Ithaca Town	24.6	72.2	2.6
Cayuga Heights Village	146.5	12.3	1.3
Lansing Town	32.1	41.5	39.3
Newfield Town	16.0	54.6	29.8
Ulysses Town	24.0	4.5	3.7
Trumansburg Village	19.5	2.0	-4.5

Whites predominated in Tompkins County in 1980. The County's racial distribution was 93.6 percent white, 3.1 percent black and 3.3 percent were categorized as other races. More than 8 of 10 minority group members lived in either Ithaca City or Ithaca Town. Many of these minorities either attended or were employed by Cornell University (which includes State University schools) and Ithaca College. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Tompkins County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR TOMPKINS COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Tompkins County	81,455	2,721	133	1,906	870
Caroline Town	2,680	44	10	6	14
Danby Town	2,391	41	3	10	4
Dryden Town	11,949	93	16	65	33
Dryden Village	1,733	9	8	7	4
Freeville Village	442	6	1	-	-
Enfield Town	2,338	27	2	8	-
Groton Town	5,172	11	7	6	17
Groton Village	2,280	11	4	5	13
Ithaca City	25,313	1,885	65	1,059	410
Ithaca Town	14,808	380	10	512	312
Cayuga Heights Village	2,995	37	2	100	36
Lansing Town	7,858	181	11	210	57
Lansing Village	2,697	122	6	170	44
Newfield Town	4,325	44	5	10	17
Ulysses Town	4,621	15	4	20	6
Trumansburg Village	1,711	4	-	6	1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Tompkins County 1,285 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Tompkins County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Tompkins County

From 1974 to 1980 the resident labor force in Tompkins County grew, reflecting an expansion in the working age population (16 years of age and older). Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
TOMPKINS COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	31.2	32.4	33.5	33.8	34.9	37.1	38.3
Employment	30.0	30.3	31.1	31.3	33.1	35.5	36.6
Unemployment	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.7
Unemployment rate	3.8	6.4	7.1	7.3	5.1	4.1	4.5

The labor force in Tompkins County grew 22.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 3.8 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The growth rate of the County's labor force was, however, inconsistent during the period. Annual increases ranged from 0.9 percent for 1976-1977 to 6.3 percent for 1978-1979. Employment grew 22.0 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average of 3.7 percent per year. This closely paralleled expansionary trends in the labor force.

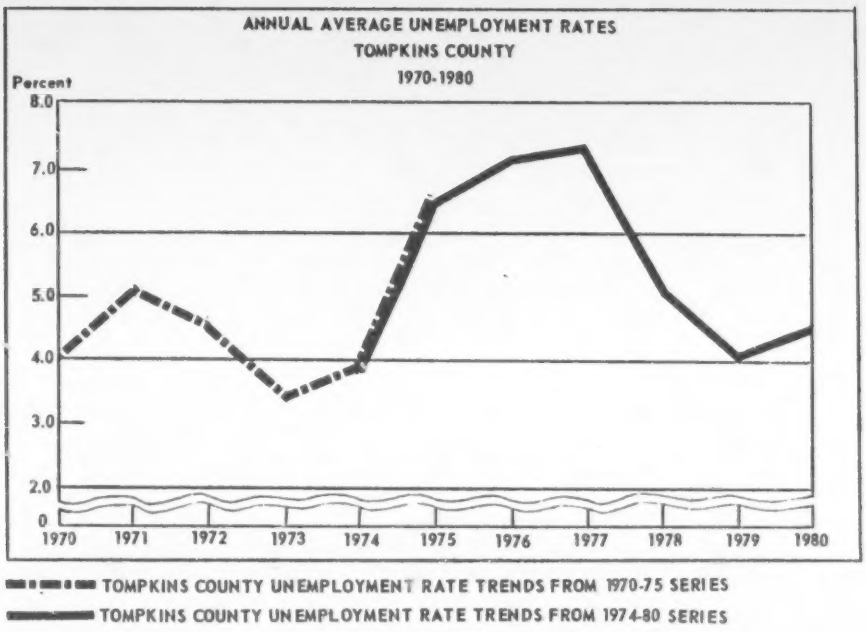
The labor force participation rates of men and women in Tompkins County followed statewide and national trends. Rates for men fell 2.1 percent, from 63.6 percent in 1970 to 61.5 percent in 1980, while female rates climbed 7.3 percent, from 47.2 percent in 1970 to 54.5 percent in 1980. Since in 1980 there were more men than women in Tompkins County's labor force, the negative change in the male labor force participation outweighed the positive change in the female rate and resulted in a decline of -0.7 percent in the overall labor force participation rate. (See Table 8.)

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
TOMPKINS COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

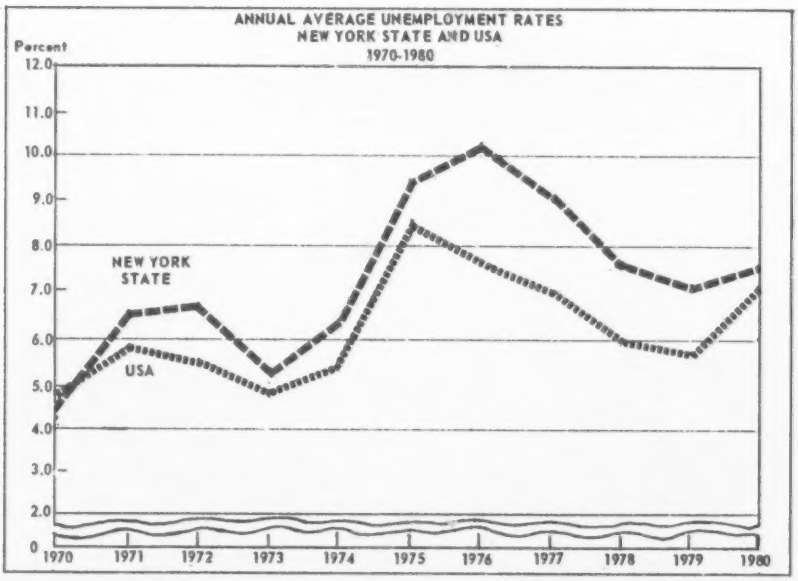
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Tompkins County	
Overall	55.6	54.9	-0.7
Male	63.6	61.5	-2.1
Female	47.2	54.5	+7.3
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

From 1970 to 1980, Tompkins County recorded a lower annual average unemployment rate than the State or the nation in every year except 1977. Still, the County rate generally followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rate stood at 4.1 percent at the beginning of the period, fell to a low of 3.5 percent in 1973, and then climbed to a high point of 7.3 percent in 1977. A year earlier, the statewide rate topped at 10.3 percent; the U.S. unemployment rate peaked at 8.5 percent in 1975. By the end of the period, the County's jobless rate (4.5 percent), the statewide rate (7.6 percent), and the national rate (7.1 percent) were on the rise.

GRAPH 1a.

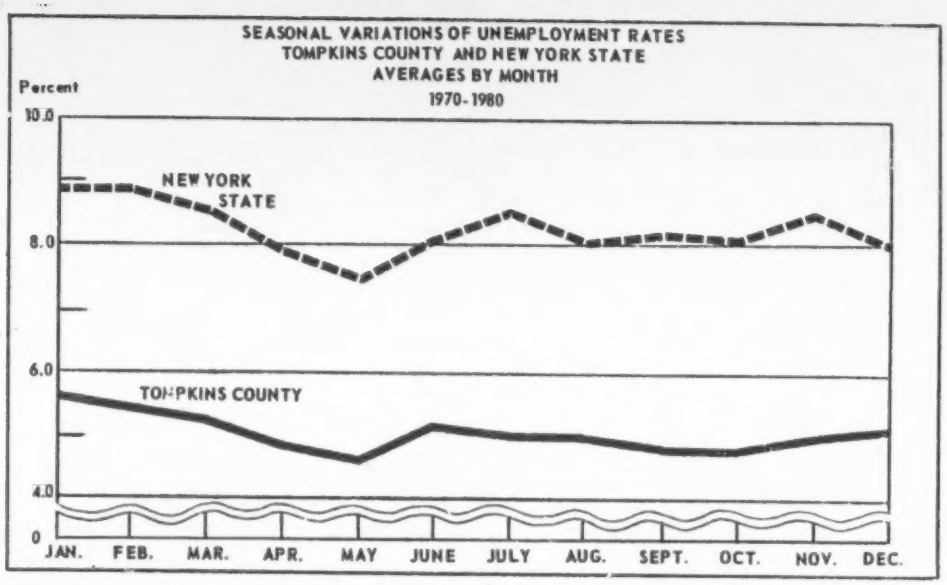


GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in Tompkins County's jobless rate, however, are smaller than statewide fluctuations due to the stability of the County's primary nonagricultural employers. Over the period 1970 to 1980, unemployment rates for both the County and the State were highest during the winter months. The County rate began to rise in November before peaking in January at 5.6 percent (see Graph 2). The State's unemployment rate, meanwhile, averaged 8.9 percent during the month of January.

GRAPH 2.



The County rate was lowest in May (4.6 percent). At this time of year outdoor employment has resumed but schools have not yet recessed for the summer. The State unemployment rate averaged 7.5 percent in May.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Tompkins County

A local economy, such as Tompkins County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Tompkins County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Tompkins County, New York State, and the nation averaged for the period 1978-1980.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY TOMPKINS COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Tompkins County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	16.6	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	14.5	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	2.0	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	83.7	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	2.6	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.2	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.4	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.5	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	32.0	23.0	20.2
Government	25.0	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Tompkins County's most important industrial sector (1978-1980) was the services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing sector. The major employers in this sector are Cornell University and Ithaca College. The services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing sector accounted for 32.0 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Tompkins County compared with only 23.0 percent in New York State, and 20.2 percent nationwide. Tompkins County also specialized in durable goods manufacturing. The major manufacturers of durable goods were:

Firm	Product
Borg-Warner Corp. (Morse Chain Div.)	Chains and transmission equipment
National Cash Register	Terminals for office computers
Smith-Corona Marchant-SCM	Typewriters

To some extent, the County also specialized in government employment. Government comprised 25.0 percent of total employment in the County compared with 18.4 percent statewide and 17.9 percent nationally. The specialization in government reflects employment within several State-funded divisions of Cornell University and two-county funding at the Tompkins-Cortland Community College located in Tompkins County.

Changes in the Economy of Tompkins County

The economy of Tompkins County has undergone significant changes in recent years. However, these changes have differed significantly from State and national trends. While the manufacturing share of State and national employment decreased between three year averages 1970-1972 to 1978-1980, this share actually increased over the period in Tompkins County. Conversely, the nonmanufacturing percentage share of total employment grew for the State and the nation but declined in Tompkins County. Within nonmanufacturing, the

employment trend in the services and miscellaneous sector was most noteworthy. Of all sectors, services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing experienced the greatest increase statewide, but the largest loss in Tompkins County.

Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Tompkins County from 1970-1972 through 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 TOMPKINS COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	30,400	34,400	4,000
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	15.5	16.6	+1.1
Durable goods	13.8	14.5	+0.7
Nondurable goods	1.7	2.0	+0.3
Nonmanufacturing, total	84.9	83.7	-1.2
Contract construction	3.0	2.6	-0.4
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.9	3.2	-1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	13.5	17.4	+3.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.0	3.5	+0.5
Services, and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	37.5	32.0	-5.5
Government	22.7	25.0	+2.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial, and local factors on employment in each industry are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment equals the sum of the percent changes attributable to the three component shares in each industrial sector.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN TOMPKINS COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Tompkins County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+13.2	+23.9	-	-10.7
Manufacturing, total	+21.3	+23.9	-15.5	+12.9
Durable goods	+19.1	+23.9	-10.2	+5.4
Nondurable goods	+40.0	+23.9	-22.0	+38.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	+11.6	+23.9	+5.6	-17.8
Contract construction	0.0	+23.9	-6.0	-17.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-26.6	+23.9	-11.4	-39.1
Wholesale and retail trade	+46.3	+23.9	+6.5	+16.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	+33.3	+23.9	+7.3	+2.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	-3.5	+23.9	+20.0	-47.3
Government	+24.6	+23.9	-0.7	+1.4

As shown in Table 11, the three-year average (1970-1972 to 1978-1980) expanded employment in all but two industrial sectors during the period. Total nonfarm employment increased 13.2 percent. A strong performance was noted in wholesale and retail trade (+46.3 percent) but a substantial employment reduction was made in transportation, communication, and utilities (-26.6 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any change in the local employment of an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: 1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or 2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, a 21.3 percent expansion in Tompkins County's manufacturing employment occurred because overall growth in the national economy combined with strong expansionary forces at the local level to outweigh a national trend of declining manufacturing employment. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for both durable and nondurable goods production. Nonmanufacturing employment grew at slightly less than half of the rate of the national economy during the period. This was the result of local factors that were contractive in some nonmanufacturing sectors--specifically transportation, communication, and utilities; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the dominant factor behind employment gains in durable goods manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and government. Local factors contributed to the growth of 4 of the 8 industrial sectors with their greatest impact on nondurable goods manufacturing employment.

Labor Market Stability in Tompkins County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts and industrial expansions or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduct the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Tompkins County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 48 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS TOMPKINS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Tompkins County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	2.1	3.6
New hires	1.0	1.9
Recalls	0.7	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	2.8	3.7
Quits	0.8	1.1
Layoffs	1.2	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirement

Total separations averaged 2.8 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 2.1 per 100 over the same period.

Lower ratios for both quits and layoffs contributed to a County separation rate that was well below the State average (2.8 per 100 versus 3.7 per 100).

Layoffs averaged 1.2 per 100 employees, well below the State average. Most (but not all) of the layoffs were of a temporary nature, with recalls in ensuing months.

New hires averaged 1.0 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 0.7 per 100. Here, too, Tompkins County turnover rates were considerably less than averages for New York State. The overall accession rate was 2.1 per 100 for the County compared with a State average of 3.6 per 100.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Tompkins County during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Tompkins County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion resulting in a direct gain of 780 jobs. No industrial contractions or closings were reported during the period. By far the largest change was an increase of 300 jobs at the Morse Chain Division of Borg-Warner Corporation, a manufacturer of speed changers, industrial high speed drives, and gears.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
TOMPKINS COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain
Ithaca Inc. Ithaca	Addition to an existing facility	+52
Draper Egg Products, Inc. Dryden	Equipment expansion	+7
Precision Filters, Inc. Ithaca	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+65
Wilcox Press, Inc. Ithaca	Expansion in an existing building at the same location	+120
Deanco, Inc. Ithaca	Expansion in an existing building at the same location	+16
Morse Chain Division Town of Lansing Borg-Warner Corp.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+300
Lansing Research Corp. Ithaca	Addition to an existing facility	+18
Ithaca Inc. Ithaca	Addition to an existing facility	+150
Cargill Inc. South Lansing	Equipment expansion	NA
Kolar Machine Co., Inc. Ithaca	Addition to an existing facility	+15
Ithaca Intersystems, Inc. Ithaca	Addition to an existing facility	+37
Wilco Business Forms, Inc. Ithaca	Equipment expansion	NA

SOURCE: New York State Department of Labor.
NA = Not available.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Tompkins County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Tompkins County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 70.0 percent of total personal income in Tompkins County while transfer payments provided 14.1 percent and property income 15.9 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 34.1 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF TOMPKINS COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

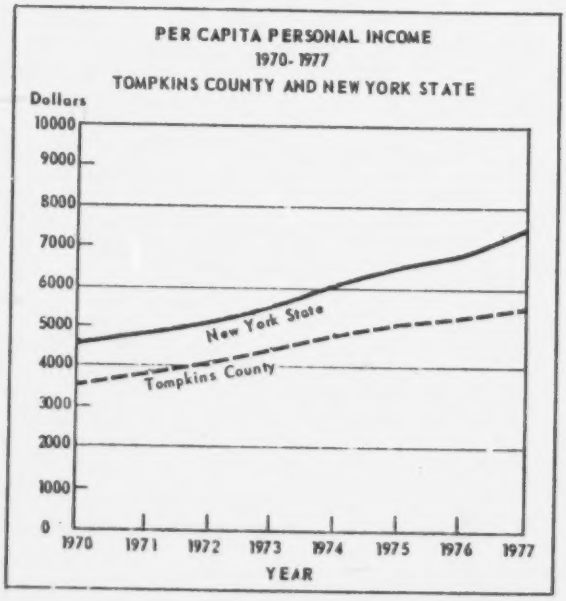
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$411.5	$551.7	$140.2	34.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	292.6	386.0	93.4	31.9	71.1	70.0
Property income	65.6	87.8	22.2	33.8	15.9	15.9
Transfer payments	53.3	77.8	24.5	46.0	13.0	14.1

In 1977 per capita income in Tompkins County, at $5,640, ranked 41st among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Tompkins County grew 56.7 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Tompkins County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

As the graph indicates, from 1970 to 1977 per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Tompkins County.

In 1978, just over 36 percent of labor and proprietors' income in Tompkins County came from service industry sources. Other sources of labor force and proprietors' income were government and manufacturing,

GRAPH 3.



a distant second and third, respectively. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Tompkins County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, TOMPKINS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Tompkins County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$437.1	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	3.5	0.8	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	78.5	18.0	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	15.9	3.6	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	48.4	11.1	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	15.6	3.6	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	21.3	4.9	9,956.9	9.0
Services	158.4	36.2	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	95.5	21.8	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Tompkins County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in retail trade. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Tompkins County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN TOMPKINS COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$142	$185	$184	$226	$274	$273
Mining	246	253	270	310	299	326
Contract construction	201	208	220	243	262	286
Manufacturing-durable	214	214	227	249	269	291
Manufacturing-nondurable	183	183	199	201	198	202
Transportation, communication and public utilities	284	306	283	314	345	366
Wholesale trade	195	204	216	237	235	269
Retail trade	111	116	115	121	131	136
Finance, insurance and real estate	172	179	180	185	198	217
Service	184	191	200	199	208	238
Public administration	265	272	284	194	209	227

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Tompkins County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR TOMPKINS COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN TOMPKINS COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	13,172
70 percent LLSIL	16,482
85 percent LLSIL	21,080
100 percent LLSIL	27,051

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 2,805 Tompkins County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $317,357 per month or $113.13 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 79.0 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 15.1 percent for Home Relief and 5.7 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
TOMPKINS COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

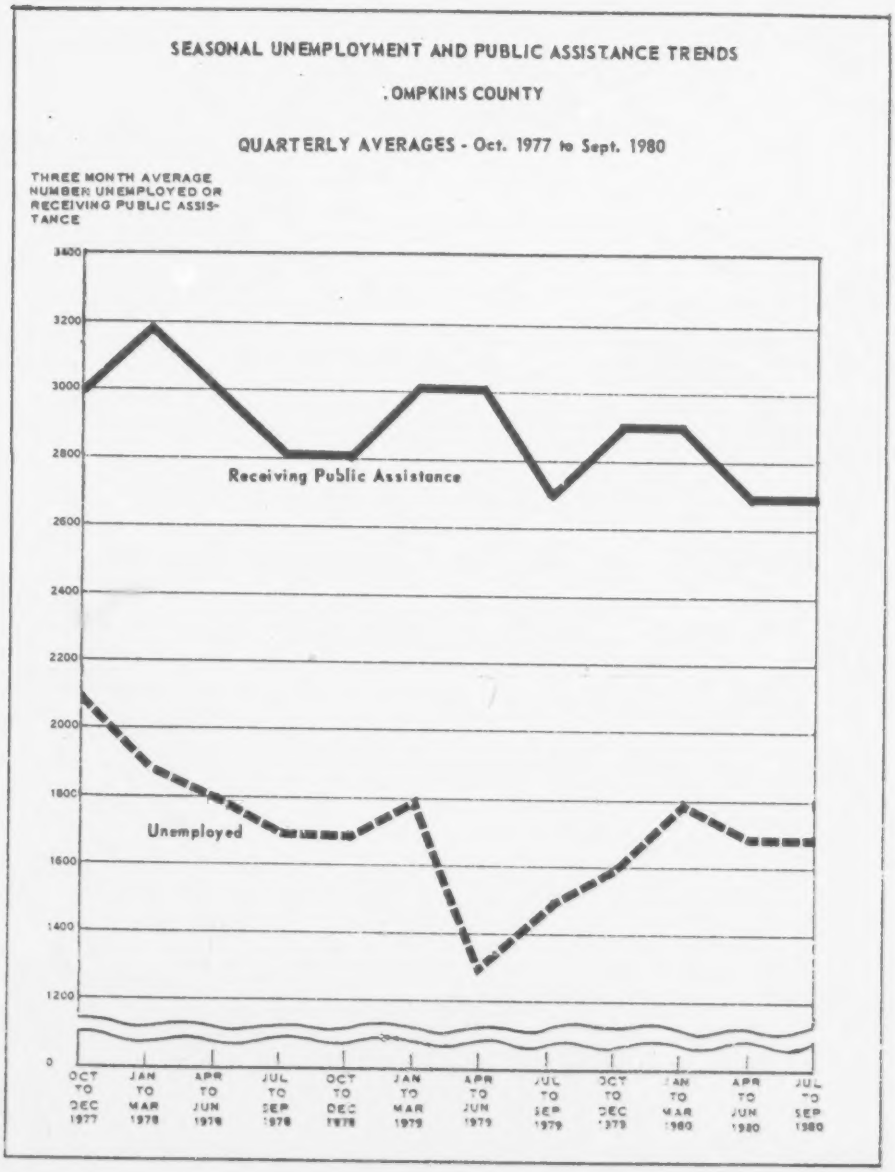
	Recipients				
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	2,771	2,109	212	4	446
November	2,942	2,148	367	4	423
December	2,965	2,226	311	7	421
1980					
January	2,914	2,264	177	5	468
February	2,920	2,252	228	4	436
March	2,828	2,272	140	9	407
April	2,723	2,264	49	8	402
May	2,689	2,247	57	7	378
June	2,703	2,193	106	4	400
July	2,723	2,189	103	4	427
August	2,940	2,195	94	8	443
September	2,741	2,236	72	8	425
12-month average	2,805	2,216	160	6	423

Graph 4 illustrated levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Tompkins County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4.



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates the similarity of the seasonal trends of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Tompkins County numbered 21,542 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	14,767	6,775	21,542
Public schools	14,333	6,572	20,905
Private schools	434	203	637

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Tompkins County was 93.4 percent white, 4.2 percent black, 0.7 percent Hispanic, and 1.6 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TOMPKINS COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Tompkins County, total	4.2	0.7	1.6	93.4
Drydan	0.4	*	0.5	99.0
George Jr. Republic	27.6	4.0	0.6	67.8
Groten	0.4	0.3	0.2	99.1
Ithaca	7.6	1.3	3.1	88.0
Lansing	0.8	-	0.4	98.9
Newfield	2.5	-	0.9	96.7
Trumansburg	0.2	-	0.2	99.7

* Less than 0.1 percent

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Vocational Education

Several secondary vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga BOCES provides programs in agriculture, distributive education, health occupations, home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Postsecondary vocational education is available in a wide range of occupational areas through programs offered by Tompkins-Cortland counties Community College. Cornell University and Ithaca College, which offer Bachelor's and postgraduate degrees, provide additional educational opportunities.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Tompkins County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Tompkins County plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Tompkins County in these occupations:

Accounting clerk/Record keeper
Clerk typist
Secretary/Stenographer

Tompkins County expected to provide CETA services to 700 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY TOMPKINS COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	187
On-the-job training	57
Work experience	762
Public service employment	210
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	90
Total	1,306

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Tompkins County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. TOMPKINS COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	51.4	47.0	57.2	57.1	31.6
Female	48.6	53.0	42.8	42.9	68.4
Age					
14-19	16.6	13.0	15.2	15.4	37.1
20-21	6.5	12.0	11.3	11.1	5.0
22-44	49.9	64.9	62.4	62.3	49.3
45-54	8.1	6.0	7.5	7.6	6.9
55 and over	18.9	4.1	3.6	3.6	1.7
Race					
White	95.6	90.6	86.9	86.7	86.7
Black	2.8	8.5	10.8	11.0	12.3
Hispanic	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.5
Other	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.5

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Tompkins County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Tompkins County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Tompkins County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 131 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 6,572 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 3,410 job openings were received, a ratio of 1.9 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 2,235 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: programmer, microbiologist, veternarian, legal secretary, library assistant, sales agent (insurance), laundry laborer, police officer I, production helper, grinder operator, electronics assembler, grinder-set-up-operator and electronic-scale subassembler.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: laboratory tester, graphic designer, administrative secretary, bookkeeper II, teacher aide II, day worker, operating engineer and tractor-trailer-truck driver.

Professional, Technical, and Managerial

This group had 1,376 registered applicants available and 456 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.0.

Labor surpluses--Of the 26 occupations in this group, 5 met the criteria for labor surplus. Occupations in surplus were: laboratory tester, faculty member (college or university), graphic designer, administrative secretary, manager (retail store).

Potential labor shortages--Eight occupations in this category should be investigated for labor shortages: electronic technician, programmer (information systems), biologist, veterinarian, teacher aide I, research assistant, manager (office) and scientific helper.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 2,323 applicants available and 1,290 openings received, or 1.8 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surpluses--There were at least 5.5 jobseekers for each job as survey worker, bookkeeper II, teacher aide II, sales representative (aircraft), and manager (department store).

Potential labor shortages--Eleven occupations; legal secretary, secretary, clerk typist, keypunch operator, cashier I, computer operator, accounting clerk, administrative clerk, inventory clerk, library assistant and sales clerk.

Services

This category had a ratio of 2.1 applicants per job opening with 1,592 registered applicants and 771 openings available during the period.

Labor surpluses--In four occupations at least 6.3 jobseekers were available for each job: housekeeper (home), day worker, chef (hotel/restaurant) and child-care attendant (school).

Potential labor shortages--Thirteen occupations: counter supervisor, counter attendant (cafeteria), cook (hotel/restaurant), cook (short order I), kitchen helper, housekeeper, attendant (children's institution), police officer I, lifeguard, cleaner (commercial or institutional), cleaner (industrial), patch worker and janitor should be investigated as labor shortage occupations.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 232 applicants available for 96 openings this occupational group had an applicants-to-openings ratio of 2.4.

Potential labor shortages--Three occupations: groundskeeper (industrial or commercial), laborer (landscape) and farm worker (dairy) should be considered as shortage occupations.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 39 applicants and 44 job openings or 0.9 applicants for each job opening, the lowest ratio of the 9 occupational groups.

Machine Trades

Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 2.3 to 1 with 472 applicants for 208 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Shortages might exist for machinist, grinder operator (tool), machine operator I and bindery worker.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.2 applicants per opening. There were 288 active applicants for 133 openings.

Labor surpluses--For fabricator (foam rubber) there were 14 applicants and 2 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Electronic-scale subassembler and electronics assembler should be considered as shortage occupations.

Structural Work

There were 608 applicants and 161 openings for structural work occupations, yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.8.

Labor surpluses--For one occupation, operating engineer, there were 12 applicants for 1 opening.

Potential labor shortages--Potential shortages exist for painter, carpenter, cosntruction worker II and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 511 applicants and 251 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 2.0. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surpluses--For tractor-trailer-truck driver and laborer (stores) there were 55 applicants and only 6 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Automobile-service-station attendant, material handler and company laborer should be investigated as possible shortage occupations.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
TOMPKINS COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	6,572	2,235	3,410	1.9
Professional, technical, and managerial	1,376	435	456	3.0
Clerical and sales	2,323	571	1,290	1.8
Service	1,592	492	771	2.1
Farming, fishery, forestry	232	68	96	2.4
Processing	39	13	44	0.9
Machine trades	472	178	208	2.3
Benchwork	288	93	133	2.2
Structural work	608	205	161	3.8
Miscellaneous	511	139	251	2.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electronic technician	24	4	12	2.0
Programmer, information system	14	1	16	0.9
Laboratory tester	18	5	1	18.0
Biologist	28	4	21	1.3
Microbiologist	6	0	10	0.6
Counselor	58	22	11	5.3
Veterinarian, laboratory animal care	17	1	27	0.6
Nurse, general duty	23	2	6	3.8
Dental assistant	10	3	5	2.0
Faculty member, college or university	65	29	7	9.3
Teacher aide I	35	15	23	1.5
Research assistant	26	6	20	1.3
Graphic designer	12	3	1	12.0
Illustrator	10	4	4	2.5
Accountant	37	7	10	3.7
Public-relations representative	16	4	2	8.0
Employment interviewer	10	2	3	3.3
Administrative assistant	126	28	20	6.3
Administrative secretary	13	2	1	13.0
Manager, office	19	1	25	0.8
Manager, retail store	46	15	5	9.2
Manager, food service	28	13	4	7.0
Management trainee	62	16	10	6.2
Caseworker	12	5	0	2/
Community organization worker	19	4	0	2/
Scientific helper	21	3	21	1.0

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	17	1	18	0.9
Secretary	311	42	305	1.0
Stenographer	14	3	7	2.0
Clerk, typist	95	21	69	1.4
Keypunch operator	24	2	17	1.4
Typist	17	1	8	2.1
Survey worker	47	0	7	6.7
Clerk, general	223	51	77	2.9
Bookkeeper I	63	24	17	3.7
Bookkeeper II	16	7	1	16.0
Cashier I	53	11	34	1.6
Teller	11	2	4	2.8
Cashier II	20	7	6	3.3
Cashier-checker	124	34	55	2.3
Computer operator	28	3	23	1.2
Accounting clerk	42	6	32	1.3
Administrative clerk	114	23	67	1.7
Inventory clerk	160	2	148	1.1
Shipping and receiving clerk	25	8	6	4.2
Stock clerk	44	15	13	3.4
Telephone operator	12	2	3	4.0
Receptionist	73	25	14	5.2
Library assistant	62	0	81	0.8
Teacher aide II	22	12	1	22.0
Sales agent, insurance	8	2	14	0.6
Sales representative, public utilities	21	0	0	2/
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	10	1	5	2.0
Sales representative, aircraft	17	5	2	8.5
Sales representative, general merchandise	14	2	0	2/
Sales clerk	60	13	38	1.6
Driver, sales route	170	27	86	2.0
Manager, department	11	3	2	5.5
Services				
Housekeeper, home	19	7	3	6.3
Child monitor	11	7	4	2.8
Day worker	18	13	1	18.0
Counter supervisor	22	8	17	1.3
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	45	9	15	3.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	17	6	5	3.4
Waiter/waitress, informal	156	27	65	2.4
Counter attendant, cafeteria	28	4	23	1.2
Bartender	38	10	7	5.4
Chef (hotel/restaurant)	10	4	1	10.0

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services (cont'd)				
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	74	20	50	1.5
Cook, short order I	69	15	33	2.1
Cook (mess)	57	18	17	3.4
Kitchen helper	111	27	64	1.7
Housekeeper	27	7	17	1.6
Cleaner, housekeeping	34	11	13	2.6
Child-care attendant, school	10	3	1	10.0
Attendant, children's inst.	10	7	10	1.0
Nursery school attendant	17	7	9	1.9
Laundry laborer	8	0	10	0.8
Guard, security	27	6	5	5.4
Merchant patroller	11	3	8	1.4
Police officer I	10	2	11	0.9
Lifeguard	10	2	12	0.8
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	259	68	183	1.4
Cleaner, industrial	25	7	15	1.7
Cleaner, laboratory equipment	10	2	7	1.4
Patch worker	37	5	27	1.4
Janitor	27	12	14	1.9
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Groundskeeper, indus. or comm.	38	8	28	1.4
Farmworker, diversified crops	15	2	4	3.8
Landscape gardener	10	4	2	5.0
Laborer, landscape	24	3	14	1.7
Animal, caretaker	15	3	5	3.0
Farmworker, dairy	28	10	15	1.9
Farmer, general I	16	7	4	4.0
Processing				
Egg-breaking-machine operator	8	0	10	0.8
Production helper	1	0	27	0.0
Machine trades				
Machinist	36	9	21	1.7
Machine set-up operator	17	7	9	1.9
Grinder operator, tool	15	0	23	0.7
Grinder set-up operator, surface	8	0	10	0.8
Production-machine tender	68	40	27	2.5
Machine operator I	31	10	20	1.6
Automobile mechanic	47	23	11	4.3
Maintenance mechanic	12	3	7	1.7
Printer II	10	2	3	3.3
Bindery worker	23	4	21	1.1

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Benchwork				
Assembler	14	5	0	2/
Assembler, production	32	10	11	2.9
Electronic-scale subassembler	12	1	13	0.9
Electronics assembler	34	5	39	0.9
Fabricator, foam rubber	14	6	2	7.0
Automobile-body repairer	15	10	0	2/
Structural work				
Welder, arc	12	3	3	4.0
Welder, combination	13	6	8	1.6
Electrician	14	4	5	2.8
Painter	32	7	16	2.0
Operating engineer	12	7	1	12.0
Carpenter	66	28	34	1.9
Carpenter, rough	12	5	2	6.0
Construction worker I	120	34	14	8.6
Construction worker II	46	7	18	2.6
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	99	26	36	2.8
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	23	9	1	23.0
Truck driver, heavy	39	13	8	4.9
Truck driver, light	41	14	10	4.1
Bus driver	9	0	22	0.4
Automobile-service-station attendant	19	4	10	1.9
Industrial-truck operator	16	6	0	2/
Laborer, stores	32	8	5	6.4
Material handler	159	38	113	1.4
Company laborer	32	2	34	0.9

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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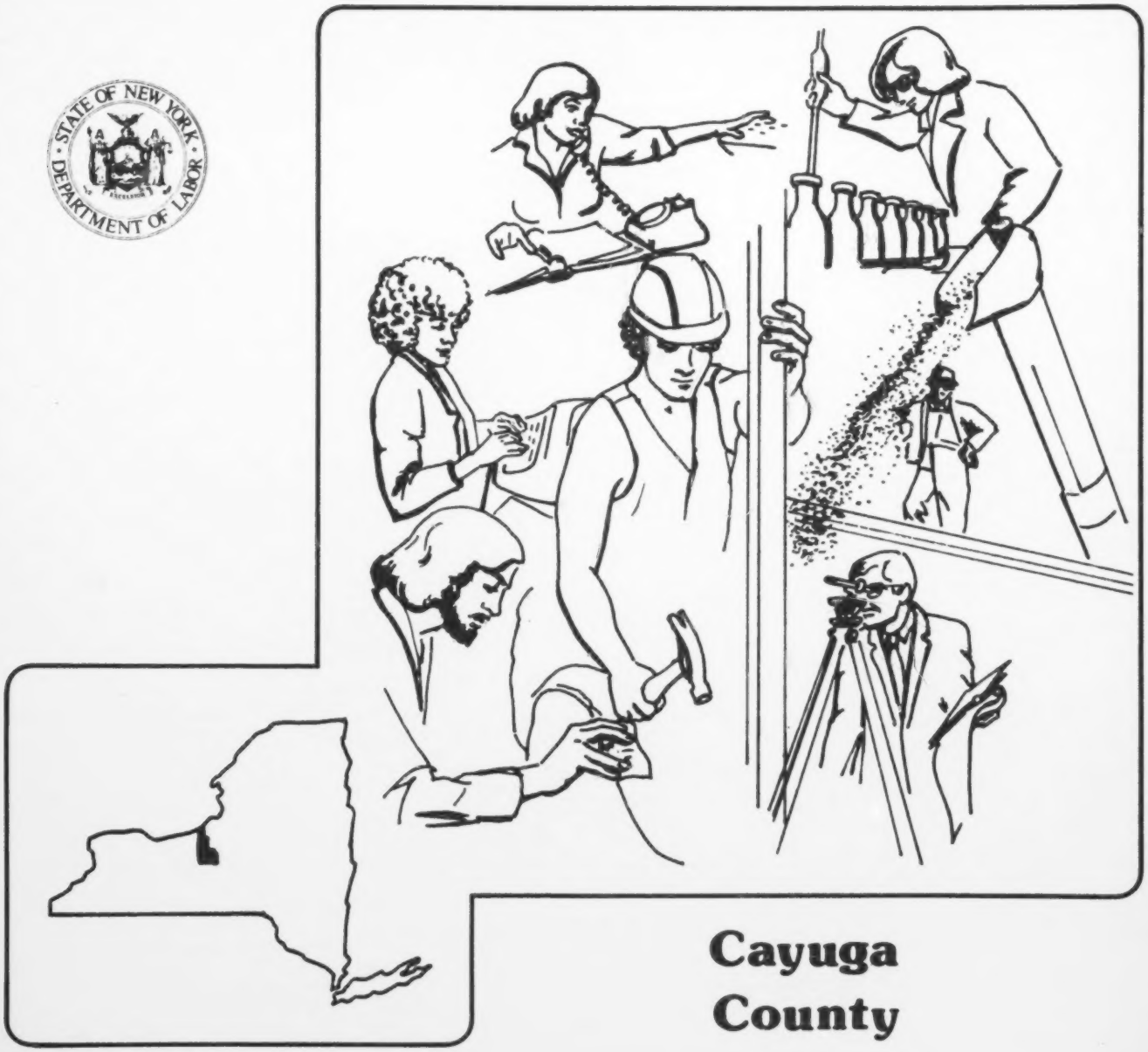
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Cayuga County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele and Vincent DeSantis with the assistance of Faustin Baron, Judy Thompson, Janet Cross and Muriel Warner.

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This report was financed by a grant from the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), Special Grants to Governors, and is distributed with the cooperation of the New York State Employment and Training Council.

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

CAYUGA COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

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Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

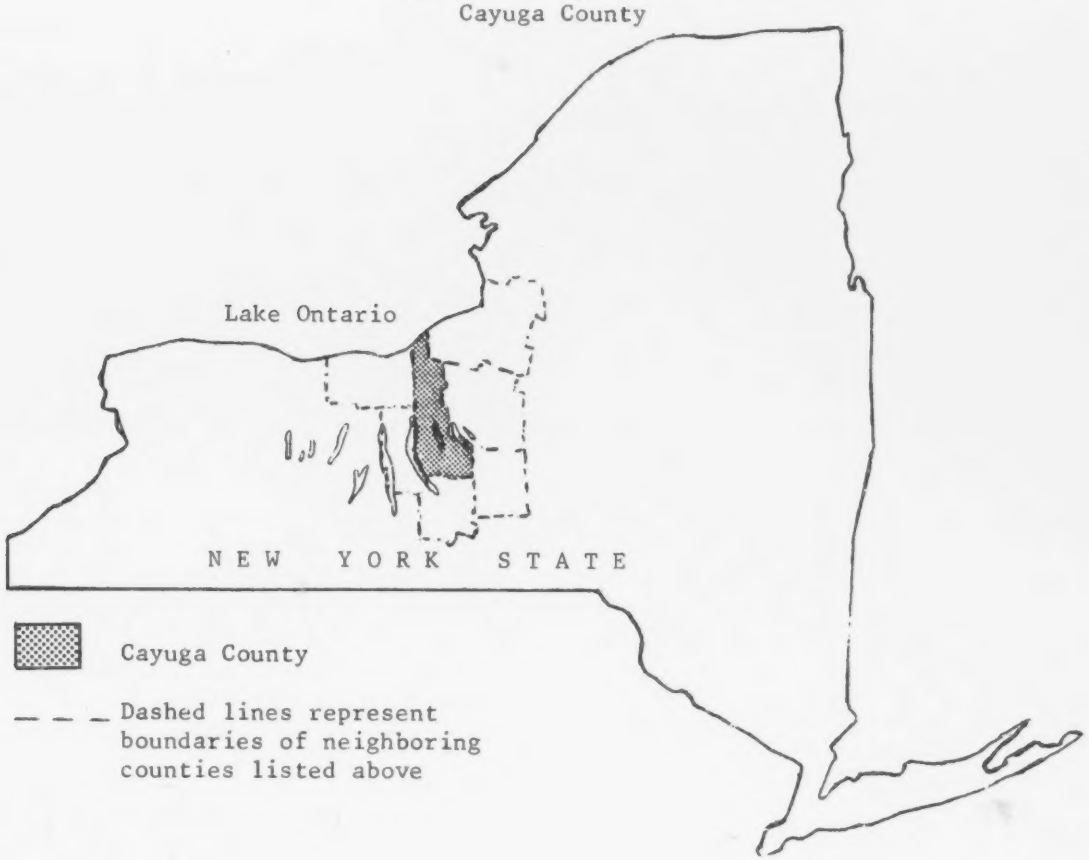
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Cayuga County is located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State approximately 15 miles west of the City of Syracuse and 45 miles east of the City of Rochester. Its northern border is defined by the shoreline of Lake Ontario and portions of its eastern and western boundaries lie along Skaneateles Lake and Cayuga Lake, respectively (see Map 1). Cayuga County also shares borders with Oswego, Onondaga, Cortland, Tompkins, Seneca, and Wayne counties.

Map 1. County Location
Cayuga County



Transportation Facilities

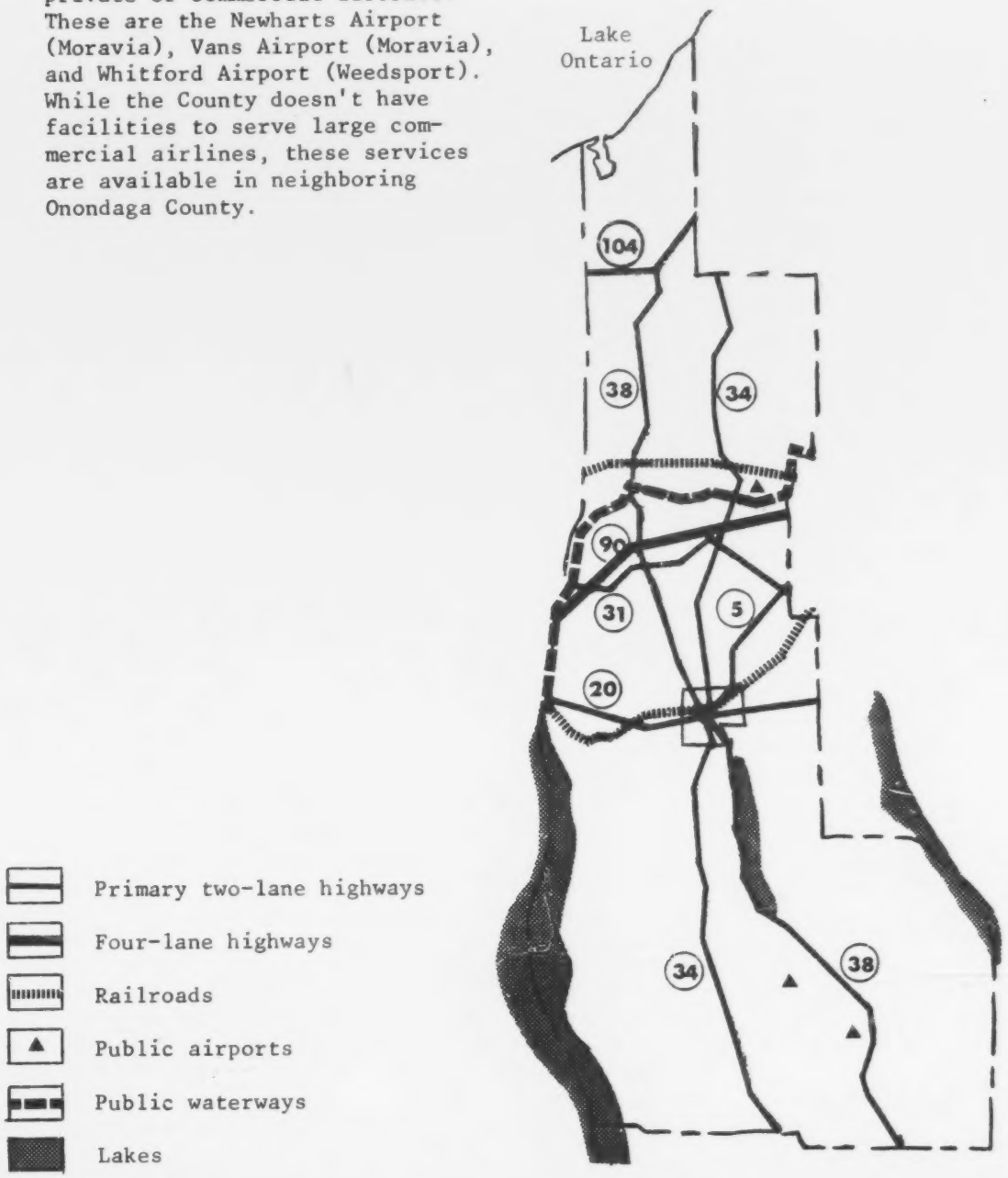
Highways--Cayuga County's network of highways interconnects populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. The New York State Thruway, a controlled access toll highway (motorists may enter or exit at interchange number 40 at Weedsport), passes through the northern half of the County providing an excellent 4-lane link to areas east and west of the County. Routes 5, 20, 31, and 104 serve local east-west traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 34 and 38 are the primary highways running north and south. (See Map 2.)

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) operates two lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Auburn and Cayuga. Although there are no passenger stations in Cayuga County, passengers may board AMTRAK in nearby Syracuse.

Waterways--The New York State Barge Canal, the Seneca-Cayuga Canal, and Cayuga Lake link the County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Cayuga County has three public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Newharts Airport (Moravia), Vans Airport (Moravia), and Whitford Airport (Weedsport). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available in neighboring Onondaga County.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Cayuga County
1982



Land Characteristics

Situated in the heart of the Finger Lakes Region, Cayuga County's climate and soil conditions are ideal for growing a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. As a result, in 1968 active agriculture accounted for almost half of the land use in the County. Cayuga County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 2.1 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commerical, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to these uses.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
CAYUGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Cayuga County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	733.8	49,374.4
Active agriculture	47.3	21.9
Woodlands, forest	5.6	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	19.3	17.6
Wet lands	5.6	4.2
Water	6.0	4.6
Residential high density	0.6	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	0.9	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.2	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.3	0.5
Inactive or under construction	12.8	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

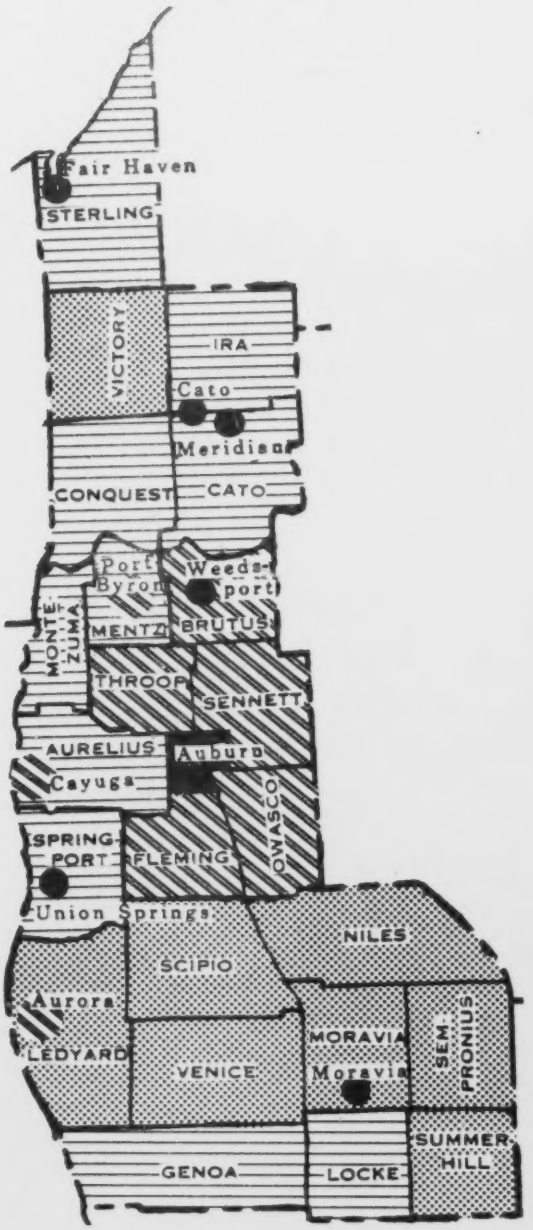
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Cayuga County was 79,894. Cayuga County's population density of 108.9 persons per square mile was well below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 32nd among the 62 counties in the State. The population density ranged from a high of 3,874.8 persons per square mile in the City of Auburn to a low of 24.9 persons per square mile in the Town of Sempronius. Map 3 illustrates the population densities of each town and village in Cayuga County.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivisions
Cayuga County
1980



0 to 44.9 persons per square mile

45 to 79.9 persons per square mile

80 to 199.9 persons per square mile

200 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Cayuga County's population increased by only 20.6 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures recorded declines in the County population between 1910 and 1930 and then gradual increases to the 1980 level. Cayuga County's growth of 3.2 percent between 1970 and 1980 was significant since New York State experienced a 3.8 percent loss of population during the same period.

Graph 1 illustrates Cayuga County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Cayuga County.

GRAPH 1

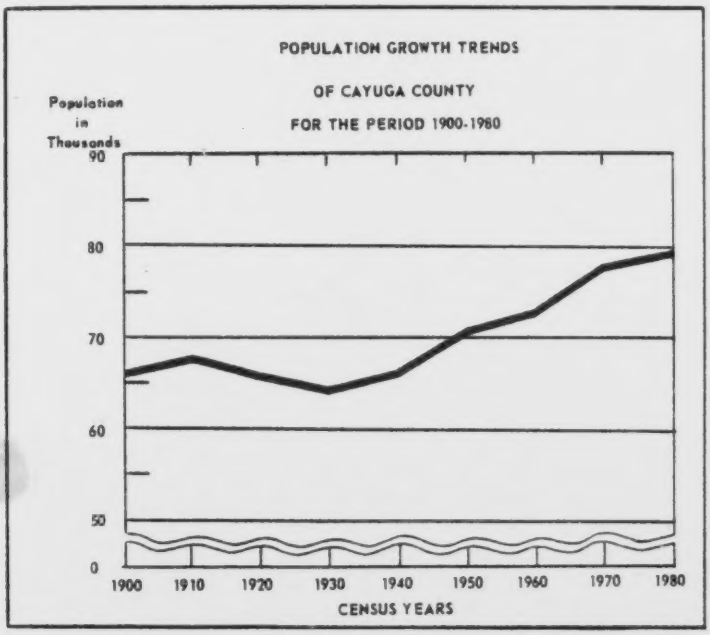


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND CAYUGA COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Cayuga County
1900	7,268,894	66,234
1910	9,113,614	67,106
1920	10,385,227	65,221
1930	12,588,066	64,751
1940	13,479,142	65,508
1950	14,830,192	70,136
1960	16,782,304	73,942
1970	18,241,266	77,439
1980	17,557,288	79,894

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND CAYUGA COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Cayuga County
1900-1910	25.4	1.3
1910-1920	14.0	-2.8
1920-1930	21.2	-0.7
1930-1940	7.1	1.2
1940-1950	10.0	7.1
1950-1960	13.2	5.4
1960-1970	8.7	4.7
1970-1980	-3.8	3.2
1900-1980	141.5	20.6

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing: PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Cayuga County's total population grew by 13.9 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, growth rates of towns and villages within the County varied considerably from this rate. For example, the Town of Locke grew by 115.9 percent but the City of Auburn declined by 11.4 percent. Tables 4 and 5 present census counts and population growth rates for Cayuga County subdivisions for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
CAYUGA COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places of 10,000 and over				
Auburn City	36,722	35,249	34,599	32,548
Places under 10,000				
Aurora Village	711	834	1,072	926
Cato Village	432	476	601	775
Cayuga Village	534	621	693	604
Fair Haven Village	628	764	854	976
Meridian Village	334	379	369	344
Moravia Village	1,480	1,575	1,642	1,582
Port Byron Village	1,013	1,201	1,330	1,400
Union Springs Village	957	1,066	1,183	1,201
Weedsport Village	1,588	1,731	1,900	1,952
Towns				
Aurelius Town	2,039	2,500	2,851	2,920
(Cayuga Village)	(534)	(621)	(693)	(604)
Brutus Town	2,348	2,804	3,530	4,212
(Weedsport Village)*	(1,588)	(1,731)	(1,900)	(1,952)
Cato Town	1,513	1,815	1,975	2,139
(Cato Village, part)	(119)	(138)	(196)	(144)
(Meridian Village)	(334)	(379)	(369)	(344)
Conquest Town	1,502	1,170	1,362	1,628
Fleming Town	1,502	2,071	2,242	2,394
Genoa Town	1,672	1,794	1,744	1,921
Ira Town	1,473	1,448	1,720	1,869
(Cato Village, part)	(312)	(338)	(405)	(331)
Ledyard Town	1,577	1,646	1,886	1,869
(Aurora Village)	(711)	(834)	(1,072)	(926)
Locke Town	811	982	1,152	1,751
Mentz Town	1,783	2,105	2,338	2,441
(Port Byron Village)	(1,013)	(1,201)	(1,330)	(1,400)
Montezuma Town	769	743	857	1,125
Moravia Town	2,279	2,406	2,668	2,640
(Moravia Village)	(1,480)	(1,575)	(1,642)	(1,582)
Niles Town	941	943	965	1,115
Owasco Town	2,543	3,409	3,619	3,612
Scipio Town	1,202	1,143	1,290	1,471
Sempronius Town	572	548	649	733
Sennett Town	1,730	2,283	2,553	2,561
Springport Town	1,534	1,700	1,911	2,210
(Union Springs Village)	(957)	(1,066)	(1,183)	(1,201)
Sterling Town	2,050	2,495	2,589	3,301
(Fair Haven Village)*	(628)	(764)	(859)	(976)
Summerhill Town	542	667	670	850
Throop Town	1,251	1,559	1,757	1,797
Venice Town	1,026	1,203	1,261	1,268
Victory Town	1,154	1,159	1,251	1,519
TOTAL: Cayuga County	70,136	73,942	77,439	79,894

* Part of Brutus Town annexed by Weedsport Village. Part of Fair Haven Village detached.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1.

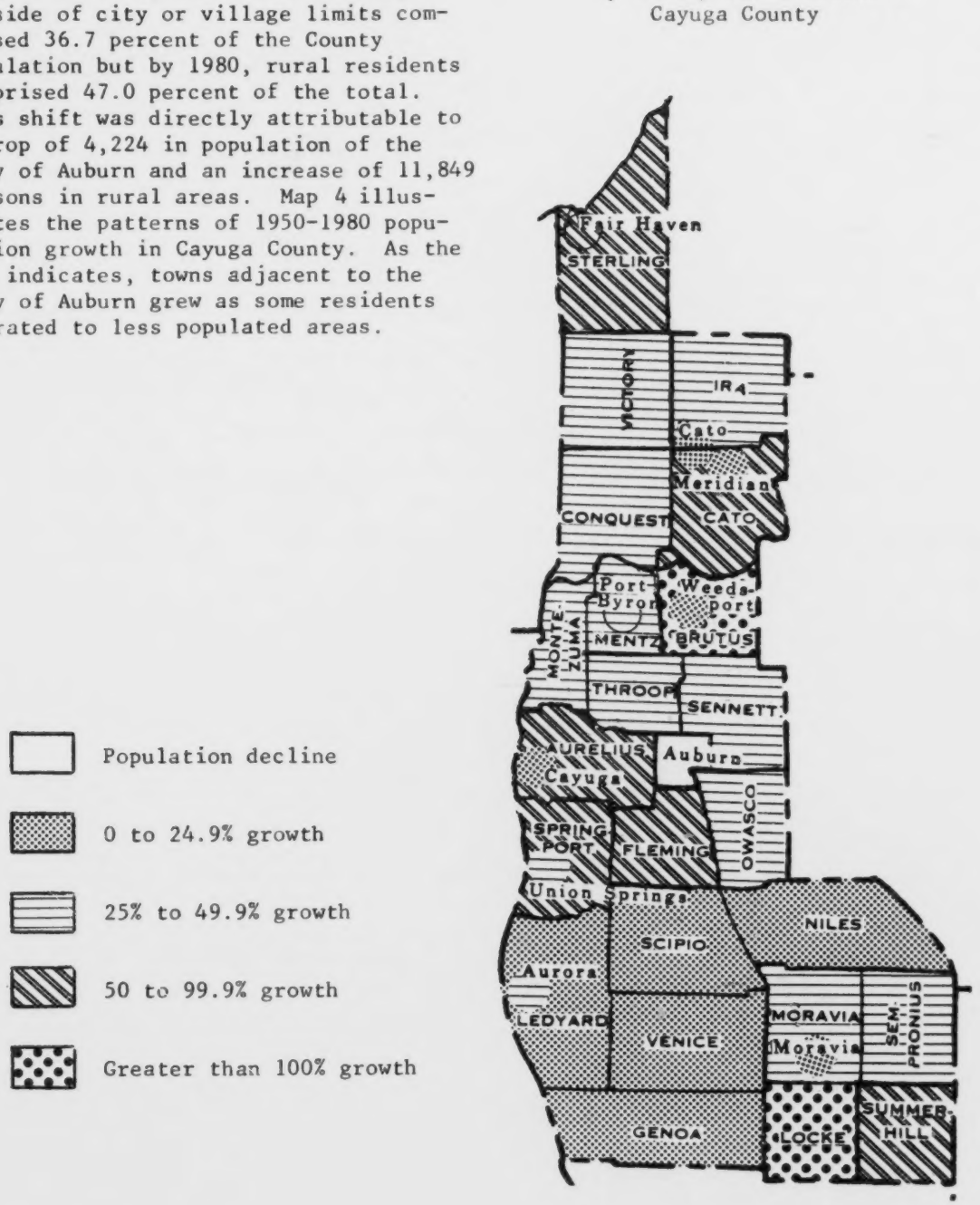
Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
CAYUGA COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places of 10,000 and over				
Auburn City	-4.0	-1.8	-5.9	-11.4
Places under 10,000				
Aurora Village	17.3	28.5	-13.6	30.2
Cato Village	10.2	26.3	28.0	79.4
Cayuga Village	16.3	11.6	-12.8	13.1
Fair Haven Village	21.7	12.4	13.6	55.4
Meridian Village	13.5	-2.6	-6.8	3.0
Moravia Village	6.4	4.3	-3.7	6.9
Port Byron Village	18.6	10.7	5.3	38.2
Union Springs Village	11.4	11.0	1.5	25.5
Weedsport Village	9.0	9.8	2.7	22.9
Towns				
Aurelius Town	27.5	9.7	2.4	43.2
(Cayuga Village)	(16.3)	(11.6)	(-12.8)	(13.1)
Brutus Town	19.4	25.9	19.3	79.4
(Weedsport Village)	(9.0)	(9.8)	(2.7)	(22.9)
Cato Town	20.0	8.8	8.3	41.4
(Cato Village, part)	(16.0)	(42.0)	(-26.5)	(21.0)
(Meridian Village)	(13.5)	(-2.6)	(-6.8)	(3.0)
Conquest Town	6.1	16.4	19.5	47.6
Fleming Town	37.9	8.3	6.8	59.4
Genoa Town	7.3	-2.8	10.1	14.9
Ira Town	-1.7	18.8	8.7	26.9
(Cato Village, part)	(8.3)	(19.8)	(-18.3)	(6.1)
Ledyard Town	4.4	14.6	-0.9	18.5
(Aurora Village)	(17.3)	(28.5)	(-13.6)	(30.2)
Locke Town	21.1	17.3	52.0	115.9
Mentz Town	18.1	11.1	4.4	36.9
(Port Byron Village)	(18.6)	(10.7)	(5.3)	(38.2)
Montezuma Town	-3.4	15.3	31.3	46.3
Moravia Town	5.6	10.9	-1.0	15.8
(Moravia Village)	(6.4)	(4.3)	(-3.7)	(6.9)
Niles Town	0.2	2.3	15.5	18.5
Owasco Town	34.1	6.2	-0.2	42.0
Scipio Town	-4.9	12.9	14.0	22.4
Sempronius Town	-4.2	18.4	12.9	28.1
Sennett Town	32.0	11.8	0.3	48.0
Springport Town	10.8	12.4	15.6	44.1
(Union Springs Village)	(11.4)	(11.0)	(1.5)	(25.5)
Sterling Town	21.7	3.8	27.5	61.0
(Fair Haven Village)	(21.7)	(12.4)	(13.6)	(55.4)
Summerhill Town	23.1	0.4	26.9	56.8
Throop Town	24.6	12.7	2.3	43.6
Venice Town	17.3	4.8	0.6	23.6
Victory Town	0.4	7.9	21.4	31.6
TOTAL: Cayuga County	5.4	4.7	3.2	13.9

*Town of Brutus Town annexed by Weedsport Village. Part of Fair Haven Village detached.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Cayuga County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 36.7 percent of the County population but by 1980, rural residents comprised 47.0 percent of the total. This shift was directly attributable to a drop of 4,224 in population of the City of Auburn and an increase of 11,849 persons in rural areas. Map 4 illustrates the patterns of 1950-1980 population growth in Cayuga County. As the map indicates, towns adjacent to the City of Auburn grew as some residents migrated to less populated areas.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By County Subdivisions Cayuga County



NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Cayuga County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 28.5 years in 1970 to 30.5 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 31.3 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 25.3 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2)

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Cayuga County's population in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

CAYUGA COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

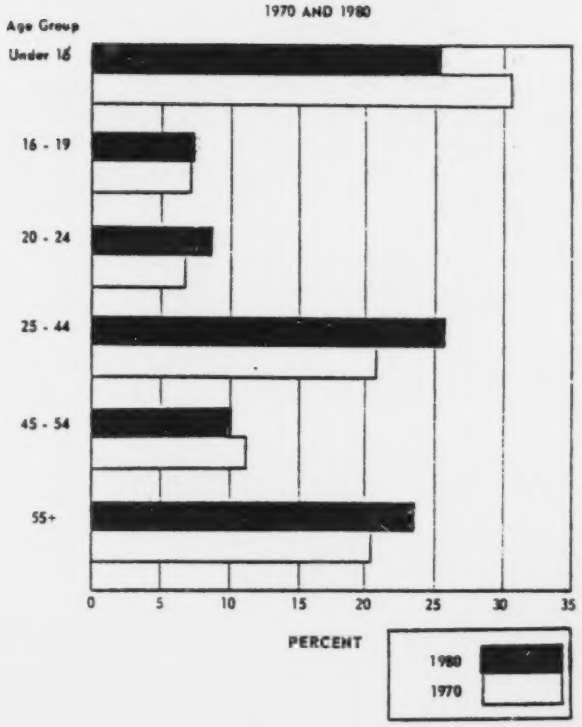


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
CAYUGA COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	20,244	25.3	10,425	26.6	9,819	24.1
16-19 years	6,045	7.6	2,971	7.5	3,074	7.6
20-21 years	2,617	3.3	1,177	3.0	1,440	3.5
22-29 years	10,431	13.0	5,419	13.8	5,012	12.3
30-44 years	14,104	17.7	7,369	18.9	6,735	16.6
45-54 years	7,709	9.6	3,729	9.5	3,980	9.8
55-64 years	8,297	10.4	3,882	9.9	4,415	10.9
65 and older						
TOTAL	79,894	100.0	39,226	100.0	40,668	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	30.5	29.4	31.8
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.1	50.9
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Cayuga County's population was 96.6 percent white, 2.4 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent other races. In addition, 0.8 percent of the County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. The overwhelming majority of minorities living in the County (83.8 percent) were located in the City of Auburn, primarily at the State Correctional Facility. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Cayuga County residents.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
CAYUGA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Cayuga County	79,894	77,157	1,941	147	185	464	633
Auburn City	32,548	30,255	1,778	61	87	367	471
Aurelius Town	2,920	2,894	13	6	3	4	3
(Cayuga Village)	(604)	(601)	(2)	-	(1)	-	(3)
Brutus Town	4,212	4,181	10	16	-	5	18
(Weedsport Village)	(1,952)	(1,936)	(8)	(7)	-	(1)	(1)
Cato Town	2,139	2,116	2	9	6	6	13
(Cato Village)	(144)	(138)	-	-	(4)	(2)	-
(Meridian Village)	(344)	(342)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Conquest Town	1,628	1,617	1	4	-	6	-
Fleming Town	2,394	2,377	5	6	5	1	8
Genoa Town	1,921	1,910	3	3	5	-	5
Ira Town	1,869	1,855	8	4	2	-	14
(Cato Village, part)	(331)	(328)	-	(2)	(1)	-	(7)
Ledyard Town	1,869	1,830	19	2	9	9	31
(Aurora Village)	(926)	(892)	(19)	(2)	(7)	(6)	(26)
Locke Town	1,751	1,748	-	2	1	-	1
Mentz Town	2,441	2,395	31	4	1	10	3
(Port Byron Village)	(1,400)	(1,372)	(24)	-	-	(4)	(3)
Montezuma Town	1,125	1,118	6	1	-	-	9
Moravia Town	2,640	2,602	23	1	12	2	5
(Moravia Village)	(1,582)	(1,547)	(22)	-	(12)	(1)	(4)
Niles Town	1,115	1,112	-	1	2	-	3
Owasco Town	3,612	3,580	-	2	15	15	-
Scipio Town	1,471	1,461	-	-	5	5	12
Sempronius Town	733	730	-	-	-	3	8
Sennett Town	2,561	2,532	5	3	14	7	1
Springport Town	2,210	2,177	11	7	10	5	4
(Union Springs Village)	(1,201)	(1,184)	(4)	(6)	(3)	(4)	(2)

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Sterling Town	3,301	3,288	5	4	2	2	8
(Fair Haven Village)	(976)	(976)	-	-	-	-	1
Summerhill Town	850	836	-	-	6	8	3
Throop Town	1,797	1,794	2	-	-	1	3
Venice Town	1,268	1,257	7	4	-	-	-
Victory Town	1,519	1,492	12	7	-	8	10

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For Further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

In 1980, the age distribution in Cayuga County differed significantly according to race. Of the nonwhite population, 71.7 percent were in the primary working age group, 18-64 years. Only 57.1 percent of the white population was in this age group. Table 8 summarizes the 1980 age distribution of Cayuga County's population by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
CAYUGA COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	79,894	5,656	17,747	46,044	10,447
White	77,157	5,453	17,267	44,082	10,355
Black	1,941	142	349	1,385	65
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	147	15	24	106	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	185	17	54	105	9
Other	464	29	53	366	16
Spanish origin	633	46	110	443	34
White	305	32	82	162	29
Black	30	5	10	14	1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market In Cayuga County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Cayuga County

The resident labor force of Cayuga County has expanded since 1974, as a result of an increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and greater participation of women in the job market. Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
CAYUGA COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	31.2	32.0	34.2	33.7	33.4	34.6	33.9
Employment	29.3	28.7	30.2	30.1	30.5	31.9	31.0
Unemployment	1.9	3.3	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.9
Unemployment rate	6.1	10.3	11.6	10.8	8.7	7.8	8.7

From 1974 to 1980, Cayuga County's civilian labor force grew 8.6 percent, an annual average growth rate of 1.4 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's rate of growth, however, was inconsistent. The labor force actually declined during two periods (1976-1978 and 1979-1980). Employment expansion was slower than labor force growth. Employment grew 5.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 1.0 percent. Here too, growth was not steady.

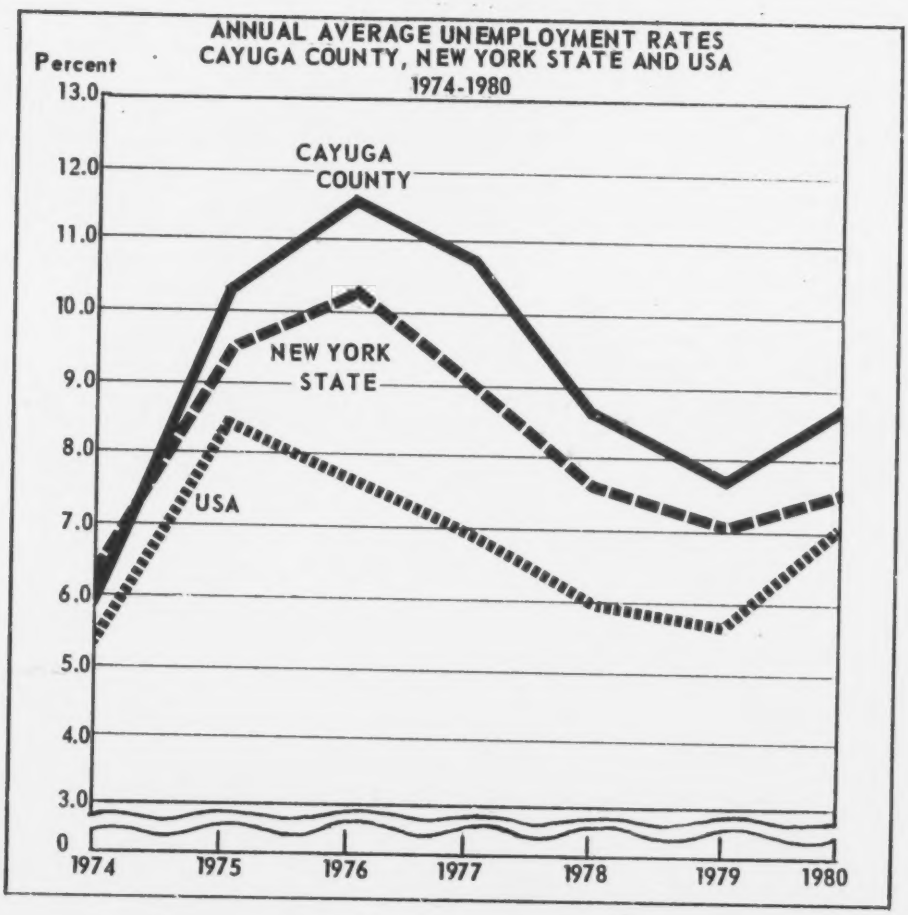
Growth in Cayuga County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (13.3 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a surge in the labor force participation of women (42.8 percent in 1970 to 47.0 percent in 1980). By contrast, labor force participation rates for men slid to 66.3 percent in 1980 (a decline of 5.8 percent from 1970). The overall labor force participation rate edged downward 0.5 percent to 56.4 percent over the 1970-1980 period. Both an increase in the labor force participation rate for women and a decrease for men over the 1970-1980 period were in line with statewide and national trends (see Table 10).

Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Cayuga County	
Overall	56.9	56.4	-0.5
Male	72.1	66.3	-5.8
Female	42.8	47.0	+4.2
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

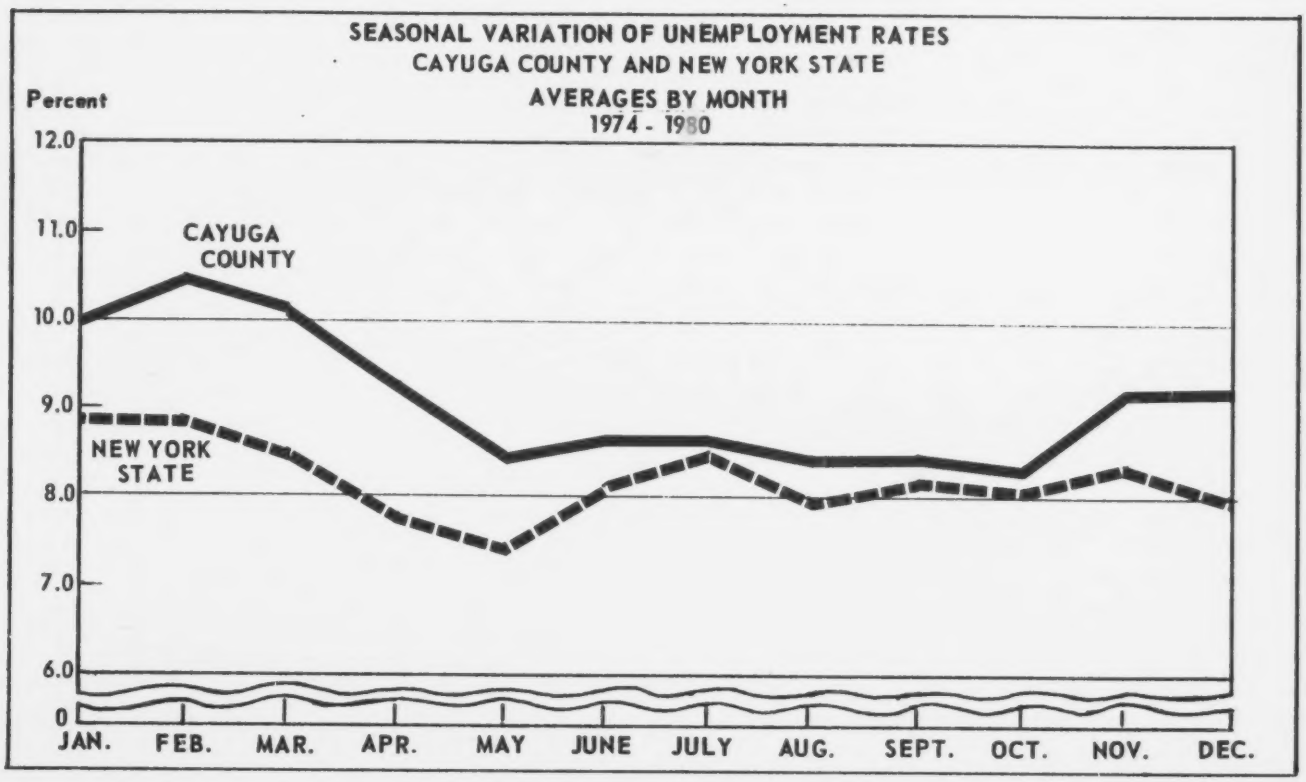
During the 1974-1980 period, Cayuga County's annual unemployment rate exceeded the statewide jobless rate for each year except 1974. Without exception, the County jobless rate consistently exceeded the U.S. jobless rate during the period. Still, changes in the County rate roughly followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (6.1 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 11.6 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are greater in Cayuga County than in New York State with County rates climbing more than State rates during November and January but dropping more during April and May. From 1974 to 1980, monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in the mid-winter. The County jobless rate began to rise from a low point in October to a seasonal high in February (see Graph 4).

GRAPH



Monthly unemployment rates for the County were typically lowest in May and October. In May work halted by winter weather has resumed and schools are still in session. Hourly employees of schools have not been laid off for the summer and students have yet to flood the job market in search of summer employment. In October, students have returned to school and many employers try to complete outside work projects before winter weather sets in.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Cayuga County

A local economy, such as Cayuga County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Cayuga County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Cayuga County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Cayuga County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	28.2	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	19.4	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.8	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	71.8	79.3	76.8
Construction	3.3	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.5	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	19.0	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.3	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.5	23.0	20.2
Government	22.2	18.4	17.9

Cayuga County's specialization was largely in durable goods manufacturing. The County's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 19.4 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation. The major employers in the durable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Alco Power	diesel engines
General Electric	semi-conductors
General Products	auto parts
Singer	air conditioners and heaters

To some extent, the County specialized in government employment. Government comprised 22.2 percent of nonfarm employment in the County compared with 18.4 percent statewide and 17.9 percent nationally. The County's specialization in government employment reflected, in part, the location of a major State prison facility in Auburn.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Cayuga County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry.

Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and Cayuga County.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND CAYUGA COUNTY
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Cayuga County
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	6.2
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	-6.1
Durable	13.7	-3.3	5.0
Nondurable	1.8	-18.6	-24.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	11.5
Construction	17.9	-24.7	0.0
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	17.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	16.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	21.2
Government	23.2	6.4	6.7

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 major industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Cayuga County's industry growth was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the County shifted as nonmanufacturing grew by 11.5 percent while manufacturing declined by 6.1 percent. Within manufacturing, a 5.0 percent increase in durable goods production was overshadowed by a 24.0 percent drop in nondurable goods manufacturing. Solid growth occurred in the County in wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing but a 7.7 percent drop was felt in transportation, communication and public utilities. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in Cayuga County was similar to the State and the nation. Nonmanufacturing employment grew more rapidly than manufacturing as the population demanded more services. In the case of New York State and Cayuga County, gains in nonmanufacturing employment have compensated for losses in manufacturing employment.

The redistribution of Cayuga County's nonfarm workforce is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
CAYUGA COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	20,400	21,600	+1,200
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	31.9	28.2	-3.7
Durable goods	19.6	19.4	-0.2
Nondurable goods	12.3	8.8	-3.5
Nonmanufacturing, total	68.1	71.8	+3.7
Construction	3.4	3.3	-0.1
Transportation, communication and utilities	6.4	5.5	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	17.1	19.0	+1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.9	3.3	+0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.2	18.5	+2.3
Government	22.1	22.2	+0.1

As noted previously, shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Cayuga County generally paralleled national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Cayuga County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Only one minor exception to national trends occurred within nonmanufacturing. Here the share of total nonfarm employment representing government increased slightly in Cayuga County but decreased minimally nationwide.

Labor Market Stability in Cayuga County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Cayuga County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 28 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
CAYUGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Cayuga County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	2.9	3.6
New hires	1.3	1.9
Recalls	1.2	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.3	3.7
Quits	0.9	1.1
Layoffs	1.5	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 2.9 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period November 1980 to October 1981. Total separations averaged 3.3 per 100 over the same period.

The County accession rate was under the State average (2.9 versus 3.6) with both new hire and recall rates for the County under State averages. The County separation rate, too, was under the State average (3.3 versus 3.7). Quit (termination of employment initiated by the employee) and layoff rates were both under State averages. Most layoffs were of a temporary nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period November 1980 through October 1981, one labor-management dispute in Cayuga County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute involved 13 employees represented by Teamsters Local 506 at Clapp, E.D. Corporation. It began on March 17, 1981 and ended on March 25, 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Cayuga County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job gains (+289) directly associated with these changes outweighed job losses (-230). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Cayuga County during the period are shown in Table 15. The largest single change was an employment gain of 200 jobs due to the opening of S&L Industries Ltd. in Cato.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
CAYUGA COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Central New York Bottling Company, Inc. Sennett	Addition to an existing facility	+80
San Giorgio Marconi, Inc. Auburn Hershey Foods Corp.	Complete closing of a facility	-50
Sterling Coop., Inc. Sterline SS Pierce Co., Inc.	Complete closing of a facility	-180
P & R Truss Co., Inc. Auburn	New firm in a new building	+9
S & L Industries Ltd.	New firm in a new building	+200

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Cayuga County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Cayuga County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF CAYUGA COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974	1978	1974	1978
			Net	Percent		
Total personal income	$361.5	$504.5	143.0	39.6	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	263.8	343.2	79.4	30.0	73.0	68.0
Property income	39.7	69.8	30.1	75.8	11.0	13.8
Transfer payment	58.0	91.6	33.6	57.9	16.0	18.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978, personal income in Cayuga County climbed 39.6 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because growth in transfer payments exceeded growth in labor and proprietors' income and in property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 68.0 percent of the total personal income of Cayuga County residents, approximately the same as for New York State. Transfer payments provided 18.2 percent of personal income in Cayuga County and property income added 13.8 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing was the primary source of labor and proprietors' income earned in Cayuga County in 1978 when it accounted for 30.9 percent. Government was a distant second, adding 18.7 percent (see Graph 5). Farming, manufacturing, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from services, finance, insurance and real estate; and trade, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proproprietors' income earned in Cayuga County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
FOR CAYUGA COUNTY, 1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

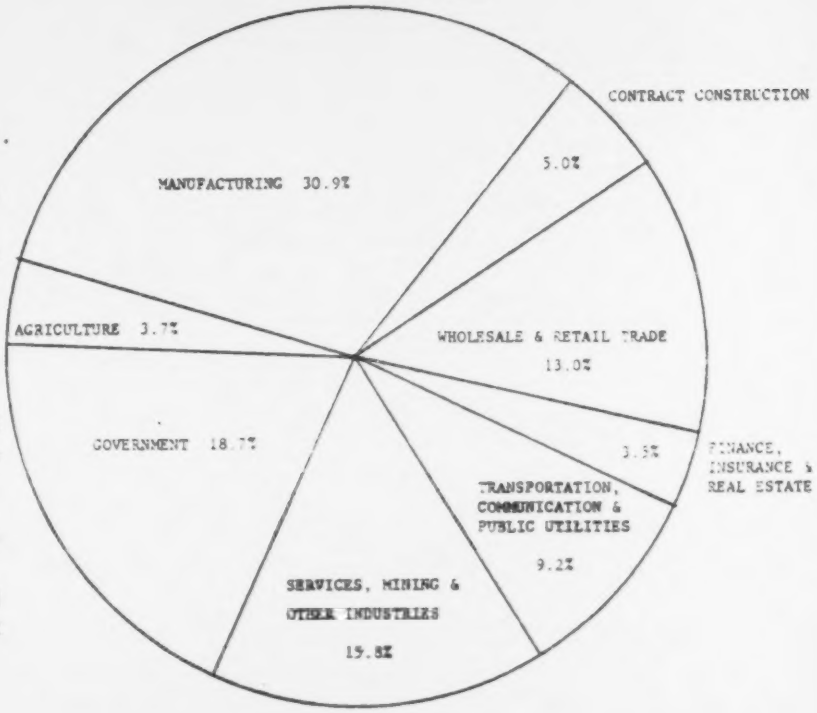


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN CAYUGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ millions)

Industry	Cayuga County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$281.9	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	10.9	3.9	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	87.0	30.9	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.3	0.1	200.9	0.2
Construction	14.2	5.0	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	36.6	13.0	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	9.9	3.5	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	26.0	9.2	9,956.9	9.0
Services	43.1	15.3	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.1	0.4	305.9	0.3
Government	52.8	18.7	17,757.5	16.0

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $87.0 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Cayuga County and was paid to Cayuga County residents as well as residents of other areas.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

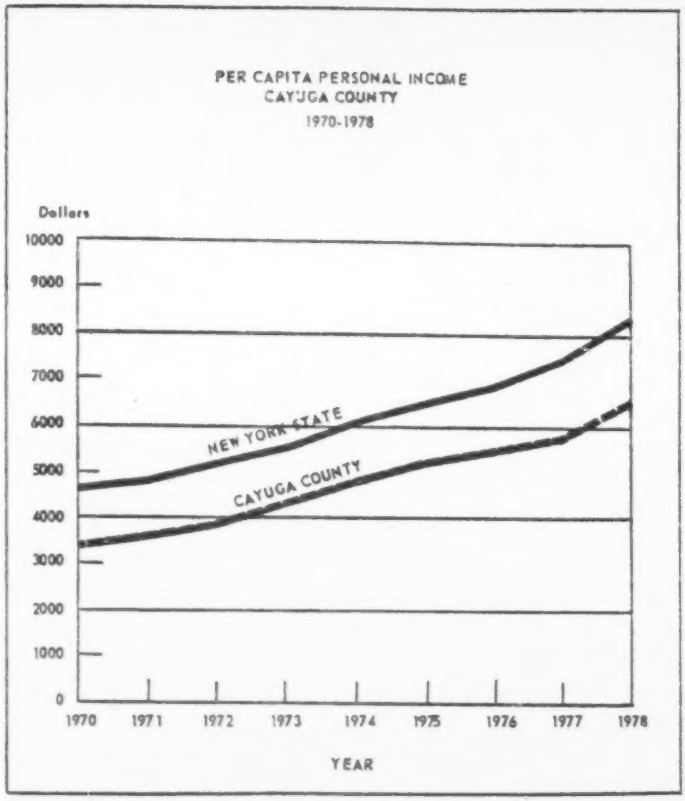
In 1978, Cayuga County's labor and proprietors' income was $343.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and only $281.9 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Cayuga County, at $6,485, ranked 39th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Cayuga County and the State for the period 1970-1978. In Cayuga County, per capita personal income grew by 88.8 percent over the 8-year period while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries will vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Cayuga County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was $455 and was paid in the mining industry. From 1975 through 1977, however, the highest wages paid were in transportation, communication and public utilities. With the exception of 1975 the lowest wages over the last 6 years were from retail trade. Table 18 presents annual weekly wages paid in Cayuga County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
CAYUGA COUNTY
1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$126	$120	$124	$156	$140	$177
Mining	52	154	133	220	289	455
Construction	204	219	226	259	286	313
Manufacturing-durable goods	202	222	239	267	295	340
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	163	175	184	195	219	251
Transportation, communication, and utilities	232	254	295	329	346	373
Wholesale trade	173	186	195	205	223	242
Retail trade	105	111	113	123	134	140
Finance, insurance and real estate	173	174	175	195	210	229
Service	120	130	138	148	156	167
Government	246	253	262	208	228	258

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category of Table 16 and resulted in a large drop in the overall weekly wages. In reality, weekly wages in the government sector did not actually experience the drop indicated in Table 16.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Cayuga County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD
INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR CAYUGA COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
CAYUGA COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	6,803
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	8,513
85 percent LLSIL	10,888
100 percent LLSIL	13,971

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in number and in magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 3,451 Cayuga County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $335,493 per month or $97.51 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 21) an average of 77.4 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 13.2 percent for Home Relief, and 9.3 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
CAYUGA COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	3,627	2,715	465	5	442
February	3,769	2,788	513	7	461
March	3,768	2,745	582	5	436
April	3,738	2,740	512	5	481
May	3,443	2,644	321	6	472
June	3,261	2,579	224	6	452
July	3,224	2,666	98	4	456
August	3,142	2,612	58	3	469
September	3,176	2,624	77	7	468
October	3,215	2,642	130	5	438
November	3,346	2,603	311	4	428
December	3,700	2,682	547	4	467
12-month average	3,451	2,670	320	5	456

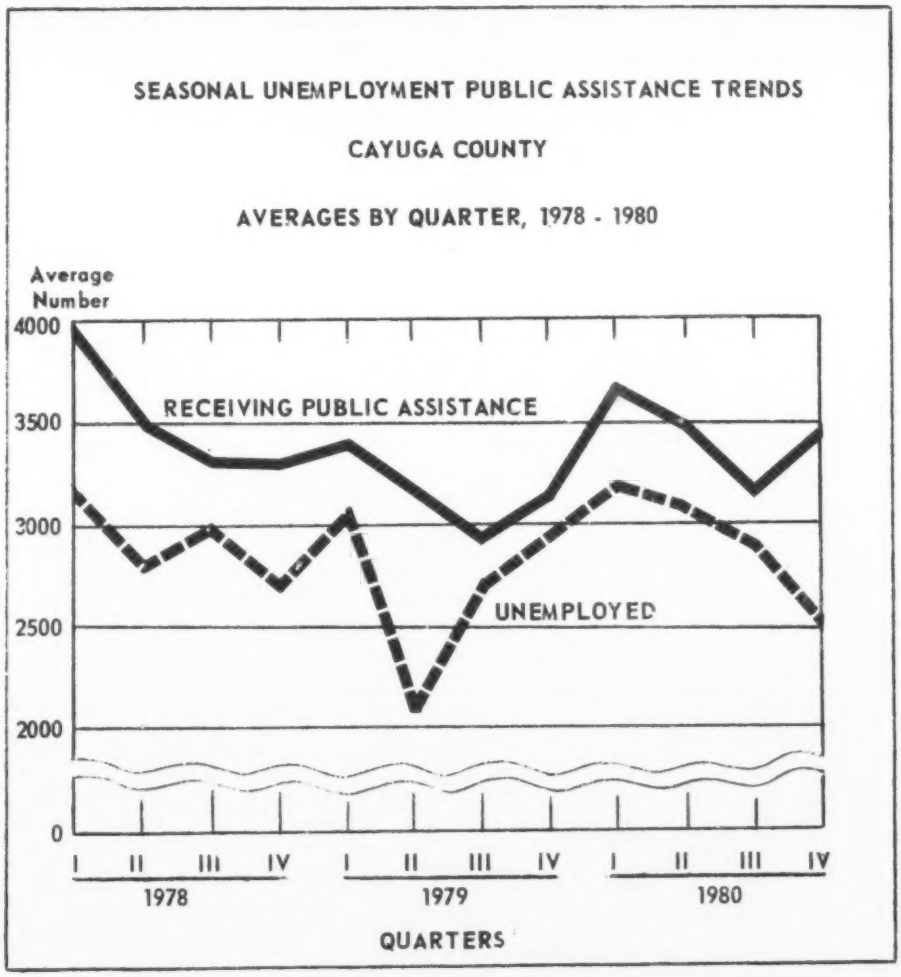
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Cayuga County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 21 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollments in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 15,219 in Cayuga County. Of the total, 91.0 percent were public school enrollments. Public school enrollments in grades K-6 were only slightly lower than in grades 7-12. In non-public schools approximately two-thirds of the enrollments were in grades K-6. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Cayuga County according to school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
CAYUGA COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	7,787	7,432	15,219
Public	6,863	6,985	13,848
Non-public	909	447	1,371

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Cayuga County experienced enrollment declines. The total percentage downturn was greater in the State than in the County. A sharp increase in non-public school enrollment in the County partially offset the enrollment decline in public schools. Table 23 illustrates the year-to-year changes in enrollment for New York State and Cayuga County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND CAYUGA COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Cayuga County	15,560	15,219	-2.19
Public	14,302	13,848	-3.17
Non-public	1,258	1,371	+9.00

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 24 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Cayuga County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Statewide, 69.0 percent of the 1980 high school graduates expected to continue their education. Of the State's public school graduates, 66.3 percent had decided to pursue a post-secondary education while 86.5 percent of non-public school graduates had this intention. Within Cayuga County, 53.8 percent of the students graduating in 1980 had indicated that they would further their education (53.6 percent of public school graduates and 62.9 percent of the non-public school graduates).

Approximately the same percentage of graduates from Cayuga County as from New York State sought employment.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND CAYUGA COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Cayuga County	1,235	20.6	30.8	2.4	21.0	4.2	21.1
Public	1,200	19.6	31.6	2.4	20.7	4.3	21.6
Non-public	35	57.1	2.9	2.9	31.4	0.0	5.7

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 96.7 percent of the student population in Cayuga County was white; with blacks accounting for most of the remainder. Among school districts, the highest concentration of black students was in Auburn while the greatest ratio of white students was in Southern Cayuga. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN
CAYUGA COUNTY
1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	2.5	0.2	0.6	96.7
Auburn	5.1	0.5	1.0	93.4
Cato Meridian	0.4	0.2	0.5	99.0
Moravia	0.6	-	0.5	98.9
Port Byron	0.8	-	0.1	99.2
Southern Cayuga	0.4	-	-	99.6
Union Springs	0.5	-	0.8	98.7
Weedsport	0.3	*	0.1	99.5

* Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational programs are offered within Cayuga County. These are sponsored by the Cayuga BOCES, Cayuga County Community College and Auburn International Beauty School. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Cayuga BOCES Cayuga County Area Occupational Center 234 South Street Road Auburn, New York 13021	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics Health Occupations Education dental assisting nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education care and guidance of children other occupation preparation Business and Office Education prevocational curriculums data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Technical Education automotive technology electronic technology

Educational Institution	Programs
Cayuga County Community College Franklin Street Auburn, New York 13021	Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nursing, associate degree Home Economics Education care and guidance of children Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial other office occupations Technical Education chemical technology electronic technology health related technology other technology occupations Trade, Industrial, Service Education drafting electrical occupations electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting law enforcement-firearms control educational paraprofessional other public service occupations
Auburn International Beauty School Genesee Street Genesee Mall Auburn, New York 13021	Trade, Industrial, Service Education cosmetology

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Cayuga County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Cayuga County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Cayuga County in the following occupational areas:

Accounting
Biological Technology
General Office/Clerical
Chemical Technology
Data Processing
Drafting
Electronic and Electrical Technology

Cayuga County expec ted to provide CETA services to 397 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY CAYUGA COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	111
On-the-job training	71
Work experience	188
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	27
Total	397

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 27 presents a profile of Cayuga County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
CAYUGA COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.9	53.0	56.6	56.2	21.0
Female	51.1	47.0	43.4	43.8	79.0
Age					
14-19	15.3	16.1	13.9	14.1	37.1
20-21	4.4	13.9	11.9	11.8	5.0
22-44	38.5	58.3	62.1	61.8	49.3
45-54	12.6	7.2	8.1	8.1	6.9
55 and over	29.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	1.7
Race					
White	97.3	0.0	91.0	0.0	91.1
Black	2.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	8.1
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

During Fiscal Year 1981, 5,549 applicants from Cayuga County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 2,063 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.7 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 2,197 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: inventory clerk, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), kitchen helper, production-machine tender, assembler (electrical accessories), and material handler.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: bookkeeper II, sales clerk, machinist, assembler (production), operating engineer, tractor-trailer-truck driver, and industrial-truck operator.

The following section identifies occupations with either a potential shortage or a substantial surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified has an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: This occupational group had 614 registered applicants available and 142 job openings, resulting in an applicant-to-opening ratio of 4.3.

Labor surplus--Of the 9 occupations listed in this group only teacher (elementary school) was considered to be a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Two occupations; nurse, licensed practical and manager, retail store should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,256 applicants available and 456 openings received or 2.8 applicants for each job opening received during the period.

Labor surplus--Bookkeeper II, administrative clerk, stock clerk, and sales clerk appeared as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Occupations that should be considered for labor shortages included: stenographer, typist, teller, inventory clerk, salesperson (shoes), salesperson (women's apparel and accessories), salesperson (general), telephone solicitor, and stock clerk (self-service store).

Service: This category had a ratio of 2.1 applicants per opening with 781 registered applicants and 365 openings available during the period.

Labor surplus--In one occupation, cosmetologist, 13 jobseekers were available for 2 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Eight occupations: waiter/waitress (formal), counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), cook (hotel, restaurant), cook (short order I), cook (short order II), kitchen helper, guard (security), and merchant patroller should be investigated for labor shortages.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: This occupational group had 122 applicants available for 85 openings received. The applicant-to-opening ratio at 1.4 was the lowest of the 9 occupational groups.

Potential labor shortage--Two occupations, harvest worker, fruit and groundskeeper (industrial/commercial) were possible shortage occupations.

Processing: Among processing occupations there were 254 applicants and 120 openings received or an applicant/opening ratio of 2.1.

Labor surplus--Both cannery worker and injection-molding-machine operator were considered to be surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Shortage occupations included laborer (general), baker (helper), compression-molding-machine tender, and extruder operator.

Machine Trades: Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 3.7 to 1 with 768 applicants available for 207 openings.

Labor surplus--Machinist, lathe operator (production), machine operator I, automobile mechanic helper, and rope-laying-machine operator were occupations with labor surpluses.

Potential labor shortages--Three occupations should be examined for potential labor shortages: production-machine tender, carding machine operator, and spooling-machine operator.

Benchwork: Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 3.8 applicants per opening. There were 690 active applicants for 184 openings.

Labor surplus--Surpluses were reported in 6 occupations: assembler (product), assembler (small parts), assembler (production), electronic assembler, electronics worker, and assembler (small products).

Potential labor shortage--Two occupations: assembler (electrical accessories) and electronic inspector were identified as possible shortage occupations.

Structural Work: There were 502 applicants and 112 openings within the structural work occupations group yielding an applicant-to-opening ratio of 4.5, the highest ratio of the 9 occupational groups.

Labor surplus--Operating engineer was identified as a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Painter, carpenter (rough), construction worker II, maintenance repairer (factory or mill), and maintenance repairer (building) are occupations that should be considered for labor shortages.

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 986 applicants and 392 openings, the applicant-to-opening ratio was 2.5. Many etnry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--For tractor-trailer-truck driver the applicant-to-opening ratio was 19.3 and for industrial truck operator the ratio was 15.5

Potential labor shortage--Material handler with 402 applicants for 309 openings were identified as a possible shortage occupation.

Table 28 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Cayuga County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Cayuga County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 28 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Cayuga County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 28 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 96 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CAYUGA COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	5,549	2,197	2,063	2.7
Professional, technical, and managerial	614	209	142	4.3
Clerical and sales	1,256	419	456	2.8
Service	781	307	365	2.1
Farming, fishery, forestry	122	47	85	1.4
Processing	254	75	120	2.1
Machine trades	768	276	207	3.7
Benchwork	690	202	184	3.8
Structural work	502	211	112	4.5
Miscellaneous	986	400	392	2.5
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electronic technician	11	4	2	5.5
Nurse, licensed practical	19	5	5	3.8
Teacher, secondary school	20	4	4	5.0
Teacher, elementary school	19	5	0	*
Accountant	12	6	0	*
Administrative assistant	14	6	2	7.0
Manager, retail store	18	9	12	1.5
Manager, food service	12	3	1	12.0
Management trainee	64	19	13	4.9
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	19	7	3	6.3
Secretary	117	37	21	5.6
Stenographer	13	0	12	1.1
Clerk, typist	42	11	8	5.2
Keypunch operator	23	10	3	7.7
Typist	18	1	23	0.8
Clerk, general	162	46	31	5.2
Bookkeeper I	30	12	6	5.0
Bookkeeper II	19	8	1	19.0
Teller	23	7	11	2.1
Cashier-checker	61	19	9	6.8
Accounting clerk	39	13	9	4.3
Administrative clerk	52	13	5	10.4
Inventory clerk	60	0	62	1.0
Shipping and receiving clerk	30	13	4	7.5
Stock clerk	18	6	2	9.0
Receptionist	22	10	3	7.3
Salesperson, shoes	12	3	12	1.0
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	18	3	20	0.9

Table 28 (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales (continued)				
Salesperson, general merchandise	68	24	31	2.2
Sales clerk	28	10	2	14.0
Telephone solicitor	10	1	9	1.1
Stock clerk, self-service store	11	1	7	1.6
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	38	5	39	1.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	53	16	32	1.7
Waiter/waitress, informal	76	26	30	2.5
Bartender	23	10	8	2.9
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	28	4	18	1.6
Cook, short order I	19	9	12	1.6
Cook, short order II	14	4	10	1.4
Cook (mess)	17	6	7	2.4
Kitchen helper	39	13	40	1.0
Cleaner, housekeeping	13	5	5	2.6
Cosmetologist	13	2	2	6.5
Nurse aide	69	21	30	2.3
Guard, security	22	6	11	2.0
Merchant patroller	15	4	8	1.9
Cleaner, commercial/institutional	64	28	23	2.8
Cleaner, industrial	15	6	5	3.0
Janitor	21	10	4	5.2
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Harvest worker, fruit	21	1	52	0.4
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	10	3	7	1.4
Farmworker, dairy	21	9	12	1.8
Processing				
Laborer, general	25	0	30	0.8
Baker helper	12	0	21	0.6
Cannery worker	19	5	0	*
Injection-molding-machine operator	13	9	2	6.5
Compression-molding-machine tender	33	3	35	0.9
Extruder operator	19	6	11	1.7
Machine trades				
Machinist	23	7	1	23.0
Lathe operator, production	12	3	1	12.0
Production-machine tender	68	17	72	0.9
Machine operator I	61	11	0	*
Automobile mechanic	54	17	9	6.0
Automobile mechanic helper	31	11	0	*
Maintenance mechanic	25	14	3	8.3
Rope-laying-machine operator	15	9	0	*
Carding-machine operator	25	1	23	1.1
Spooling-machine operator	10	3	6	1.7

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Machine trades (continued)				
Assembler, product	48	15	0	*
Assembler, small parts	43	16	0	*
Assembler, production	34	11	1	34.0
Electronic assembler	25	6	2	12.5
Electronic inspector	15	0	14	1.1
Electronics worker	19	2	0	*
Assembler, electrical accessories	117	1	129	0.9
Assembler, small products	68	20	5	13.6
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	23	11	2	11.5
Welder, arc	11	5	0	*
Welder, combination	17	7	2	8.5
Electrician	13	6	2	6.5
Painter	13	5	4	3.2
Operating engineer	19	7	1	19.0
Carpenter	32	15	5	6.4
Carpenter, rough	14	7	10	1.4
Construction worker I	47	23	4	11.8
Construction worker II	74	22	24	3.1
Maintenance repairer, factory/mill	20	6	12	1.7
Maintenance repairer, building	26	9	15	1.7
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	58	29	3	19.3
Truck driver, heavy	36	17	5	7.2
Truck driver, light	31	13	10	3.1
Automobile-service-station attendant	12	5	2	6.0
Packager, hand	27	12	4	6.8
Industrial-truck operator	31	12	2	15.5
Laborer, stores	11	5	2	5.5
Material handler	402	120	309	1.3

* Indicates that either the number of applicants or the number of job openings in a specific occupation was zero and the ratio of applicants to openings could not be computed.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
CAYUGA COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	32,548
Rural	47,346
Families	20,190
Households	26,896

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	16,438	8,949	7,489
Married	35,039	17,731	17,308
Separated	1,489	697	792
Widowed	5,450	969	4,481
Divorced	2,773	1,232	1,541

3.

Housing units (all types)	30,955
Urban	12,281
Rural	18,674
Year-round housing units*	29,019
Occupied	26,896
Vacant	2,123
Seasonal/migratory units	1,936

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	5,917	3,021	2,896
2 persons	7,983	5,939	2,044
3 persons	4,521	3,333	1,188
4 persons	4,233	3,416	817
5 persons	2,329	1,876	453
6+ persons	1,913	1,548	365

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	316
10,000 - 14,999	552
15,000 - 19,999	1,270
20,000 - 24,999	1,972
24,000 - 29,999	1,883
30,000 - 34,999	1,683
35,000 - 39,999	1,374
40,000 - 49,999	1,741
50,000 - 79,999	1,655
80,000 - 99,999	173
100,000 - 149,999	85
150,000 - 199,999	13
200,000+	3
Median value	31,110

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	26,397	18,955	7,442
Black	335	83	252
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	48	26	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	50	28	22
Other	66	41	25
Spanish origin householders	112	43	69
White	82	35	47
Black	6	1	5

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government-programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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FY 1982 No. 54
CAYUGA COUNTY

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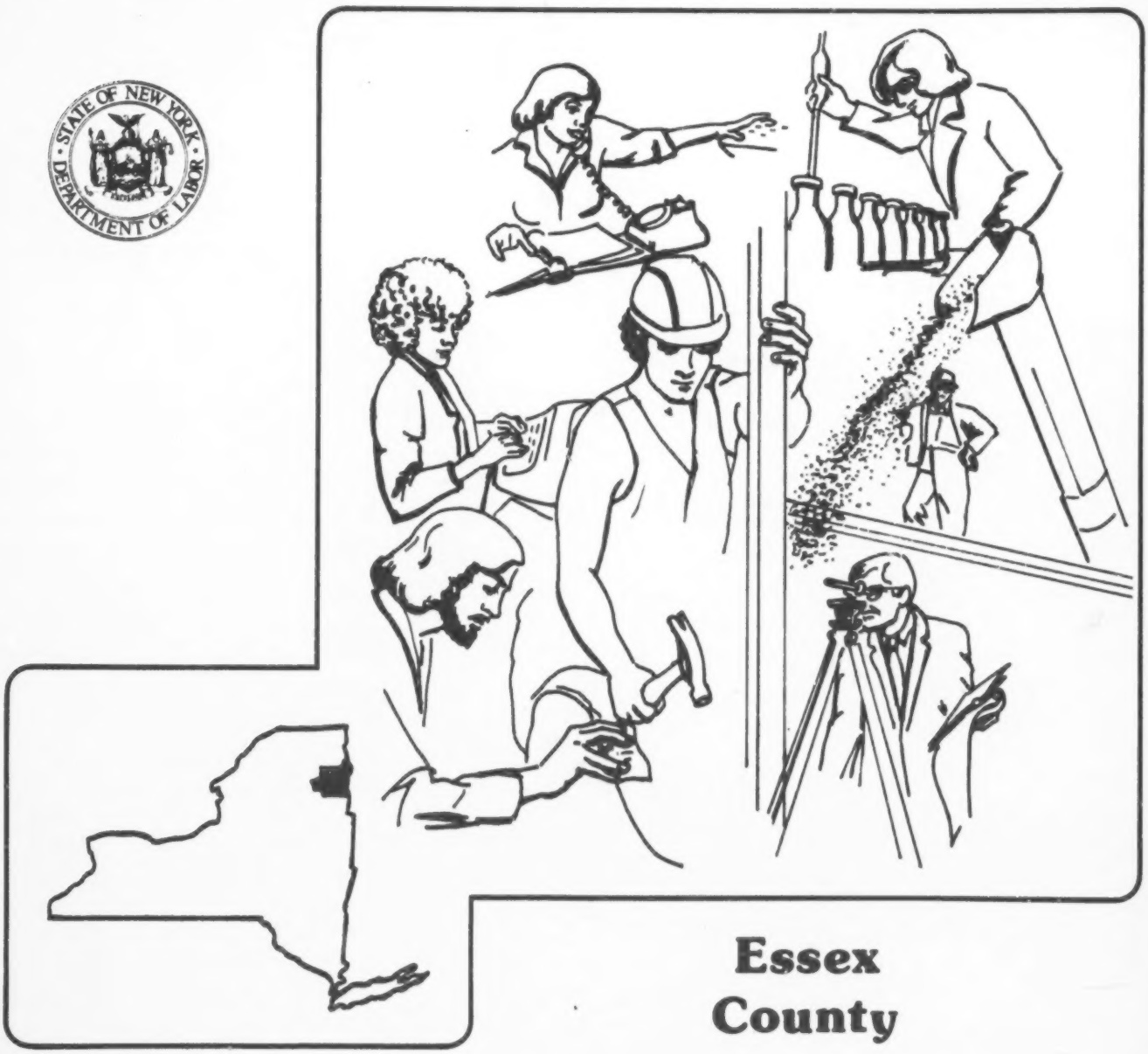
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Essex County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele and Vincent DeSantis with the assistance of Faustin Baron, Judy Thompson, Janet Cross and Muriel Warner.

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

ESSEX COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

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2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? [ ] Yes [ ] No

   Comments: _____

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3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? [ ] Yes [ ] No

   Comments: _____

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   _____

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

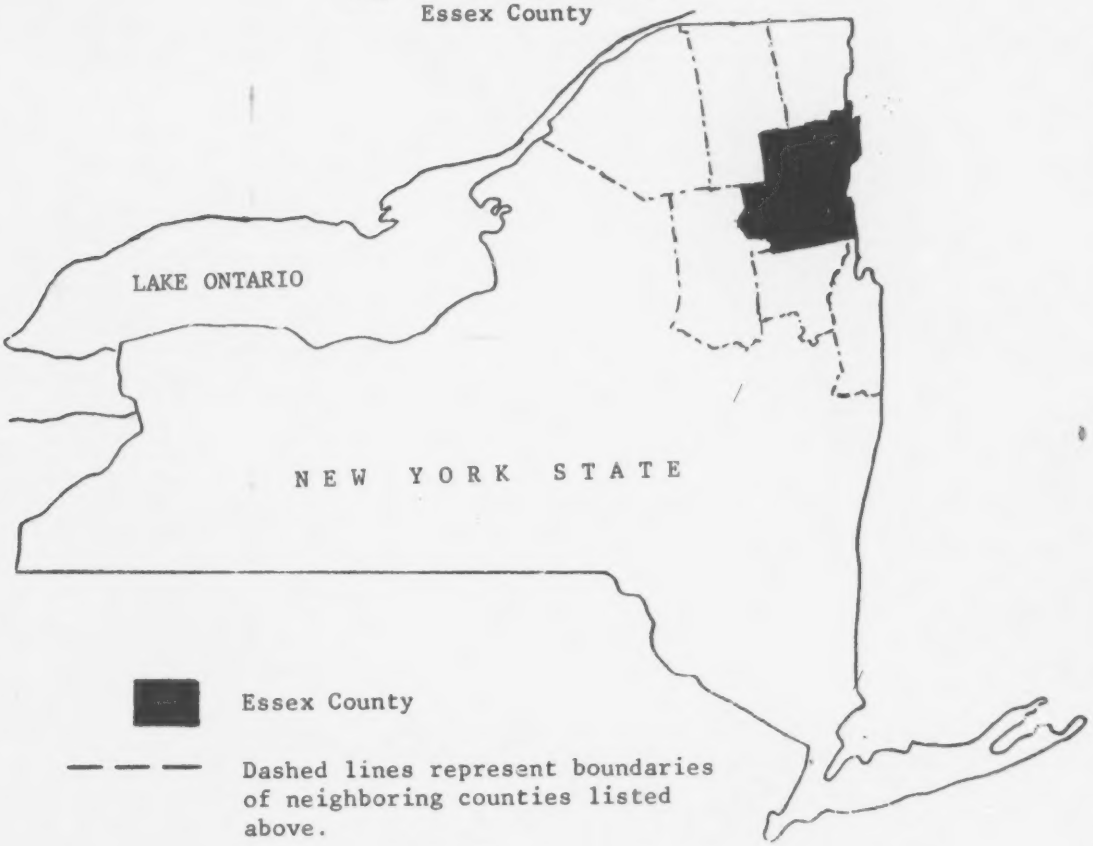
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Essex County is located in northeastern New York State, approximately 80 miles north of the City of Albany. Lake Champlain defines its eastern boundary while Clinton, Franklin, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington counties adjoin its northern, western, and southern boundaries (see Map 1).

Map 1. County Location
Essex County



Transportation Facilities

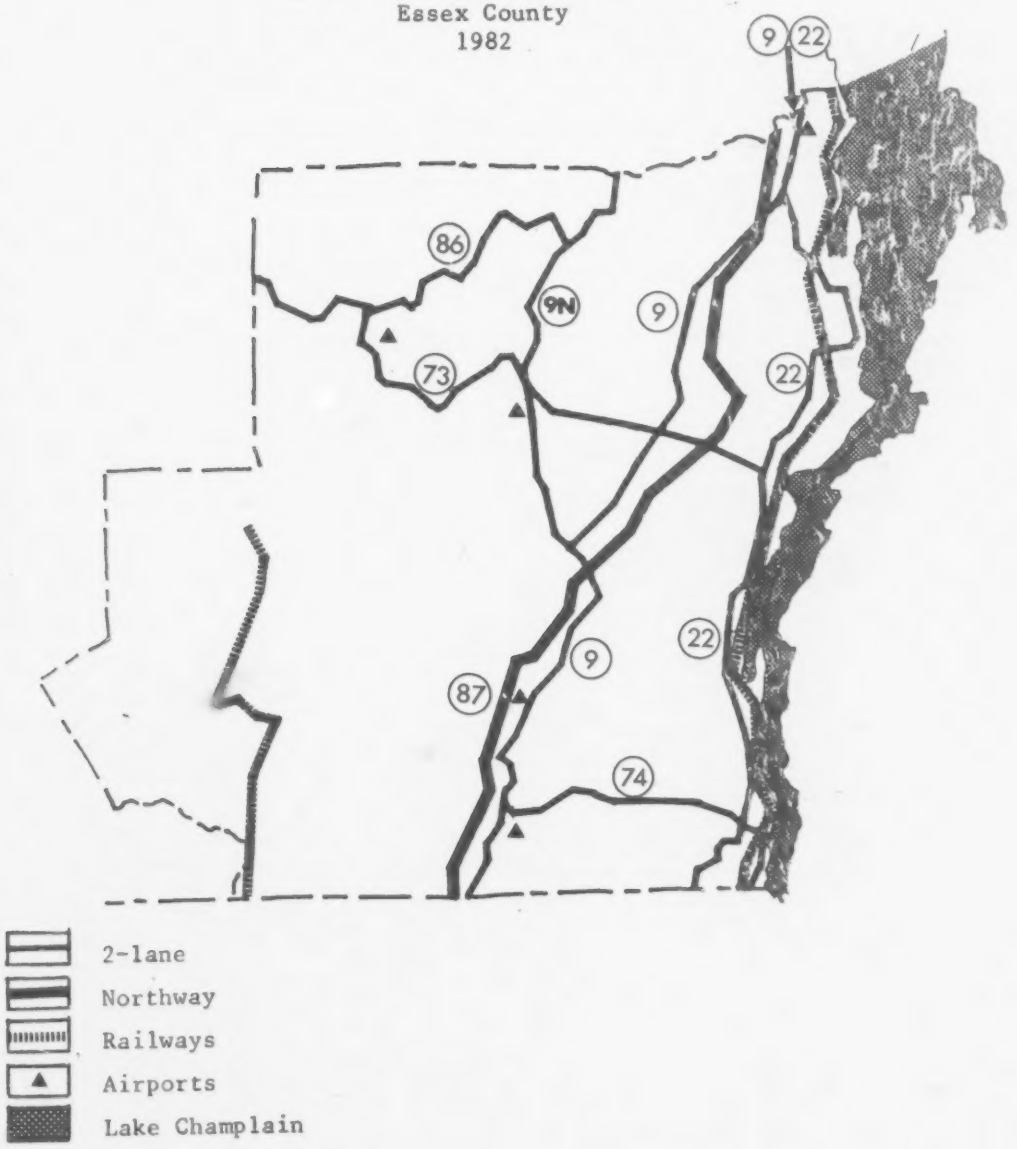
Highways--Essex County's network of highways provides convenient access to population centers and most recreational areas in the County. Route 87, the Adirondack Northway, is a limited access route which passes through the County and provides an excellent 4-lane link to areas north and south of the County. Routes 9, 9N and 22 serve local north-south traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 73, 74, and 86 are the primary highways running wast and west. (See Map 2.)

Rail--The Delaware and Hudson Railway Company operates two lines which pass through Essex County and make freight stops in Tahawus, Fort Ticonderoga, Port Henry, Westport, Willsboro and Port Kent. In addition, AMTRAK provides passenger service with station stops at all of the above mentioned freight stops except Tahawus.

Waterways--Lake Champlain links Essex County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Essex County has 5 public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Frontier Town Airport (North Hudson), the Keeseville Airport (Keeseville), the Lake Placid Airport (Lake Placid), the Marcy Airport (Keene), and the Schroon Lake Airport (Schroon Lake). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the Clinton County Airport in Plattsburg, Clinton County.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Essex County
1982



Land Characteristics

The State-operated Adirondack Park encompases all of Essex County. Its mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes attract large numbers of tourists to the County annually. Whiteface Mountain and Lake Champlain are two of the most famous landmarks in the area. Regulations governing the use of State forest lands limit development within the Park in order to preserve its natural beauty. As Table 1 indicates, only 0.8 percent of the County land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was put to this use. Woodlands dominated the County's landscape in 1968, accounting for nearly 85 percent of all its land.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
ESSEX COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Essex County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,907.5	49,374.4
Active agriculture	2.7	21.9
Woodlands, forest	79.5	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	5.2	17.6
Wetlands	2.3	4.2
Water	6.4	4.6
Residential, high density	-	0.7
Residential, medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential, low and other	0.5	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.1	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.4	1.2
Transportation	0.2	0.5
Inactive or under construction	2.1	6.7

- Represents zero.

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

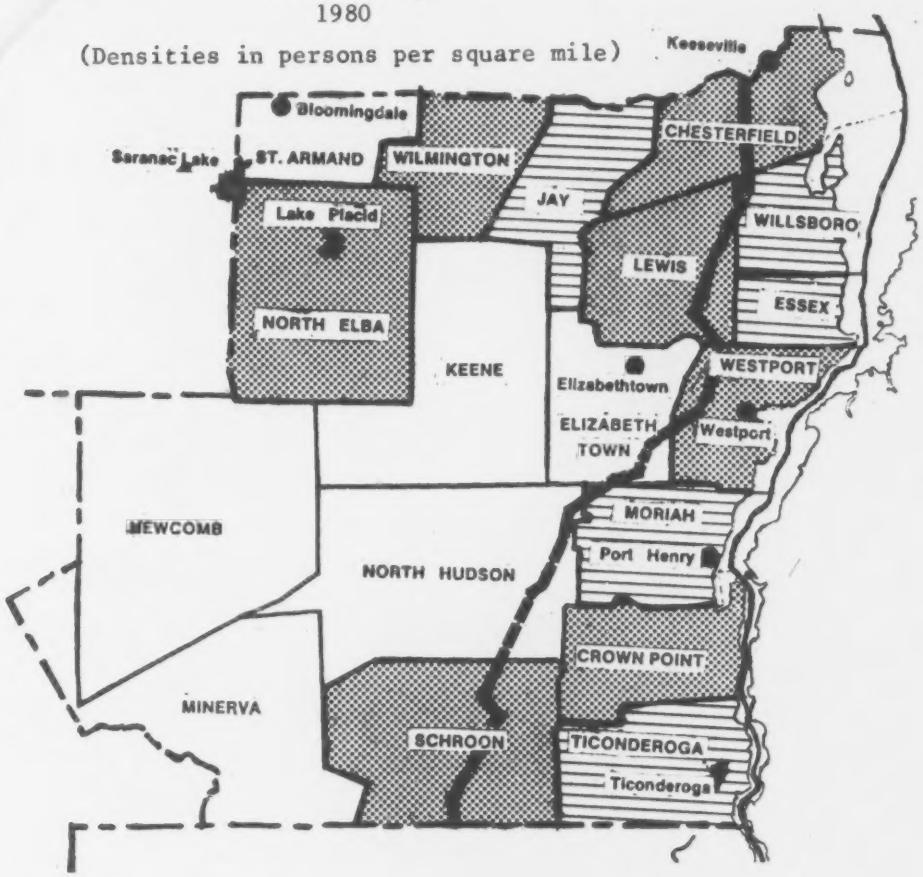
II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Essex County was 36,176. The population density of 19.0 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 61st among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County range from a high of 2,098.6 persons per square mile in the Village of Ticonderoga to a low of 1.0 person per square mile in the Town of North Hudson. In general, population densities were greatest along the course of Interstate Route 87 (the Adirondack Northway).

Map 3.
Population Densities by County Subdivisions
Essex County
1980

(Densities in persons per square mile)



Less than 10
10 - 24.9
25 - 99.9
100 or more
Interstate Route 87

NOTE: Villages were isolated from towns to compute "Balance-of-Town" population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Essex County's population increased by only 17.8 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures recorded growth in the County's population during all but two decades, 1910-1920 and 1960-1970. The decade 1900-1910 was the period of greatest growth in the County since 1900. Essex County's growth of 4.5 percent between 1970 and 1980 was significant since New York State experienced a 3.8 percent loss of population during the same period.

Graph 1 illustrates Essex County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Essex County.

GRAPH 1

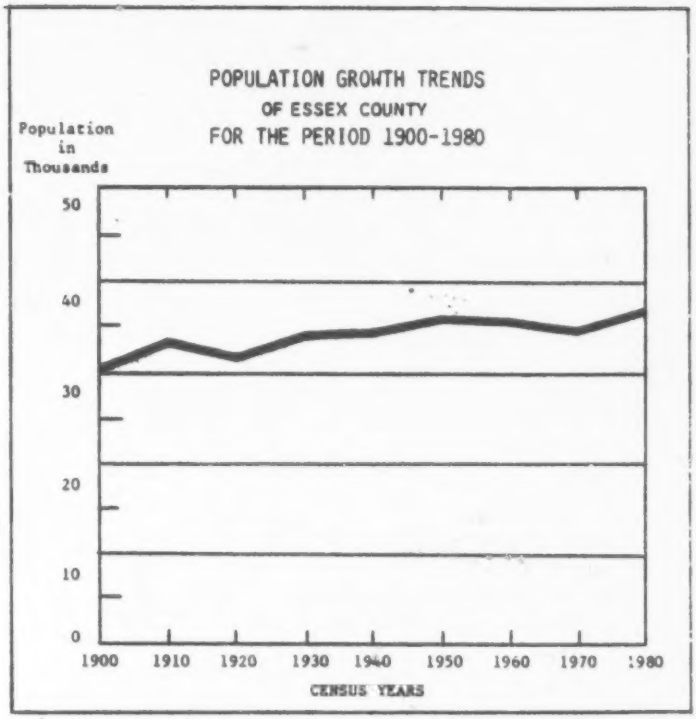


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND ESSEX COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census year	New York State	Essex County
1900	7,268,894	30,707
1910	9,113,614	33,458
1920	10,385,227	31,871
1930	12,588,066	33,959
1940	13,479,142	34,178
1950	14,830,192	35,086
1960	16,782,304	35,300
1970	18,241,266	34,631
1980	17,557,288	36,176

SOURCE: The People of Essex County, New York: Trends in Human Resources and Their Characteristics, Table 1, Cornell University; 1980 Census of Population and Housing: PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND ESSEX COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Decade	New York State	Essex County
1900-1910	25.4	9.0
1910-1920	14.0	-4.7
1920-1930	21.2	6.6
1930-1940	7.1	0.6
1940-1950	10.0	2.7
1950-1960	13.2	0.6
1960-1970	8.7	-1.9
1970-1980	-3.8	4.5

Essex County's total population grew by 3.1 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, growth rates of towns and villages within the County varied considerably from this rate. For example, the Town of Wilmington grew by 83.1 percent tut the Town of Newcomb declined by 43.8 percent. Several towns experienced greatest growth during the latter half of the seventies as preparations for the Olympic games accellerated and many new job and business opportunities were created. Towns located along primary highway routes to Lake Placid and the Whiteface Mountain State Ski Center grew most rapidly while, in general, towns that were not within commuting range of Lake Placid failed to experience significant population growth during the period. Tables 4 and 5 present census population counts for Essex County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of population growth in the County over the period 1950-1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
ESSEX COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

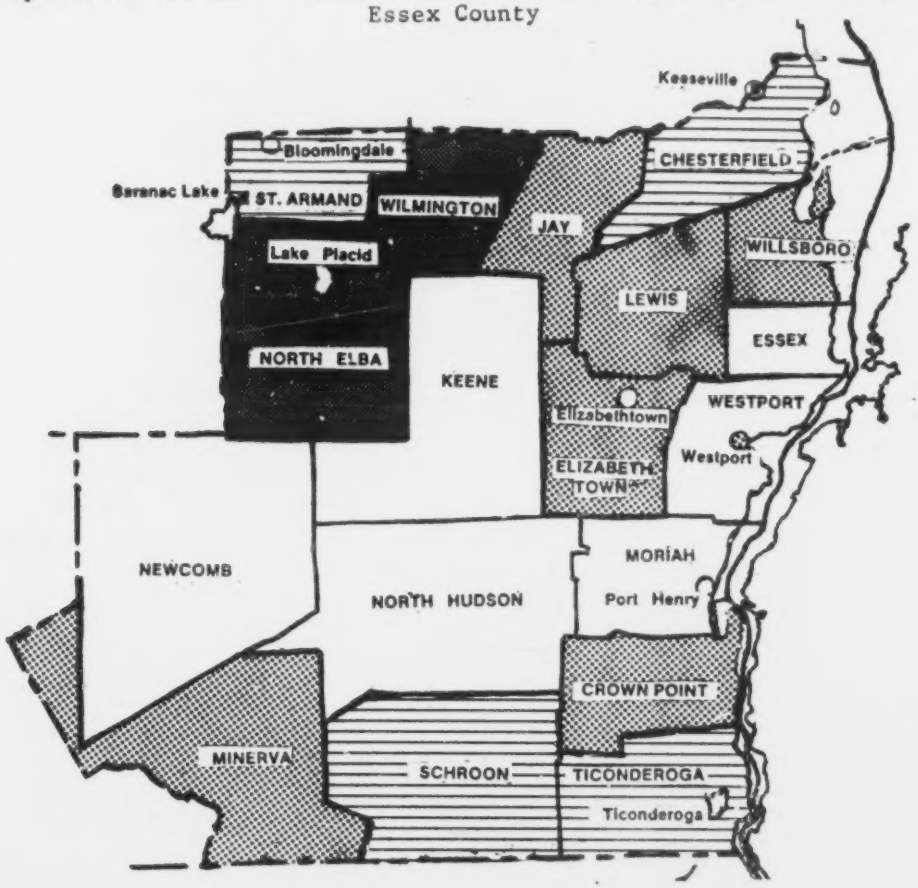
Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Lake Placid Village	2,999	2,998	2,731	2,490
Ticonderoga Village	3,517	3,568	3,268	2,938
Places under 2,500				
Bloomingdale Village	476	490	536	608
Elizabethtown Village	665	779	607	659
Keeseville Village (part)*	885	974	912	970
Port Henry Village	1,831	1,767	1,532	1,450
Saranac Lake Village*	1,856	1,780	1,665	1,462
Westport Village	733	723	673	613
Towns				
Chesterfield Town	1,903	2,003	2,010	2,398
(Keeseville Village, part)	(885)	(974)	(912)	(970)
Crown Point Town	1,707	1,685	1,857	1,837
Elizabethtown Town	1,208	1,328	1,284	1,267
(Elizabethtown Village)	(665)	(779)	(607)	(659)
Essex Town	1,012	880	837	880
Jay Town	2,181	2,257	2,132	2,221
Keene Town	938	726	763	919
Lewis Town	782	803	763	922
Minerva Town	681	700	733	781
Moriah Town	5,796	5,837	5,244	5,139
(Port Henry Village)	(1,831)	(1,767)	(1,532)	(1,450)
Newcomb Town	1,212	1,187	957	681
North Elba Town	6,069	6,005	5,776	6,597
(Lake Placid Village)	(2,999)	(2,998)	(2,731)	(2,490)
(Saranac Lake Village, part)	(1,654)	(1,557)	(1,496)	(1,288)
North Hudson Town	258	220	212	179
St. Armand Town*	1,142	868	903	1,064
(Bloomingdale Village)	(476)	(490)	(536)	(608)
(Saranac Lake Village, part)	(202)	(223)	(169)	(174)
Schroon Town	1,176	1,220	1,403	1,606
Ticonderoga Town	5,204	5,617	5,839	5,436
(Ticonderoga Village)	(3,517)	(3,568)	(3,268)	(2,938)
Westport Town	1,597	1,565	1,453	1,439
(Westport Village)	(733)	(723)	(673)	(613)
Willsboro Town	1,646	1,716	1,688	1,759
Wilmington Town	574	683	777	1,051
Essex County total	35,086	35,300	34,631	36,176

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
ESSEX COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Lake Placid Village	0.0	-8.9	-8.8	-17.0
Ticonderoga Village	1.5	-8.4	-10.1	-16.5
Places under 2,500				
Bloomingdale Village	2.9	9.4	13.4	27.7
Elizabethtown Village	17.1	-22.1	8.6	-0.9
Keesveville Village (part)*	10.1	-6.4	6.4	9.6
Port Henry Village	-3.5	-13.3	-5.4	-20.8
Saranac Lake Village*	-4.1	-6.5	-12.2	-21.2
Westport Village	-1.4	-6.9	-8.9	-16.4
Towns				
Chesterfield Town	5.0	0.3	19.3	26.0
(Keeseville Village, part)	(10.1)	(-6.4)	(6.4)	(9.6)
Crown Point Town	-1.3	10.2	-1.1	7.6
Elizabethtown Town	9.9	-3.3	-1.3	4.9
(Elizabethtown Village)	(17.1)	(-22.1)	(8.6)	(-0.9)
Essex Town	-13.0	-4.9	5.1	-13.0
Jay Town	3.5	-5.5	4.2	1.8
Keene Town	-22.6	5.1	20.4	-2.0
Lewis Town	2.7	-5.0	20.8	17.9
Minerva Town	2.8	4.7	6.5	14.7
Moriah Town	0.7	-10.2	-2.0	-11.3
(Port Henry Village)	(-3.5)	(-13.3)	(-5.4)	(-20.8)
Newcomb Town	-2.1	-19.4	-28.8	-43.8
North Elba Town	-1.1	-3.8	14.2	8.7
(Lake Placid Village)	(0.0)	(-8.9)	(-8.8)	(-17.0)
(Saranac Lake Village, part)	(-5.9)	(-3.9)	(-13.9)	(-22.1)
North Hudson Town	-14.7	-3.6	-15.6	-30.6
St. Armand Town	-24.0	4.0	17.8	-6.8
(Bloomingdale Village)	(2.9)	(9.4)	(13.4)	(27.7)
(Saranac Lake Village, part)	(10.4)	(-24.2)	(3.0)	(-13.9)
Schroon Town	3.7	15.0	14.5	36.6
Ticonderoga Town	7.9	4.0	-6.9	4.5
(Ticonderoga Village)	(1.5)	(-8.4)	(-11.2)	(-16.5)
Westport Town	-2.0	-7.2	-1.0	-9.9
(Westport Village)	(-1.4)	(-6.9)	(-8.9)	(-16.4)
Willsboro Town	4.3	-1.6	4.2	6.9
Wilmington Town	19.0	13.8	35.3	83.1
Essex County total	0.6	-1.9	4.5	3.1

Map 4.

Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By County Subdivisions
Essex County



Population decline

0 to 24.9%

25 to 49.9%

50 to 99.9%

NOTE: Villages were isolated from towns to compute "Balance-of-Town" population growth rates.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Essex County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of village limits comprised 63.9 percent of the County population, but by 1980, rural residents equaled 69.1 percent of the total. Village populations declined by 1,772 during the period, while the rural population grew by 2,862 persons. This shift was partially attributable to improvements in personal transportation. As highways and automobiles were improved and personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Essex County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 30.2 years in 1970 to 32.5 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 32.0 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 24.4 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex for Essex County in 1980.

GRAPH 2

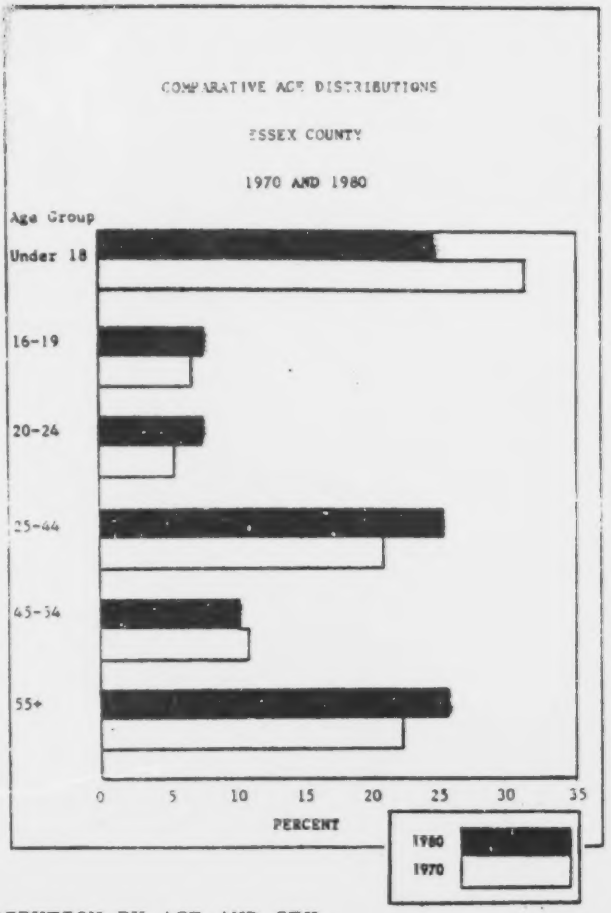


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
ESSEX COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	8,838	24.4	4,591	25.9	4,247	23.0
16-19 years	2,663	7.4	1,420	8.0	1,243	6.7
20-21 years	981	2.7	506	2.9	475	2.6
22-29 years	4,329	12.0	2,168	12.2	2,161	11.7
30-44 years	6,456	17.8	3,210	18.1	3,246	17.5
45-54 years	3,688	10.2	1,811	10.3	1,877	10.2
55-64 years	3,952	10.9	1,816	10.3	2,136	11.6
65 and older	5,269	14.6	2,183	12.3	3,086	16.7
Total	36,176	100.0	17,705	100.0	18,471	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	32.5	30.7	34.4
State	31.9	30.3	33.4

Sex distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	48.9	51.1
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Essex County's population was 99.1 percent white, 0.4 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.1 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.6 percent of the County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Essex County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
ESSEX COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin
County total	36,176	35,857	137	64	45	73	233
Chesterfield Town	2,398	2,389	1	4	4	-	11
Keeseville Village (part)	970	967	-	1	2	-	7
Crown Point Town	1,837	1,827	6	3	1	-	1
Elizabethtown Town	1,267	1,259	1	-	2	5	7
Elizabethtown Village	659	656	-	-	-	3	3
Essex Town	880	876	-	2	-	2	1
Jay Town	2,221	2,219	-	2	-	-	16
Keene Town	919	916	-	-	2	1	5
Lewis Town	922	922	-	-	-	-	1
Minerva Town	781	780	-	-	1	-	-
Moriah Town	5,139	5,115	11	7	5	1	93
Port Henry Village	1,450	1,434	10	3	2	1	17
Newcomb Town	681	679	-	1	-	1	1
North Elba Town	6,597	6,400	107	25	12	53	67
Lake Placid Village	2,490	2,474	9	2	2	3	3
Saranac Lake Village (part)	1,288	1,270	9	4	4	1	4
North Hudson Town	179	179	-	-	-	-	-
St. Armand Town	1,064	1,050	3	2	1	8	2
Bloomingdale Village	608	600	2	-	-	6	1
Saranac Lake Village (part)	174	170	-	1	1	2	1
Schroon Town	1,606	1,596	3	3	4	-	1
Ticonderoga Town	5,436	5,408	3	10	13	2	6
Ticonderoga Village	2,938	2,920	3	9	6	-	4
Westport Town	1,439	1,438	1	-	-	-	12
Westport Village	613	613	-	-	-	-	9
Willsboro Town	1,759	1,757	1	1	-	-	8
Wilmington Town	1,051	1,047	-	4	-	-	1

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report".

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report (PHC 80-V-34).

In 1980, whites among Essex County's population were generally younger than nonwhites. Of the 319 nonwhites in the County, only 20.7 percent were 17 years of age or younger. For the white population, however, 28.8 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Madison County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
ESSEX COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	36,176	2,267	8,120	20,520	5,269
White	35,857	2,251	8,070	20,286	5,250
Black	137	4	14	109	10
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	64	5	19	36	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	45	4	8	31	2
Other	73	3	9	58	3
Spanish origin	233	18	55	147	13

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Essex County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and government policies.

The Labor Force in Essex County

The resident labor force of Essex County has grown significantly since 1974. Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1981.

Table 9. ANNUAL AVERAGE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
ESSEX COUNTY
1974-1981

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	14.2	15.1	15.3	16.0	17.3	18.3	18.2	17.3
Employment	12.6	12.9	12.8	13.8	15.2	15.9	15.8	14.9
Unemployment	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3
Unemployment rate	11.2	14.3	16.2	13.6	12.1	13.2	13.2	13.6

The 1980 Winter Olympics, held in Lake Placid, greatly influenced the pattern of growth in the County's labor force and employment as business activity and facility construction accelerated to peak levels in 1979. From 1974 to 1979, Essex County's labor force grew 28.9 percent, an annual average growth rate of 5.8 percent. This exceeded the annual labor force growth rates for the State and the nation, 1.0 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. The County's employment growth was nearly as impressive, growing 26.2 percent from 1974 to 1979, an annual growth rate of 5.2 percent. After the Olympic games were completed, the size of the labor force and level of employment gradually declined. It is expected, however, that the County's employment will remain higher than pre-Olympic levels as a result of expanded tourism and public use of Olympic facilities and conversion of the Olympic dormatories to a State correctional facility.

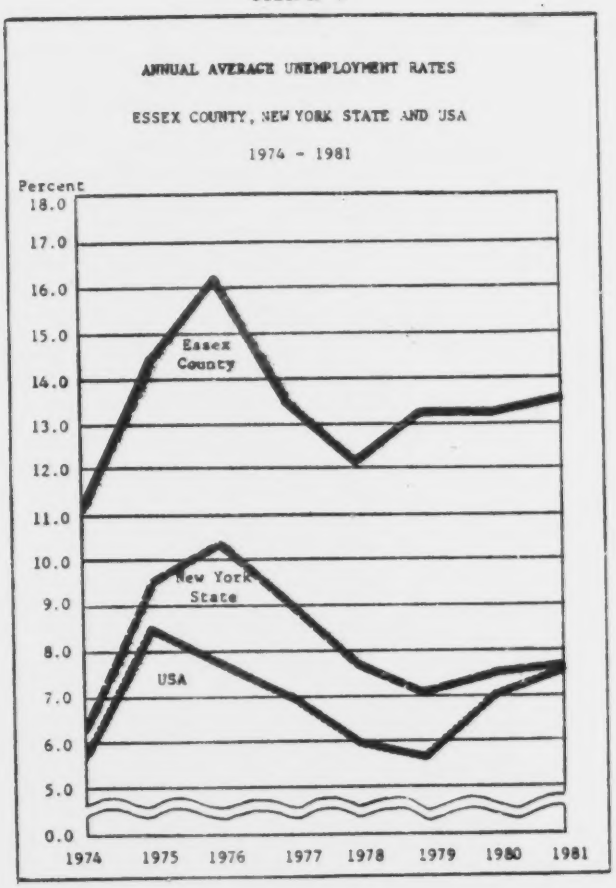
Although migration of workers seeking jobs related to pre-Olympic activities was a primary cause of the growth in Essex County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1979, other less noticeable factors also contributed. These were (1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (16.7 percent from 1970 to 1980) and (2) a surge in the labor force participation (54.6 percent in 1970 to 64.0 percent in 1980). LFPR for men rose from 74.1 percent in 1970 to 77.4 percent in 1980 while the LFPR of women vaulted from 37.0 percent in 1970 to 51.7 percent in 1980. These increases surpassed both the State and the nation. Table 10 compares labor force participation for Essex County, New York State and the nation from 1970 to 1980.

Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES
1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Essex County	
Overall	54.6	64.0	+9.4
Male	74.1	77.4	+3.3
Female	37.0	51.7	+14.7
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

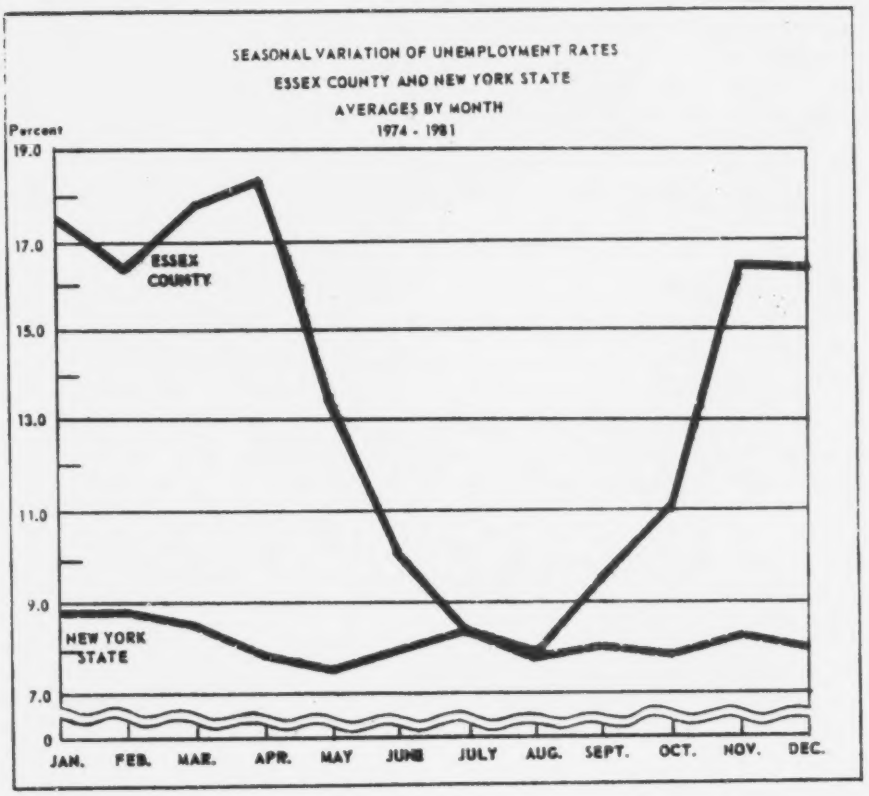
During the 1974-1981 period, Essex County's average unemployment rate consistently exceeded the statewide and national jobless rates. The County began the period at a low point in 1974. After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 16.2 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County held steady from 1979 to 1980 and then increased slightly in 1981. The State and the nation also experienced a decline during the second half of the 1970's and their jobless rates began to increase in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates unlike annual average unemployment rates are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather. From 1974 to 1980, seasonal swings in unemployment rates were much greater in Essex County than in New York State with County rates increasing from a low in August to a high in April. Graph 4 compares the seasonal variation of unemployment rates in Essex County and New York State during the period 1974-1981.

GRAPH 4



The seasonal pattern of Essex County's unemployment is evidence of the character of the local economy. Summer tourism stimulates area business and hiring. After the tourist season has ended, the rate climbs sharply to the winter levels. While winter recreation attracts some tourism, the impact is limited to a narrow segment of the County's economy. Unemployment reaches its peak after the winter recreation season has completed and before the summer season starts.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Essex County

A local economy, such as Essex County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Essex County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 11shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Essex County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Essex County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	12.9	20.2	22.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	86.2	79.8	77.3
Construction	4.3	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication, public utilities	2.6	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	19.0	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous	31.9	23.8	20.8
Government	25.9	18.1	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

An indication of Essex County's dependence on tourism was its specialization in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing employment. This industry division accounted for 31.9 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the County compared to 23.8 percent statewide and 20.8 percent for the nation. The County's share of employment devoted to government also exceeded State and national proportions with the New York State operated Adirondack Correctional Camp and various local governmental organizations.

Major employers in the County were:

Establishment	Product/service
Adirondack Correctional Camp	State Prison
Committee for Economic Improvement of Essex County, Inc.	Social Services
Essex County	Government
The Grand Union Company	super market
International Paper Company	paper mill
Lake Placid Hilton	lodging
Moses-Ludington Hospital	health care
Santa's Workshop, Inc.	amusement park
Uihlains Mercy Center, Inc.	nursing home
Word of Life Camps, Inc.	sporting and recreational camp

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector In Essex County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends; each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth

of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth by industry for the nation, the State and Essex County.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE: 1971-1973 TO 1979-1981

Industrial sector	Essex County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	20.8	2.3	22.7
Manufacturing, total	7.1	-10.0	6.3
Nonmanufacturing, total	22.0	5.9	28.4
Construction	-	-24.1	12.7
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	-	-8.5	12.8
Wholesale and retail trade	29.4	1.8	28.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	50.0	6.8	32.0
Services and miscellaneous	23.3	21.7	46.1
Government	20.0	4.6	20.8

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions when comparing the three-year average for 1971-1973 to 1979-1981. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Nonmanufacturing employment grew by 28.4 percent while manufacturing employment was up only 6.3 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in manufacturing, construction and transportation, communication and public utilities and only modest gains in all other industry divisions except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing which experienced strong growth. Essex County's industry growth was far stronger than the State's and approached that for the nation over the period. The industrial composition of the County shifted as nonmanufacturing employment expanded by 22.0 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 7.1 percent. Within nonmanufacturing, greatest growth occurred in the County in finance, insurance, and real estate, and wholesale and retail trade. Construction and transportation, communication and public utilities remained constant over the period.

In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in Essex County was similar to the nation. Nonmanufacturing employment grew more rapidly than manufacturing as the operation of the Olympic games and the population in general demanded more services. The redistribution of Essex County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
THREE-YEAR AVERAGES: 1971-1973 TO 1979-1981
ESSEX COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1971-1973	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1971-1973 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	9,600	11,600	+2,000
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	14.6	12.9	-1.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	85.4	86.2	+0.8
Construction	5.2	4.3	-0.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.1	2.6	-1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	17.7	19.0	+1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.1	2.6	+0.5
Services and miscellaneous	31.3	31.9	+0.6
Government	26.0	25.9	-0.1

As previously noted, shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Essex County roughly followed some national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Essex County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, the share of total employment involved in finance, insurance, and real estate, wholesale and retail trade, and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing increased.

Labor Market Stability in Essex County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; workers confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Essex County and New York State. Averages for the County are based on a sample of 11 manufacturing firms, or about 60 percent of total factory jobs.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS ESSEX COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Essex County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.8	3.5
New hires	1.1	2.0
Recalls	2.7	1.3
Separation rates		
Total	3.8	3.7
Quits	0.3	1.1
Layoffs	3.4	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 3.8 per 100 manufacturing jobs in Essex County during 1981. Total separations averaged 3.8 per 100 over the same period. Both rates were slightly above the State average. For the County, both new hires and quits were below State averages while layoffs and recalls were much higher. Most of the large layoffs and recalls were attributable to changes in business activity in a single firm.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Essex County during the period March 1981 through February 1982.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

Between January 1979 and March 1982, there was one expansion and two new firms reported to the New York State Department of Commerce. The impact of these firm activities are shown in Table 15. Job gains resulting from these changes totaled 155.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
ESSEX COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain
Grover Knitting Mills, Inc. Reesville Regent Knitting Mills	New firm in existing building	+90
Northern Lumber Corp. Westport	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	+40
Leader Sports Products, Inc. Willsboro International Forums, Inc.	New firm in existing building	+25

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Essex County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Essex County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF ESSEX COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1974 AND 1978

($ millions)

Income source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978 Net	Change 1974-1978 Percent	Percent of total 1974	Percent of total 1978
Total personal income	151.3	204.8	53.5	35.4	100.0	100.0
New labor and proprietors' income	94.5	120.7	26.2	27.7	62.5	58.9
Property income	27.4	36.7	9.3	33.9	18.1	17.9
Transfer payments	29.4	47.4	18.0	61.2	19.4	23.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Essex County climbed 35.4 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 58.9 percent of the total personal income of Essex County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 23.2 percent of personal income in Essex County and property income added 17.9 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

As a result of Essex County's emphasis on tourism, service industries were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Essex County in 1978, accounting for 29.5 percent of the total. Manufacturing and government were the second and third largest sources, contributing 26.9 percent and 26.4 percent, respectively (see Graph 5). Agriculture, mining, construction, services, and government furnished larger shares of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from manufacturing; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation, communication and utilities, however,

represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 15 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Essex County with that earned in the State, by industry.

In 1978, Essex County's labor and proprietors' income was 120.7 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and 124.9 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that in 1978 workers whose residences were not in Essex County were employed in the County, typically in projects related to construction of 1980 Olympics facilities.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY

FOR ESSEX COUNTY, 1978

(Percent distribution)

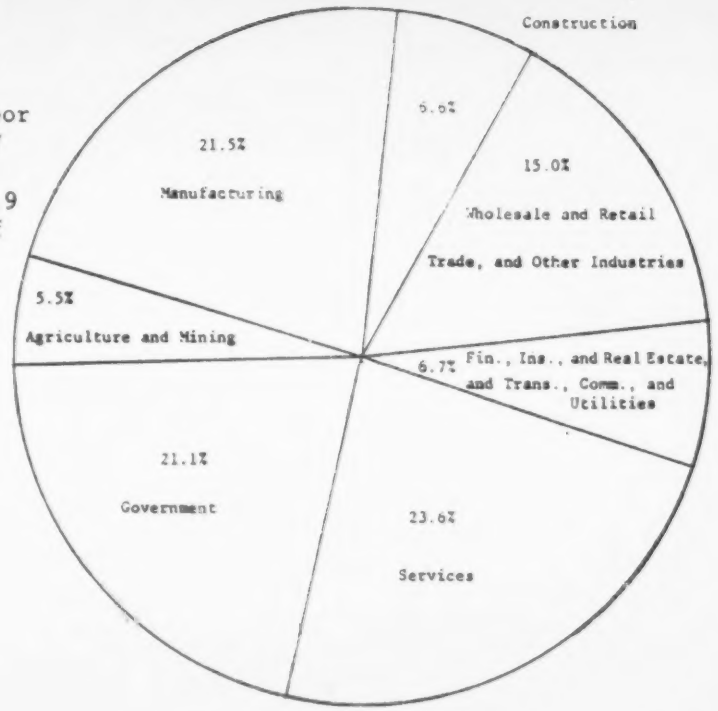


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN ESSEX COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ millions)

Industry	Essex County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	124.9	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	2.6	2.1	519.7	0.5
Manufacturing	26.9	21.5	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	4.2	3.4	200.9	0.2
Construction	8.2	6.6	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	(D)	-	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	3.5	2.8	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	4.9	3.9	9,956.9	9.0
Services	29.5	23.6	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	26.4	21.1	17,757.5	16.0

(D) - Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.

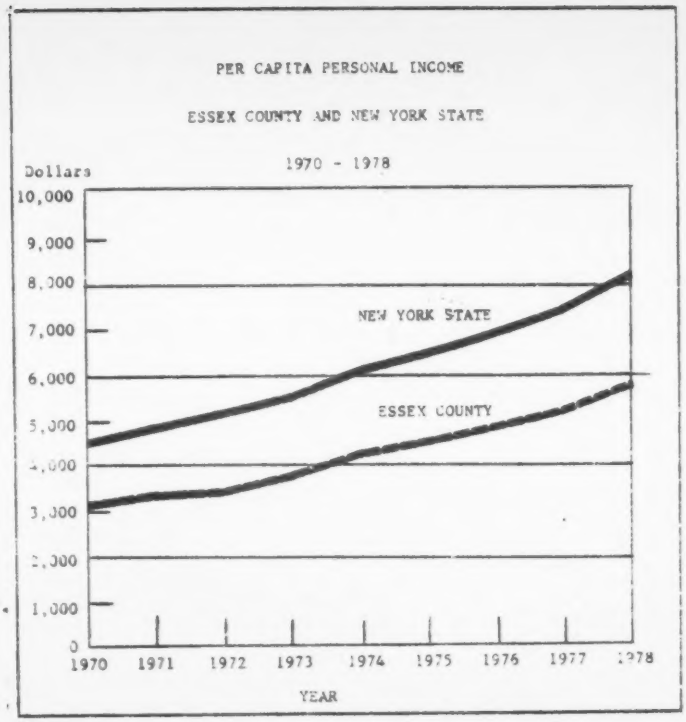
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Essex County, at $5,830, ranked 52nd among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Essex County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Essex County's per capita income grew by 83.2 percent while the State figure increased 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Essex County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, nondurable goods manufacturing paid the highest average weekly wage over the period 1977 to 1980. Weekly wages paid by this industry division were second only to government wages in 1975 and weekly pay from mining in 1976. Agriculture, retail trade, and services have been the lowest paying industry divisions since 1975. Table 18 presents annual weekly wages paid in Essex County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classifications.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP ESSEX COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	104	118	149	127	150	160
Mining	235	292	263	282	308	352
Construction	155	153	164	212	215	213
Manufacturing-durable	147	162	166	176	197	201
Manufacturing-nondurable	240	285	311	352	387	419
Transportation, communication and utilities	231	233	230	244	259	304
Wholesale trade	160	167	163	184	196	210
Retail trade	108	115	120	125	135	140
Finance, insurance and real estate	135	146	155	171	168	181
Service	117	117	117	145	161	170
Government	244	253	261	188	171	194

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded program, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Essex County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR ESSEX COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
ESSEX COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	3,872
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	4,845
85 percent LLSIL	6,196
100 percent LLSIL	7,951

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 1,790 Essex County residents received public assistance payments per month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $160,561 per month or $89.69 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 21) an average of 76.6 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 17.7 percent for Home Relief and 5.5 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
ESSEX COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	1,967	1,410	188	8	361
February	1,818	1,350	128	4	336
March	1,806	1,347	112	10	337
April	2,022	1,497	209	5	311
May	1,860	1,405	161	4	290
June	1,800	1,415	51	2	332
July	1,700	1,428	15	-	257
August	1,530	1,262	21	1	246
September	1,604	1,294	29	-	281
October	1,629	1,266	8	5	350
November	1,766	1,375	56	2	333
December	1,978	1,405	195	4	374
12-month average	1,790	1,371	98	4	317

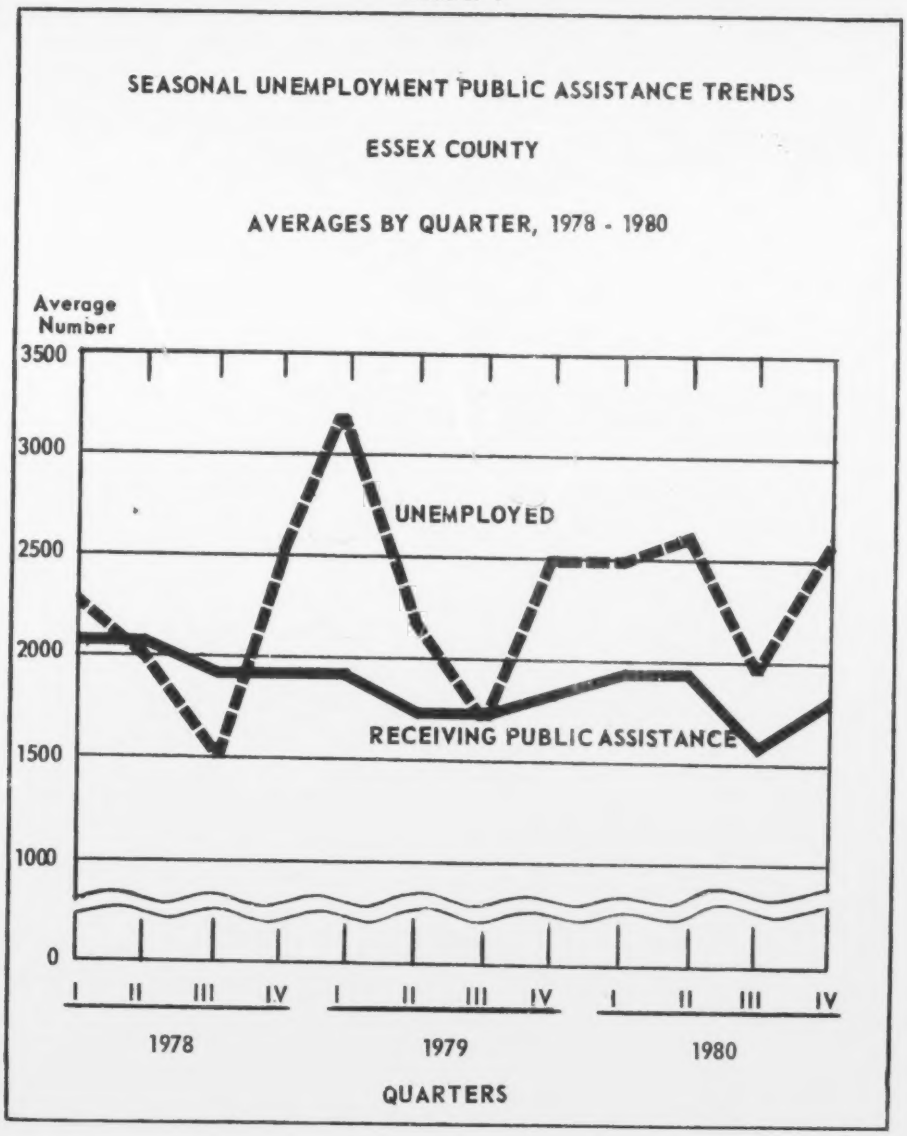
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Essex County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 21 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 6,648 in Essex County. Of the total, 47.4 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 52.6 percent in grades 7-12. By comparison, enrollments for New York State were more evenly divided between elementary and secondary grades with 50.2 percent registered in grades K-6 and 49.8 percent in grades 7-12. Public schools enrolled 89.8 percent of the students in Essex County compared to 83.1 percent for the State. Nonpublic schools, on the other hand, accounted for only 10.2 percent of total enrollment in the County while enrolling 16.9 percent statewide. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Essex County according to type of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
ESSEX COUNTY
1980 - 1981

Scgool designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	3,153	3,495	6,648
Public	2,811	3,157	5,968
Non-public	342	338	680

NOTE: Includes ungraded enrollment.
SOURCE: New York Education Department.

School enrollments declined between school years 1979-1980 and 1980-1981 in both Essex County and in New York State. The decline, however, was much sharper in the County than in the State. Public schools suffered the greatest losses in the County, dropping more than 5 percent while, statewide, public schools dipped by only about 3 percent. Table 23 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Essex County.

Table 23. YEAR-TO-YEAR ENROLLMENT CHANGES
PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND ESSEX COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Essex County	7,007	6,648	-5.12
Public	6,322	5,968	-5.60
Non-public	685	680	-0.01

NOTE: Includes ungraded enrollment. Totals do not include prekindergarten.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Of the total number of Essex County high school students graduating in 1980, 55.3 percent planned to continue their education compared to 69.0 percent for the State. In both the County and the State, a greater percentage of non-public school graduates chose to pursue a post-secondary education than did public school graduates. Slightly more than one-fifth of Essex County's high school graduates intended to seek employment; about the same rate as statewide. The proportion of Essex County's graduates indicating plans to enter military service or engage in other post-high school activities was more than twice the proportion of graduates statewide making these choices. Table 24 presents the intentions of 1980 high school graduates in New York State and Essex County. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND ESSEX COUNTY
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Essex County	553	28.2	22.8	4.3	22.6	8.3	13.7
Public	493	22.6	25.1	3.2	24.5	9.3	15.2
Non-public	60	75.0	3.3	13.3	6.7	0.0	1.7

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 99.6 percent of the student population in Essex County was white. The remaining 0.4 percent were primarily American Indian, Eskimo, or Asian/Pacific Islander. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for the 1980-1981 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN ESSEX COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.1	-	0.3	99.6
Crown Point	-	-	-	100.0
Elizabethtown	-	-	-	100.0
Keene	-	-	2.0	98.0
Lake Placid	0.1	-	0.6	99.2
Minerva	-	-	-	100.0
Moriah	0.2	-	-	99.8
Newcomb	-	-	-	100.0
Schroon Lake	-	-	0.3	99.7
Ticonderoga	-	-	0.4	99.6
Westport	-	0.3	-	99.7
Willsboro	0.2	-	-	99.8

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Essex County:

Educational Institution	Program
Clinton-Essex BOCES Yandon-Dillon Educational Center P.O. Box B Mineville, New York 12956	Agriculture Education conservation Health Occupations nurse assisting (nurse aide) other health occupations other occupational preparation Business and office education general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive mechanics carpentry cosmetology quantity food occupations

Educational Institution	Program
Franklin-Essex-Hamilton BOCES Adirondack Education Center Bloomingdale, New Y!rk 12913	Agriculture Education conservation Health Occupations nurse assisting (nurse aide) other health occupations other occupational preparation Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive mechanics carpentry cosmetology quantity food occupations
North Country Community College 20 Winona Avenue Saranac Lake, New York 12983	Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations nursing (licensed practical) radiologic technology-x-ray mental health assisting Business and Office Education general-office-typing-clerical Technical Education other technical occupations Trade, Industrial, Service Education commercial arts occupations law enforcement-firearms control

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Essex County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Essex County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Essex County in the following occupational areas:

Home Weatherization and Maintenance
Nursing (LPN)
Tractor-Trailor-Truck Driving
Secretarial
Welding
Auto Body Repair

Essex County expected to provide CETA services to 179 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY ESSEX COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	25
On-the-job training	32
Work experience	110
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	12
Total	179

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 27 presents a profile of Essex County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
ESSEX COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.4	56.1	59.7	59.8	18.5
Female	51.6	43.9	40.3	40.2	81.5
Age					
14-19	14.0	18.1	11.6	11.3	37.1
20-21	4.5	13.3	9.1	9.3	5.0
22-44	36.8	54.8	64.9	64.9	49.3
45-54	13.2	6.7	9.0	8.9	6.9
55 and over	31.5	7.1	5.4	5.5	1.7
Race					
White	99.7	0.0	98.3	0.0	98.2
Black	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

During Fiscal Year 1981, 2,563 applicants from Essex County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 1,097 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.3 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,021 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in this category are: inventory clerk, waiter/waitress, kitchen helper and cleaner (housekeeping).

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: manager (retail store), manager (food service), administrative clerk, guard (security), painter, carpenter (rough), construction worker I, and truck driver (heavy).

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: With 302 registered applicants and 36 openings received, this group had an applicant/opening ratio of 8.4.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1.9 applicants for each opening. During the period 537 applicants were available for 285 openings.

Labor surplus--Four occupations: clerk (general), administrative clerk, salesperson (general merchandise), and sales clerk were identified as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Typist, inventory clerk and hotel clerk are possible shortage occupations.

Service: The total number of applicants registered in the service category amounted to 911 while the number of openings received numbered 585 resulting in an applicant-to-opening ratio of 1.6, the lowest among the 9 occupational groups.

Labor surplus--At least 12 applicants were available for each opening for counter attendant (lunchroom and coffee shop) and guard (security).

Potential labor shortage--Thirteen occupations should be investigated for labor shortages: day worker, yard worker, host/hostess (restaurant), waiter/waitress (formal), counter attendant (cafeteria), dining room attendant, cook (hotel, restaurant), cook apprentice, kitchen helper, cleaner (housekeeping), food service worker (hospital), correction officer and cleaner (commercial or institutional).

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: With 112 applicants and 50 job openings this occupational group had an applicant/opening ratio of 2.2.

Labor surplus--A surplus of applicants existed for logger (all-round).

Potential labor shortage--Shortages should be investigated for two occupations: harvest worker (fruit) and forest worker.

Processing: For processing occupations there were 19 applicants but no openings.

Machine Trades: Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 3.1 to 1 with 97 applicants and 31 job openings.

Benchwork: This occupational group had 21 applicants available and 9 job openings received or 2.3 applicants for each opening.

Structural Work: This occupational group had the highest applicant/opening ratio of the 9 occupational groups, 10.3. There were 514 applicants competing for 50 job openings.

Potential labor shortage--Possible shortage occupations included: electrician, carpenter, construction worker II, and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations: There were 3.4 applicants for each job opening in this occupational group. A total of 172 applicants existed for 51 openings.

Labor surplus--There were 24 applicants for one job opening for truck driver (heavy).

Potential labor shortage--A possible shortage of applicants exists for tractor-trailer-truck driver and material handler.

Table 28 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Essex County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Essex County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 28 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Essex County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 28 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 59 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
ESSEX COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	2,563	1,021	1,097	2.3
Professional, technical, and managerial	302	102	36	8.4
Clerical and sales	537	170	285	1.9
Service	911	355	585	1.6
Farming, fishery, forestry	112	34	50	2.2
Processing	19	6	0	19.0
Machine trades	97	42	31	3.1
Benchwork	21	11	9	2.3
Structural work	514	209	50	10.3
Miscellaneous	172	73	51	3.4
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, secondary school	13	2	0	13.0
Teacher, elementary school	13	2	0	13.0
Administrative assistant	12	1	0	12.0
Manger, retail store	18	4	1	18.0
Manager, food service	15	7	1	15.0
Clerical and Sales				
Secretary	47	18	20	2.4
Clerk-typist	18	10	5	3.6
Typist	8	1	10	0.8
Clerk, general	25	9	4	6.2
Bookkeeper I	27	10	7	3.9
Cashier-checker	18	7	4	4.5
Accounting clerk	19	8	6	3.2
Administrative clerk	30	10	2	15.0
Inventory clerk	35	0	109	0.3
Hotel clerk	26	8	27	1.0
Salesperson, general merchandise	36	11	3	12.0
Sales clerk	13	4	2	6.5
Services				
Day worker	13	2	17	0.8
Yardworker	16	5	19	0.8
Host/hostess, restaurant	11	1	17	0.6
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	12	4	0	12.0
Waiter/waitress, bar	10	3	3	3.3
Waiter/waitress, formal	113	37	95	1.2
Waiter/waitress, informal	44	13	15	2.9
Counter attendant, cafeteria	23	6	20	1.2
Dining room attendant	21	8	32	0.7

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services (continued)				
Bartender	66	18	34	1.9
Chef (hotel, restaurant)	12	6	5	2.4
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	47	23	35	1.3
Cook apprentice	4	0	14	0.3
Cook, short order I	26	9	7	3.7
Kitchen helper	77	31	70	1.1
Cleaner, housekeeping	106	36	87	1.2
Nurse aide	16	7	4	4.0
Food service worker, hospital	2	0	10	0.2
Correction officer	8	1	22	0.4
Guard, security	18	2	1	18.0
Cleaner, commercial/institutional	21	5	15	1.4
Janitor	13	7	4	3.2
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Harvest worker, fruit	18	0	28	0.6
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	34	10	6	5.7
Forestry worker	5	0	10	0.5
Logger, all-round	11	6	1	11.0
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	22	12	4	5.5
Sanitary-napkin-machine tender	13	1	16	0.8
Structural work				
Electrician	11	5	5	2.2
Painter	17	8	0	17.0
Operating engineer	11	6	0	11.0
Carpenter	59	20	11	5.4
Carpenter apprentice	11	2	0	11.0
Carpenter, rough	16	3	0	16.0
Construction worker I	101	44	4	25.2
Construction worker II	87	31	12	7.2
Maintenance repairer, building	31	11	9	3.4
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	10	6	3	3.3
Truck driver, heavy	24	5	1	24.0
Truck driver, light	15	7	3	5.0
Chauffeur	15	0	4	3.8
Material handler	22	7	22	1.0

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

1. Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	4,400
Rural	31,776
Families	9,367
Households	12,879

2. Marital status

	Total	Male	Female
Single	7,075	3,943	3,132
Married	16,487	8,281	8,206
Separated	557	274	283
Widowed	2,725	446	2,279
Divorced	1,267	578	689

3. Housing units (all types) 19,124

Urban	1,786
Rural	17,338
Year-round housing units*	14,919
Occupied	12,879
Vacant	2,040
Seasonal/migratory units	4,205

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,076	1,846	1,230
2 persons	3,973	3,099	874
3 persons	2,081	1,595	486
4 persons	1,876	1,520	356
5 persons	1,077	867	210
6+ persons	796	661	135

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	407
10,000 - 14,999	455
15,000 - 19,999	583
20,000 - 24,999	835
25,000 - 29,999	755
30,000 - 34,999	702
35,000 - 39,999	632
40,000 - 49,999	800
50,000 - 79,999	910
80,000 - 99,999	120
100,000 - 149,999	86
150,000 - 199,999	21
200,000+	10
Median value	30,900

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	12,819	9,553	3,266
Black	24	15	9
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	20	12	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	5	3
Other	8	3	5
Spanish origin householders	57	41	16
White	55		

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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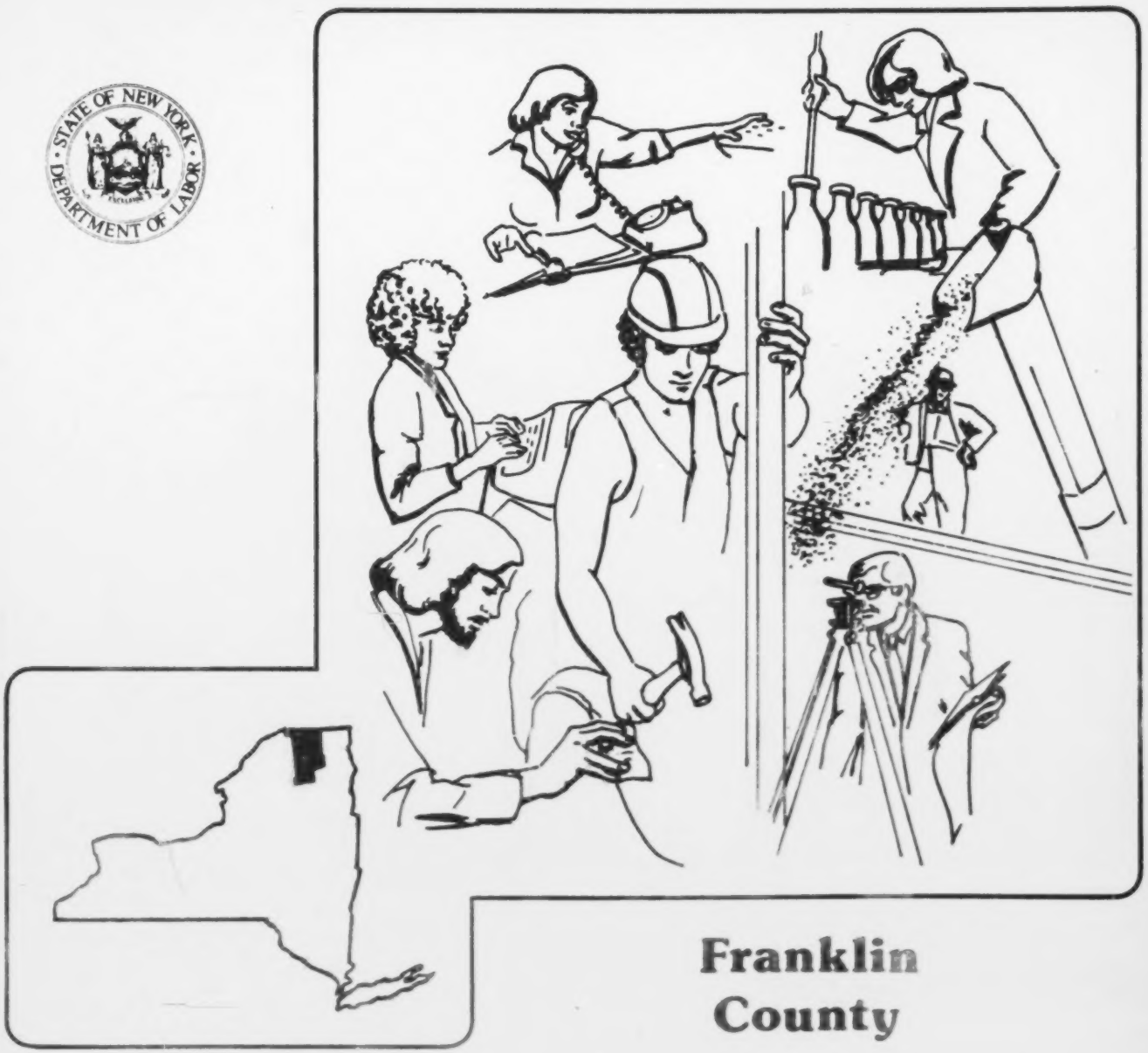
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Franklin County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

FRANKLIN COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Franklin County is located in northern New York State, approximately 110 miles north of the City of Albany. The Canadian border defines its northern boundary while Clinton, Essex, Hamilton, and St. Lawrence counties adjoin its eastern, southern, and western boundaries (see Map 1).

Map 1. County Location
Franklin County

Transportation Facilities

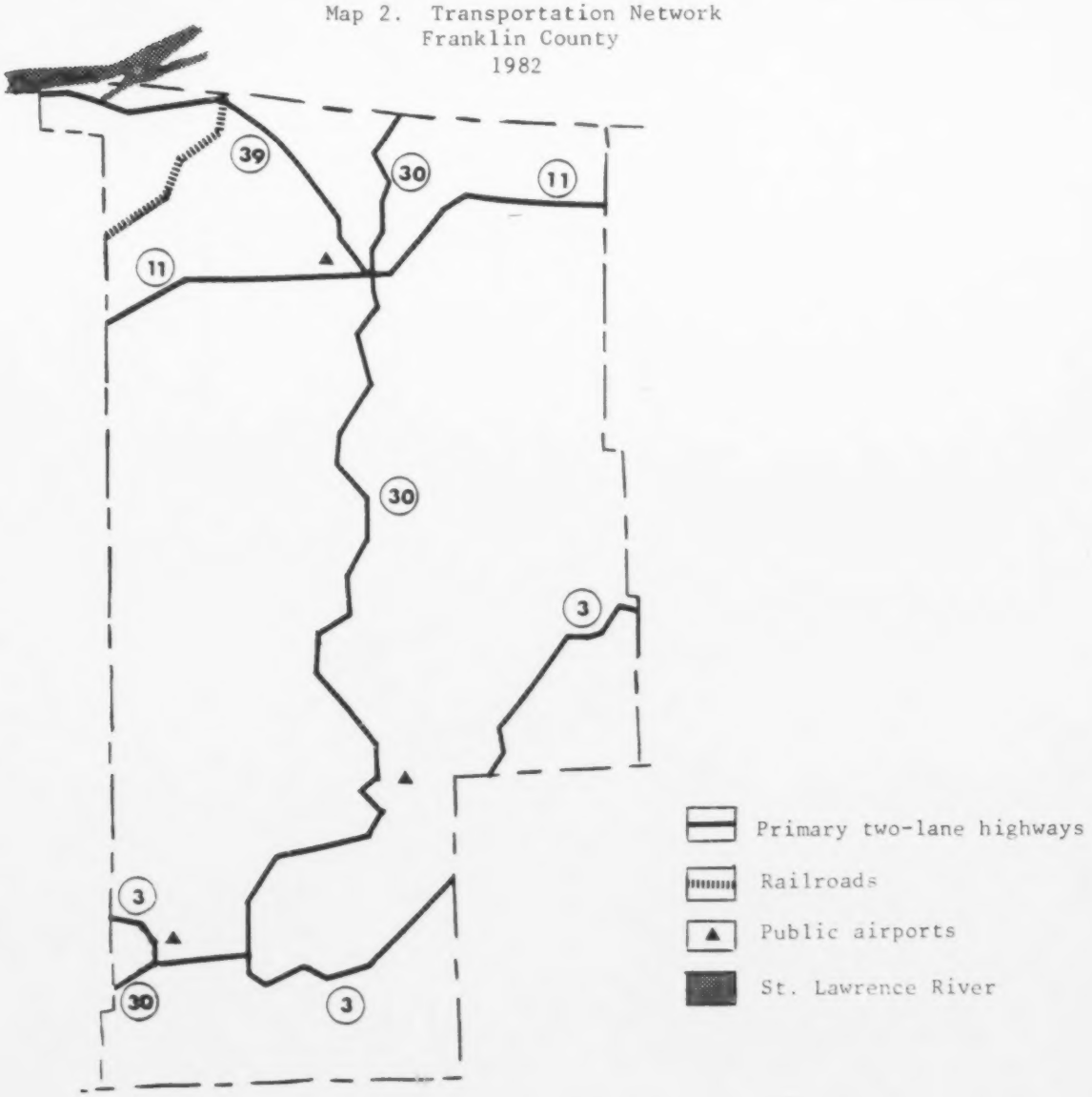
Highways--Franklin County has an extensive network of highways which provide convenient access to population centers and most recreational areas in the County. Routes 3, 11, and 37 are the primary highway links to the east and west while route 30 is the main north-south route (see Map 2).

Rail--The Canadian National (Consolidated Rail Corporation - Conrail) railway provides the only rail service to the County and makes a freight stop in Fort Covington.

Air Transportation--Franklin County has three public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Adirondack Airport (Saranac Lake), the Malonedafort Airport (Malone), and the Oval Wood Dish Airport (Tupper Lake).

Waterways--The St. Lawrence River, which passes through the St. Regis Indian Reservation located in the northwestern corner of Franklin County, links the County to the statewide system of waterways.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Franklin County
1982



Land Characteristics

Approximately two-thirds of Franklin County is included in the State operated Adirondack Park (see Map 3). The mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes in the Park attract large numbers of tourists to the County annually.

Regulations governing the use of State forest lands limit development of portions of the County occupied by the Park. As a result, the County's largest population center, Malone, is located outside of the Park and the County on average is much more rural than the State. As Table 1 indicates, only 0.6 percent of the County land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was put to these uses.

Map 3. Adirondack Park Jurisdiction
Franklin County

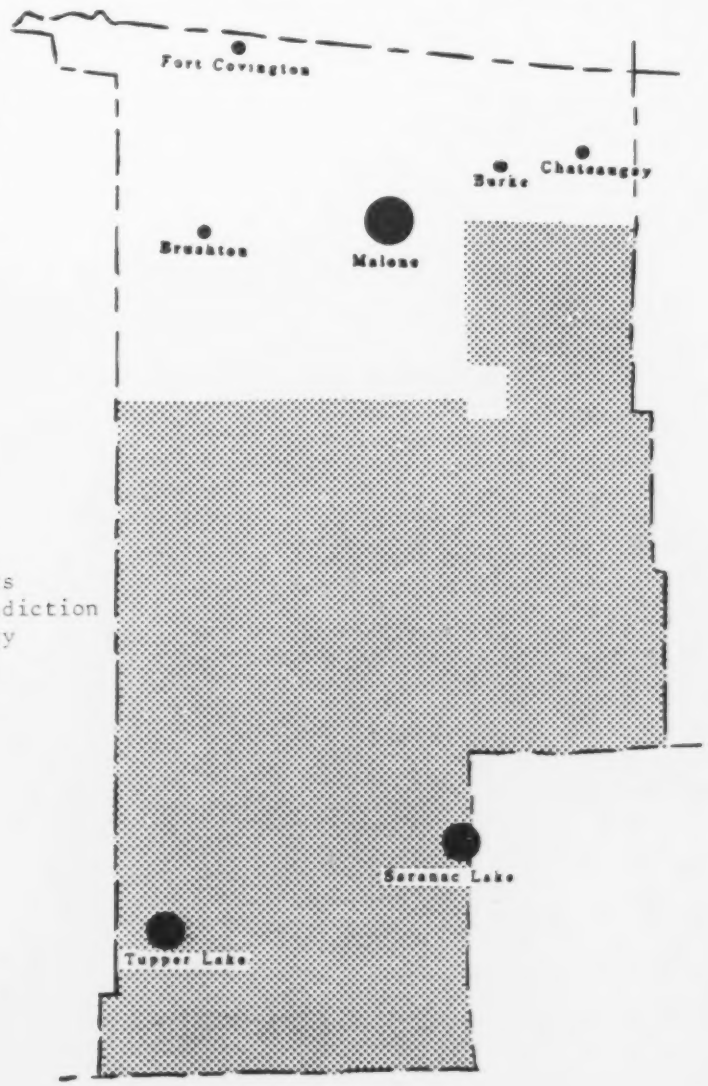


Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
FRANKLIN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Franklin County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,712.3	49,374.4
Active agriculture	8.3	21.9
Woodlands, forest	61.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	12.2	17.6
Wet lands	8.9	4.2
Water	3.9	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential low and other	0.4	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	-	0.5
Inactive or under construction	3.0	6.7

- Represents zero.

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Franklin County was 44,929. The population density of 26.2 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 59th among the 62 counties in the State. Population density in the County ranged from a high of 2,556.0 persons per square mile in the Village of Malone to a low of 1.7 persons per square mile in the Town of Santa Clara. In general, population densities were greatest in towns located outside of the Adirondack Park. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Franklin County.

Map 4. Population Densities
By County Subdivisions
Franklin County
1980

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Franklin County's population increased by only 4.8 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate alternative expansions and contractions of the population over the 8 decades. Franklin County's 2.3 percent growth during the seventies was significant since the State experienced a 3.8 percent population loss during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates Franklin County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Franklin County.

GRAPH 1

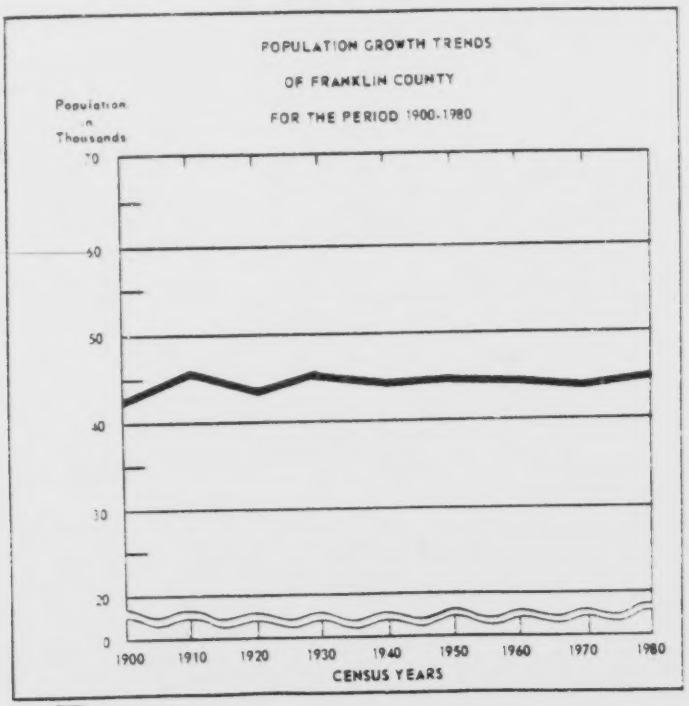


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND FRANKLIN COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Franklin County
1900	7,268,894	42,853
1910	9,113,614	45,717
1920	10,385,227	43,541
1930	12,588,066	45,694
1940	13,479,142	44,286
1950	14,830,192	44,830
1960	16,782,304	44,742
1970	18,241,266	43,931
1980	17,557,288	44,929

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND FRANKLIN COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Franklin County
1900-1910	25.4	6.7
1910-1920	14.0	-4.8
1920-1930	21.2	4.9
1930-1940	7.1	-3.1
1940-1950	10.0	1.2
1950-1960	13.2	-0.2
1960-1970	8.7	-1.8
1970-1980	-3.8	2.3
1900-1980	141.5	4.8

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Although the population level of Franklin County fluctuated slightly between 1950 and 1980, net change over the period was negligible. Some towns and villages experienced significant changes, however. For example, the Town of Westville grew by 70.0 percent, while the Village of Chateaugay declined by 29.6 percent. As shown in Tables 4 and 5, the general growth trend was one of decreasing population in villages and increasing population in parts of towns located outside of village limits.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Malone Village	9,501	8,737	8,048	7,668
Saranac Lake Village (part)	5,057	4,641	4,421	4,116
Tupper Lake Village*	5,441	5,200	4,854	4,478
Places under 2,500				
Brushton Village	516	553	547	577
Burke Village	316	273	237	226
Chateaugay Village	1,234	1,097	976	869
Towns				
Altamont Town	6,849	6,546	6,698	6,318
(Tupper Lake Village)*	(5,441)	(5,200)	(4,854)	(4,478)
Bangor Town	1,738	1,896	1,909	1,960
Bellmont Town	1,186	1,088	1,055	1,045
Bombay Town	1,102	1,103	1,117	1,247
Brandon Town	357	369	333	499
Brighton Town	962	1,092	1,473	1,625
Burke Town	1,348	1,475	1,257	1,237
(Burke Village)	(316)	(273)	(237)	(226)
Chateaugay Town	2,407	2,176	1,948	1,863
(Chateaugay Village)	(1,234)	(1,097)	(976)	(869)
Constable Town	983	1,153	1,149	1,218
Dickinson Town	834	857	832	786
Duane Town	117	95	111	184
Fort Covington Town	1,764	1,905	1,963	1,804
Franklin Town	872	695	550	926
Harrietstown Town	6,014	5,664	5,643	5,604
(Saranac Lake Village - part)	(5,057)	(4,641)	(4,421)	(4,116)
Malone Town	12,644	11,997	11,400	11,276
(Malone Village)	(9,501)	(8,737)	(8,048)	(7,668)
Moira Town	2,137	2,362	2,468	2,624
(Brushton Village)	(516)	(553)	(547)	(577)
Santa Clara Town	251	158	168	310
Waverly Town	979	1,050	1,022	1,110
Westville Town	877	1,287	1,299	1,491
Special				
St. Regis Indian Reservation	1,409	1,774	1,536	1,802
TOTAL: Franklin County	44,830	44,742	43,931	44,929

* Part of Altamont Town annexed by Tupper Lake Village.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

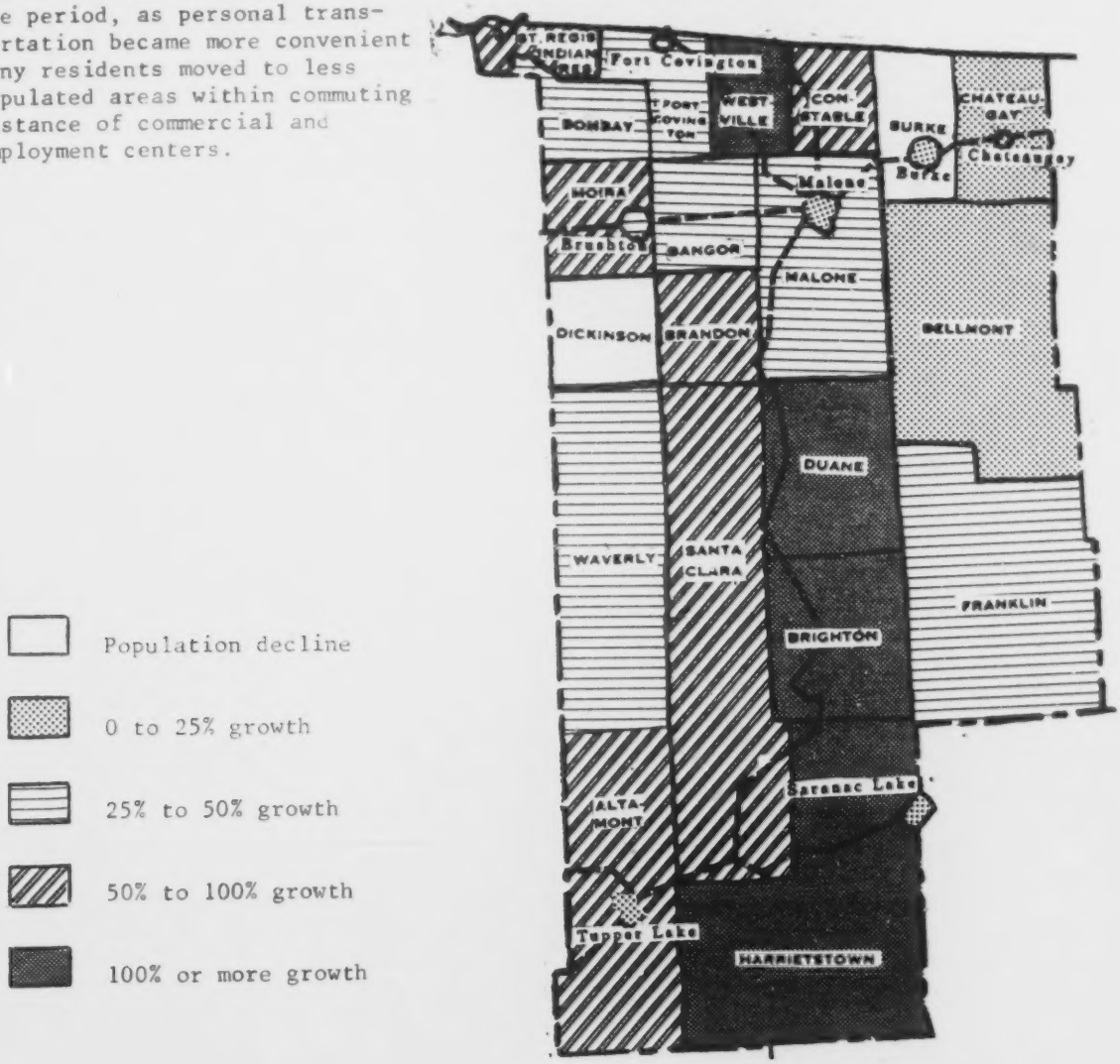
Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Malone Village	-8.0	-7.9	-4.7	-19.3
Saranac Lake Village (part)	-8.2	-4.7	-6.9	-18.6
Tupper Lake Village*	-4.4	-6.7	-7.7	-17.7
Places under 2,500				
Brushton Village	7.2	-1.1	5.5	11.8
Burke Village	-13.6	-13.2	-4.6	-28.5
Chateaugay Village	-11.1	-11.0	-11.0	-29.6
Towns				
Altamont Town	-4.4	2.3	-5.7	-7.8
(Tupper Lake Village)*	(-4.4)	(-6.7)	(-7.7)	(-17.7)
Bangor Town	9.1	0.7	2.7	12.8
Bellmont Town	-8.3	-3.0	-0.9	-11.9
Bombay Town	0.1	1.3	11.6	13.2
Brandon Town	3.4	-9.8	49.8	39.8
Brighton Town	13.5	34.9	10.3	68.9
Burke Town	9.4	-14.8	-1.6	-8.2
(Burke Village)	(-13.6)	(-13.2)	(-4.6)	(-28.5)
Chateaugay Town	-9.6	-10.5	-4.4	-22.6
(Chateaugay Village)	(-11.1)	(-11.0)	(-11.0)	(-29.6)
Constable Town	17.3	-0.3	6.0	23.9
Dickinson Town	2.8	-2.9	-5.5	-5.8
Duane Town	-18.8	16.8	65.8	57.3
Fort Covington Town	8.0	3.0	-8.1	2.3
(Fort Covington Village)	9.5	0.7	n.a.	n.a.
Franklin Town	-20.3	-20.9	68.4	6.2
Harrietstown Town	-5.8	-0.4	-6.7	-6.8
(Saranac Lake Village - part)	(-8.2)	(-4.7)	(-6.9)	(-18.6)
Malone Town	-5.1	-5.0	-1.1	-10.8
(Malone Village)	(-8.0)	(-7.9)	(-4.7)	(-19.3)
Moira Town	10.5	4.5	6.3	22.8
(Brushton Village)	(7.2)	(-1.1)	(5.5)	(11.8)
Santa Clara Town	-37.1	6.3	84.5	23.5
Waverly Town	7.3	-2.7	8.6	13.4
Westville Town	46.7	0.9	14.8	70.0
Special				
St. Regis Indian Reservation	25.9	-13.4	17.3	27.9
TOTAL: Franklin County	-0.2	-1.8	2.3	0.2

* Part of Altamont Town annexed by Tupper Lake Village.
n.a. - not available.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Franklin County's population became more rural. Villages lost a combined total of 4,131 persons while towns gained a total of 4,230 persons. Map 5 illustrates the patterns of growth. The greatest increases occurred near the major highway routes in the County (Routes 2, 11, 30, and 37). This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient many residents moved to less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 5. Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By County Subdivisions Franklin County



NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Franklin County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 26.5 years in 1970 to 29.4 years in 1980 while the State's increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or younger accounted for about one-third of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to slightly more than one-quarter of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2 for comparison.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex for Franklin County in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTION

FRANKLIN COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

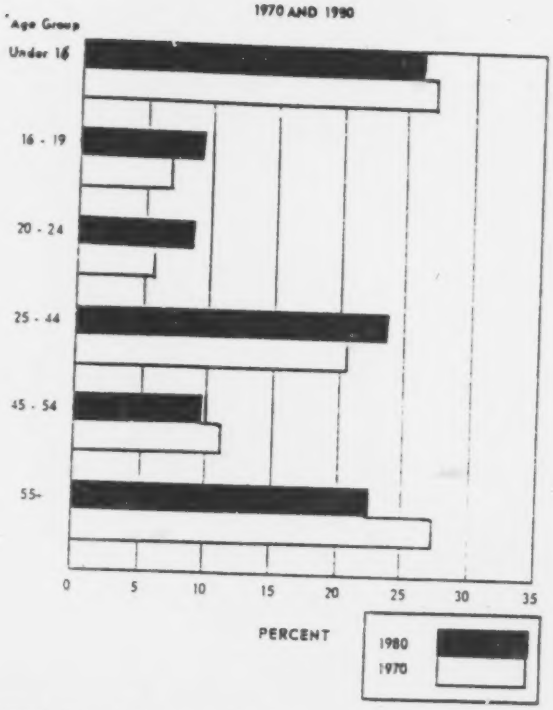


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	11,768	26.2	6,063	27.5	5,705	24.9
16-19 years	4,051	9.0	2,213	10.2	1,838	8.0
20-21 years	1,650	3.7	861	3.9	789	3.4
22-29 years	5,391	12.0	2,674	12.1	2,717	11.9
30-44 years	7,490	16.7	3,702	16.8	3,788	16.5
45-54 years	4,462	9.9	2,169	9.9	2,293	10.0
55-64 years	4,386	9.8	2,034	9.2	2,352	10.3
65 and older	5,731	12.7	2,295	10.4	3,436	15.0
TOTAL	44,929	100.0	22,011	100.0	22,918	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	29.4	27.5	31.4
State	31.9	30.3	33.4

Sex distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.0	51.0
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing PREPARED BY THE New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Franklin County's population was 94.9 percent white, 0.2 percent black, 4.6 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.1 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.4 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. American Indians residing on the St. Regis Indian Reservation account for more than three-quarters of the minorities living in the County. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Franklin County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
FRANKLIN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Franklin County	44,929	42,640	88	2,083	71	47	178
Altamont Town	6,318	6,276	19	13	3	7	13
(Tupper Lake Village)	(4,478)	(4,454)	(2)	(12)	(3)	(7)	(11)
Bangor Town	1,960	1,943	1	7	9	-	2
Bellmont Town	1,045	1,043	-	2	-	-	5
Bombay Town	1,247	1,132	-	109	-	6	4
Brandon Town	499	497	-	-	2	-	-
Brighton Town	1,625	1,604	3	6	7	5	5
Burke Town	1,237	1,231	-	-	-	6	11
(Burke Village)	(226)	(225)	-	-	-	(1)	(5)
Chateaugay Town	1,863	1,852	-	9	1	1	19
(Chateaugay Village)	(869)	(869)	-	-	-	-	(14)
Constable Town	1,218	1,202	6	10	-	-	3
Dickinson Town	786	783	-	-	1	2	3
Duane Town	184	184	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Covington Town	1,804	1,723	5	70	1	5	6
Franklin Town	926	900	1	21	4	-	4
Harrietstown Town	5,604	5,539	36	12	15	2	36
(Saranac Lake Village)	(4,116)	(4,072)	(26)	(7)	(9)	(2)	(34)
Malone Town	11,276	11,201	11	34	26	4	39
(Malone Village)	(7,668)	(7,603)	(11)	(25)	(25)	(4)	(32)
Moira Town	2,624	2,611	1	10	-	2	19
(Brushton Village)	(577)	(573)	-	(4)	-	-	(2)
St. Regis Indian Res.	1,802	39	-	1,763	-	-	1
Santa Clara Town	310	309	1	-	-	-	1
Waverly Town	1,110	1,097	4	9	-	-	3
Westville Town	1,491	1,474	-	8	2	7	4

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and of Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report PHC 80-V-34.

In 1980, the nonwhites among Franklin County's population were generally younger than whites. Of the 2,289 nonwhites in the County, 36.9 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Only 30.1 percent of the whites were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Franklin County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	44,929	3,053	10,643	25,502	5,731
White	42,640	2,849	10,003	24,251	5,537
Black	88	5	21	56	6
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	2,083	182	586	1,134	181
Asian or Pacific Islander	71	8	17	41	181
Other	47	9	16	20	2
Spanish origin	178	8	60	86	24

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Franklin County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and government policies.

The Labor Force in Franklin County

The resident labor force of Franklin County has expanded since 1974, as a result of an increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	15.9	17.4	18.2	18.8	18.4	18.9	19.1
Employment	14.3	14.7	15.2	16.2	16.4	16.7	16.6
Unemployment	1.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.5
Unemployment rate	10.2	15.5	16.7	14.1	11.1	11.7	13.2

From 1974 to 1980, Franklin County's small civilian labor force grew 20.1 percent, an annual average growth rate of 3.4 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's rate of growth, however, was inconsistent. The labor force actually declined from 1977 to 1978. Employment expansion was slower than labor force growth. Employment grew 16.1 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 2.7 percent. Here too, growth was not steady with employment contracting from 1979 to 1980.

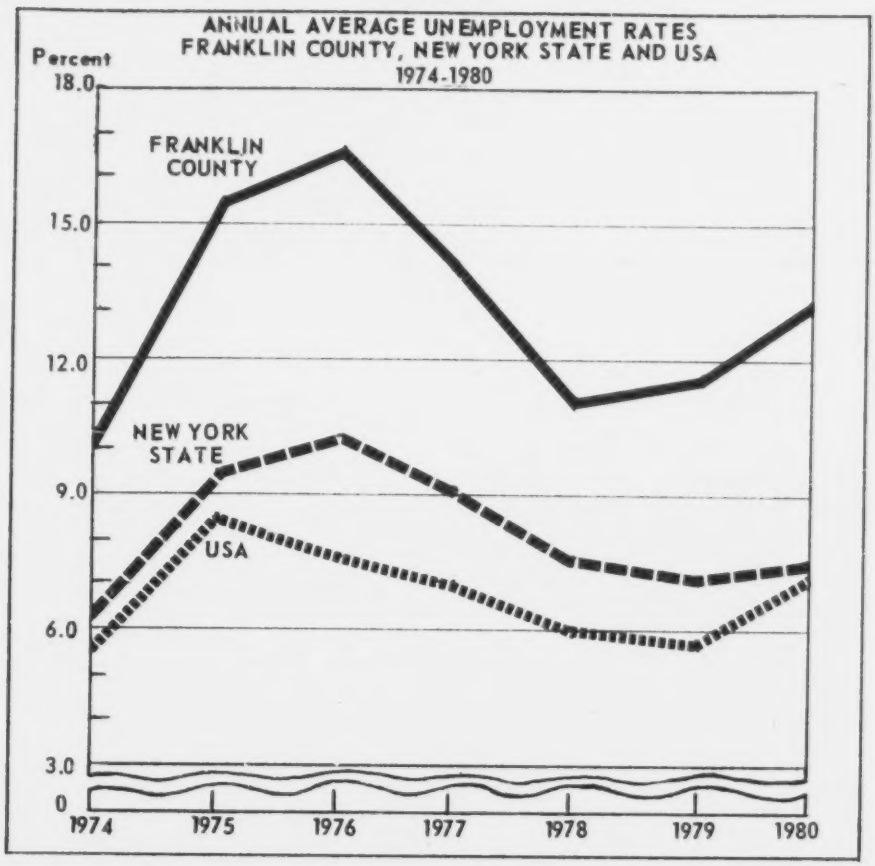
Growth in Franklin County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (18.4 percent from 1970-1980); and 2) a surge in the labor force participation (51.1 percent in 1970 to 55.4 percent in 1980). Labor force participation rates for men rose slightly to 66.5 percent in 1980 (an increase of only 0.5 percent from 1970). Meanwhile, the labor force participation rate of women jumped to 44.6 percent in 1980 (a sharp rise of 7.5 percent from 1970). The increase in the labor force participation rate for women over the 1970-1980 period was in line with statewide and national trends. Unlike Franklin County, however, the labor force participation rate for men decreased in both the State and nation during the period (see Table 10).

Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Franklin County	
Overall	51.1	55.4	+4.3
Male	66.0	66.5	+0.5
Female	37.1	44.6	+7.5
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

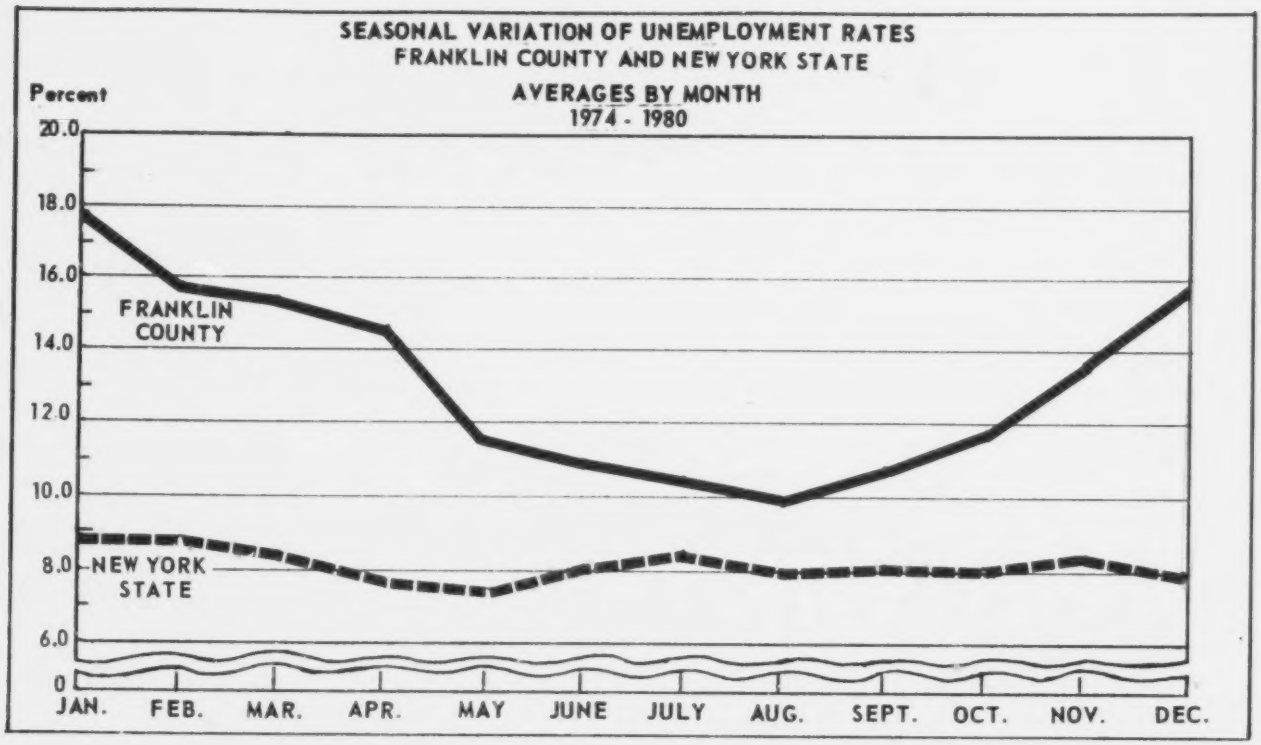
During the 1974-1980 period, Franklin County's annual unemployment rate greatly exceeded the statewide and national jobless rates each year. Changes in the County rate, however, roughly followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (10.2 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession the County rate peaked at 16.7 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate reached a high of 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are much greater in Franklin County than in New York State with County rates increasing as outside temperatures fall and decreasing as the monthly temperatures become gradually warmer.

GRAPH 4



Monthly unemployment rates for the County were typically lowest in August and highest in January. A steep drop in the rates usually occurred between April and May as weather conditions tempered enough to permit outside work.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Franklin County

A local economy, such as Franklin County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Franklin County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 11 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Franklin County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Franklin County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	11.8	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	2.5	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	9.3	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	88.2	79.3	76.8
Construction	3.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	2.5	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	19.3	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.5	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.8	23.0	20.2
Government	38.7	18.4	17.9

Franklin County's specialization was in government employment. Government accounted for 38.7 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the County compared with 18.4 percent statewide and 17.9 percent for the nation. This disparity is due to the presence of Sunmount Developmental Center (a State complex to care for the mentally handicapped) in the County.

Other major employers in the County were:

Establishment	Product/service
Alice Hyde Hospital	health services
Bea-Jay Manufacturing, Inc.	dresses
BOCES of Franklin, Essex and Hamilton counties	social services
Carris Reels, Inc.	wood products
Elliot and Hutchings, Inc.	farm equipment dealer
Franklin County	government
General Hospital of Saranac Lake	health services
The Grand Union Company	supermarkets
Local Government	education
Malone Farmers National Bank	financial services
McCadam Cheese Co., Inc.	cheese
New York Telephone	communication
Wolverine World Wide	moccasins and slippers

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Franklin County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and Franklin County.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND FRANKLIN COUNTY
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Franklin County
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	17.8
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	7.7
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	50.0
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	0.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	19.3
Construction	17.9	-24.7	0.0
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-25.0
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	9.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	31.2	2.5	50.0
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	13.0
Government	23.2	6.4	35.3

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 major divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Franklin County's industry growth was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the County shifted as nonmanufacturing employment expanded by 11.5 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 7.7 percent. Within manufacturing, the relatively small durable goods production sector surged by 50.0 percent while employment involved in producing nondurable goods remained unchanged. In nonmanufacturing, solid growth occurred in the County in wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, services and miscellaneous

nonmanufacturing, and government but employment in transportation, communication and public utilities sagged by 25.0 percent. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in Franklin County was similar to the nation. Nonmanufacturing employment grew more rapidly than manufacturing as the population demanded more services. The redistribution of Franklin County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 FRANKLIN COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	10,100	11,900	+1,800
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	12.9	11.8	-1.1
Durable goods	2.0	2.5	+0.5
Nondurable goods	10.9	9.3	-1.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	87.1	88.2	+1.1
Construction	3.9	3.4	-0.5
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.9	2.5	-1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	20.8	19.3	-1.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.0	2.5	+0.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	22.8	21.8	-1.0
Government	33.7	38.7	+5.0

As previously noted, shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Franklin County roughly followed some national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Franklin County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation.

Within manufacturing the share of total employment devoted to the production of durable goods in the County expanded--in contrast to the nation. The share devoted to the production of nondurable goods contracted in both the County and nation.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, the share of total employment involved in finance, insurance, and real estate, and government increased. The most striking contrast between County and national trends was in government. Here, the share of total nonfarm employment devoted to government increased substantially in the County while decreasing slightly for the nation.

Labor Market Stability in Franklin County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Franklin County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 16 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS FRANKLIN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Franklin County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	13.0	3.6
New hires	3.9	1.9
Recalls	9.0	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	11.8	3.7
Quits	1.9	1.1
Layoffs	9.4	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 13.0 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period November 1980 to October 1981. Total separations averaged 11.8 per 100 over the same period.

The County accession rate, was well above the State average (13.0 versus 3.6) with both new hire rates and recall rates exceeding the State averages.

The County separation rate, too, was well above the State average (11.8 versus 3.7). Both quit and layoff rates exceeded State averages.

The County recall and layoff rates were especially high because some employers furloughed most of their work force for one or two weeks at a time and then recalled their workers afterwards.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period November 1980 through October 1981, one labor-management dispute in Franklin County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute involved 78 employees represented by Teachers Local 8064 at Tupper Lake Central School. It began and ended on the same day, December 9, 1980.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Franklin County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion. No contractions were reported. The direct effects on employment of expansions of major firms in Franklin County during the period are shown in Table 15. All industrial changes reported during the period resulted in job gains.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain
Empire Casing Inc. Malone Quebec Casing Co., Inc.	New firm in an existing building	+25
National Safety Enterprises, Inc. Malone National Safety Equipment (1968) LIC	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	NA
Bryce Mill Inc. Malone Luenberg Ltd.	New firm in an existing building	+18
Tru-Stitch Footwear Div. Bombay Wolverine Worldwide, Inc.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	+50
Tru-Stitch Moccasins Corp. Malone Wolverine Worldwide, Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in County	+40

NOTE: NA - Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Franklin County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Franklin County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF FRANKLIN COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 to 1978 Net	1974 to 1978 Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$166.8	$232.1	65.3	39.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	106.8	142.2	35.4	33.1	64.0	61.3
Property income	23.7	31.4	7.7	32.5	14.3	13.5
Transfer payment	36.4	58.4	22.0	60.4	21.8	25.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Franklin County climbed 39.1 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred as growth rates in transfer payments exceeded growth rates in labor and proprietors' income and in property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 61.3 percent of the total personal income of Franklin County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 25.2 percent of personal income in Franklin County and property income added 13.5 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government was the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Franklin County in 1978 when it accounted for 28.9 percent. The services industries were second, adding 21.2 percent (see Graph 5). Farming, construction, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate; trade; and mining, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Franklin County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

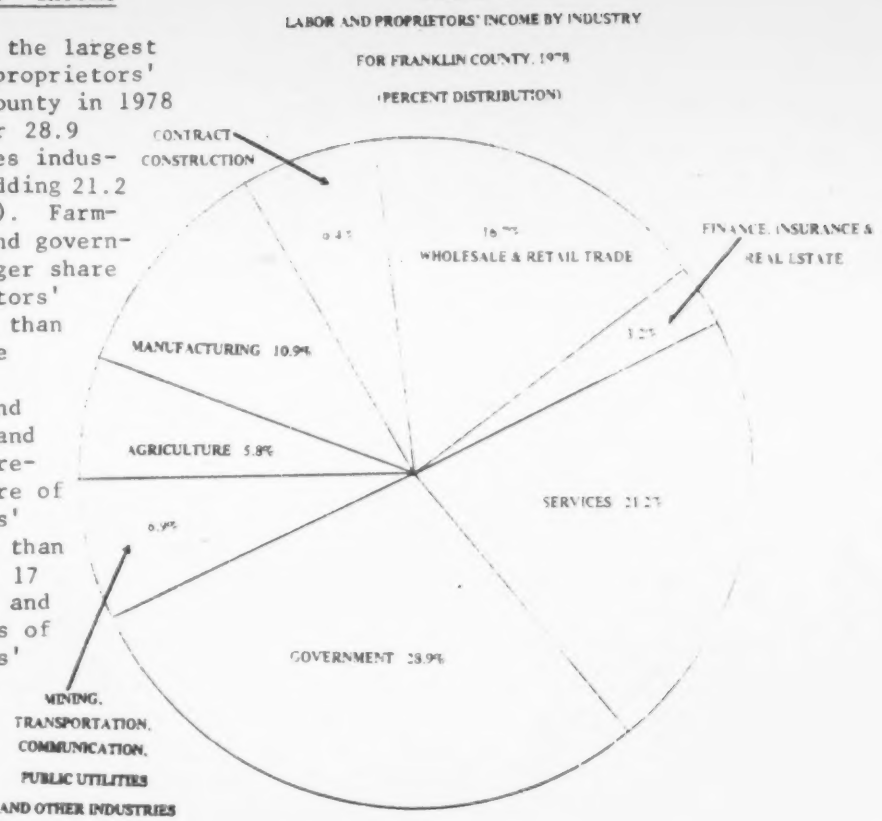


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN FRANKLIN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ million)

Industry	Franklin County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$126.2	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	7.3	5.8	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	13.8	10.9	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Construction	8.1	6.4	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	21.1	16.7	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	4.1	3.2	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	(D)	-	9,956.9	9.0
Services	26.7	21.2	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	36.5	28.9	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

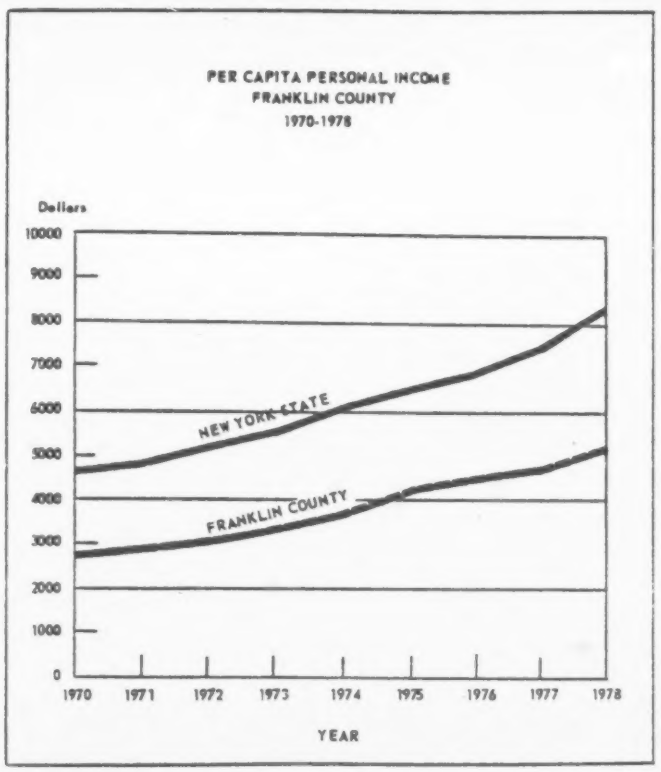
In 1978, Franklin County's labor and proprietors' income was $142.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and only $126.2 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of the County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Franklin County, at $5,187, ranked 61st among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Franklin County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Franklin County's per capita income grew by 90.9 percent while the State figure increased 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Franklin County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was $344, and was paid in the transportation, communication, and public utilities industry division. In addition, since 1975 this industry group paid the highest weekly wages during all years except 1977 when weekly wages from contract construction were slightly more. Agriculture was the lowest paying industry over the 6-year period. Table 18 presents annual weekly wages paid in Franklin County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP FRANKLIN COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$103	$ 96	$ 99	$120	$129	$128
Mining	177	139	146	181	226	232
Construction	158	201	312	284	199	226
Manufacturing-durable goods	158	163	174	188	188	202
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	122	126	142	153	166	189
Transportation, communication, and utilities	260	298	309	325	309	344
Wholesale trade	172	185	193	199	195	215
Retail trade	107	115	116	127	139	143
Finance, insurance and real estate	144	145	165	174	187	197
Service	120	124	128	141	147	154
Government	223	222	233	180	197	216

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category of Table 18 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in Table 18.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Franklin County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	5,507
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	6,891
85 percent LLSIL	8,813
100 percent LLSIL	11,309

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 2,834 Franklin County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $234,919 per month or $82.89 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 21) an average of 68.9 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 14.4 percent for Home Relief and 16.7 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	3,408	2,030	848	1	529
February	3,209	2,079	627	2	501
March	3,688	2,004	1,203	-	481
April	3,276	1,975	855	2	444
May	2,867	1,945	536	1	385
June	2,395	1,871	178	-	346
July	2,247	1,869	28	2	348
August	2,289	1,916	15	1	357
September	2,271	1,900	12	1	358
October	2,455	1,896	210	-	349
November	2,874	1,937	540	1	396
December	3,031	2,001	619	-	411
12-month average	2,834	1,952	473	1	409

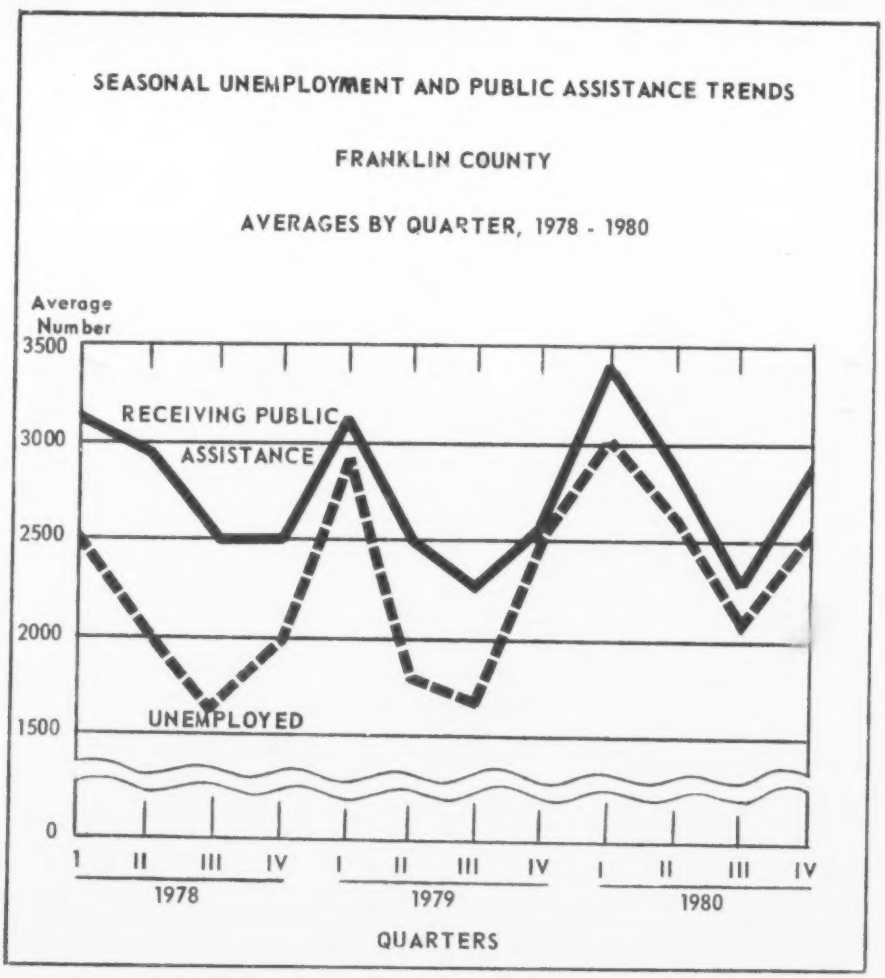
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Franklin County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 11 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 10,999 in Franklin County. Of this total, 50.3 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 49.7 percent in grades 7-12; about the same ratios as for New York State. Public schools enrolled 91.4 percent of the students in Franklin County compared to 83.1 percent for the State. Non-public schools, on the other hand, accounted for only 8.6 percent of total school enrollment in the County while enrolling 16.9 percent statewide. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Franklin County according to type of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	5,530	5,469	10,999
Public	4,736	5,316	10,052
Non-public	794	153	947

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Franklin County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline for Franklin County was larger than for the State. The decline in public school enrollment was proportionately larger for the County than for the State although non-public school enrollments climbed both for the County and the State. Table 23 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Franklin County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND FRANKLIN COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Franklin County	11,403	10,999	-3.54
Public	10,470	10,052	-3.99
Non-public	933	947	+1.50

NOTE Includes ungraded students. Totals do not include pre-kindergarten.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 24 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Franklin County. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Franklin County, 48.7 percent planned to continue their education compared to 69.0 percent for the State.

A substantially higher percentage of Franklin County high school graduates sought employment than high school graduates statewide.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND FRANKLIN COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Franklin County	898	19.3	26.4	3.0	32.5	6.1	12.7
Public	898	19.3	26.4	3.0	32.5	6.1	12.7
Non-public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 93.7 percent of the student population in Franklin County was white. The remaining 6.3 percent was primarily of American Indian, Eskimo, or Asian or Pacific Islander origin. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN FRANKLIN COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.2	-	6.1	93.7
Brushton Moira	-	-	-	100.0
Chateaugay	-	-	1.2	98.8
Malone	0.2	-	0.2	99.6
Salmon River	0.5	-	36.0	63.4
Saranac Lake	0.2	-	-	99.8
St. Regis Falls	-	-	1.2	98.8
Tupper Lake	0.3	-	-	99.7

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available within Franklin County. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Franklin-Essex-Hamilton BOCES North Franklin Area Occupational Center Malone, New York 12953	Agriculture Education agriculture production agricultural mechanics conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nurse assisting (nurse aide) other health occupations Home Economics Education care and guidance of children food services home furnishings institutional support services other occupational preparation Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry electrical occupations cosmetology textile production and fabrication

Further educational opportunities are available at:

Educational Institution	Programs
Paul Smith's College of Arts and Sciences Paul Smith's, New York 12970	Agriculture Education other agriculture Distributive Education hotel and lodging Technical Education environmental control technology

Additional vocational education programs are available to Franklin County residents at schools in neighboring Essex County:

Franklin-Essex-Hamilton BOCES
Adirondack Education Center
Bloomingdale, New York 12913

North Country Community College
20 Winona Avenue
Saranac Lake, New York 12983

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Franklin County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Franklin County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Franklin County in the following occupational areas:

Nursing (LPN)	Secretarial Studies
Nursing (Registered)	Executive Secretarial
Building Trades	Data Entry

Franklin County expected to provide CETA services to 479 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY FRANKLIN COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	186
On-the-job training	74
Work experience	183
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	36
Total	479

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 27 presents a profile of Franklin County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.4	53.3	50.3	50.8	19.6
Female	50.6	46.7	49.7	49.2	80.4
Age					
14-19	17.8	26.3	32.4	32.2	37.1
20-21	5.0	15.1	9.9	9.7	5.0
22-44	37.1	47.8	45.8	46.1	49.3
45-54	12.1	6.2	7.6	7.6	6.9
55 and over	30.0	4.6	4.3	4.4	1.7
Race					
White	96.0	0.0	95.2	0.0	92.5
Black	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3.8	0.0	4.6	0.0	7.5

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND
FRANKLIN COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 4,775 applicants from Franklin County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 1,670 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,616 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs listing a few days) Franklin County had a ratio of 3.6 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: inventory clerk, stock clerk, receptionist, sales clerk, stock clerk (self-service store), day worker, yard worker, kitchen helper, and farmworker (vegetable II).

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included manager (hotel or motel), diesel mechanic, electrician helper, carpenter (rough), and truck driver (light).

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: Registered applicants totaled 421 and opening received equalled 61 resulting in an applicant-to-openings ratio of 6.9.

Labor surplus--One occupation, manager (hotel or motel) was determined to be a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--There were shortages of applicants for Teacher (secondary school), tutor, teacher aide I, and accountant.

Clerical and Sales: An applicant-to-opening ratio of 3.3 occurred in this occupational group as 1,136 applicants registered for 342 jobs.

Service: Total registered applicants during the period stood at 1,300 while openings in this occupational group totaled 342 for an applicant/opening ratio of 3.3.

Labor surplus--Child monitor, counter attendant (cafeteria), and cleaner (housekeeping) were identified as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Several occupations should be considered as shortage occupations: Day worker, yard worker, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), cook (hotel, restaurant), kitchen helper, home attendant, psychiatric aide, correction officer, guard (security), and cleaner (commercial or institutional).

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: There was an average of 3.3 registered applicants for each opening in this occupational group, with 395 applicants and 119 openings received during the period.

Labor surplus--Surplus occupations included: Groundskeeper (parks and grounds), forester aide, forester worker, and logger (all-round).

Potential labor shortage--Farmworker (vegetable II) and groundskeeper (industrial/commercial) were potential surplus occupations.

Processing: The applicant/opening ratio for this occupational group was 1.4. There were 129 applicants applying for 94 job openings.

Potential labor shortage--There was one occupation identified as a potential labor shortage occupation, casing grader.

Machine Trades: There was an average of 7.8 applicants registered for each job opening in this occupational group. Registered applicants totaled 359 while 286 openings were received during the period.

Potential labor shortage--Automobile mechanic and lumber straightener were the only occupations identified as potential labor shortage occupations.

Benchwork: There was an average of 1.3 applicants for each opening in this occupational group with 359 applicants competing for 206 jobs.

Potential labor shortage--Laborer (boot and shoe) was the only labor shortage occupation.

Structural Work: Applicants for structural work occupations totaled 610 while job openings numbered 53. The applicant/opening ratio of 11.5 was the highest of all the occupational groups.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages should be investigated for the following occupations: Structural steelworker, electrician, painter, operating engineer, roofer, and construction worker II.

Miscellaneous Occupations: Applicants outnumbered openings 5.1 to 1 in this occupational group. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are frequently among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus: One occupation had a labor surplus, truck driver (light).

Potential labor shortage--Tractor-trailer-truck driver, bus driver, laborer (stores), and material handler were potential shortage occupations.

Table 28 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Franklin County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Franklin County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 28 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Franklin County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 28 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 86 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
FRANKLIN COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	4,775	1,631	1,670	3.6
Professional, technical, and managerial	421	117	61	6.9
Clerical and sales	1,136	321	342	3.3
Service	1,300	421	261	5.0
Farming, fishery, forestry	395	111	119	3.3
Processing	129	16	94	1.4
Machine trades	227	76	29	7.8
Bench work	359	76	286	1.3
Structural work	610	227	53	11.5
Miscellaneous	398	95	59	5.1
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Nurse, licensed practical	16	6	0	*
Teacher, secondary school	25	11	4	6.2
Tutor	13	0	12	1.1
Teacher aide I	10	0	4	2.5
Accountant	10	2	5	2.0
Manager, retail store	12	4	0	*
Manager, hotel or motel	24	4	0	*
Manager, food service	11	4	0	*
Recreation leader	11	5	0	*
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	85	31	23	3.7
Stenographer	18	7	3	6.0
Clerk-typist	50	19	2	25.0
Typist	32	4	8	4.0
Clerk, general	93	31	7	13.3
Bookkeeper I	28	9	6	4.7
Bookkeeper II	12	4	6	2.0
Cashier-checker	60	17	4	15.0
Accounting clerk	13	5	4	3.2
Administrative clerk	50	13	3	16.7
Inventory clerk	120	3	67	1.8
Shipping and receiving clerk	22	7	0	*
Stock clerk	96	5	93	1.0
Receptionist	19	6	7	2.7
Teacher aide II	12	3	0	*
Salesperson, general merchandise	23	8	0	*
Sales clerk	88	24	48	1.8
Stock clerk, self-service store	13	6	7	1.9

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Caretaker	11	6	0	*
House worker, general	13	4	4	3.2
Child monitor	27	16	0	*
Day worker	27	10	16	1.7
Yard worker	65	8	61	1.1
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	25	6	8	3.1
Waiter/waitress, formal	87	25	6	14.5
Waiter/waitress, informal	67	17	9	2.4
Counter attendant, cafeteria	18	5	0	*
Bartender	55	16	7	7.9
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	45	11	13	3.5
Cook, short order I	28	14	2	14.0
Cook (mess)	16	3	3	5.3
Cook helper	11	2	2	5.5
Kitchen helper	89	14	28	3.2
Cleaner, housekeeping	80	26	5	16.0
Home attendant	13	8	3	4.3
Psychiatric aide	25	5	9	2.8
Nurse aide	42	14	3	14.0
Food service worker, hospital	21	4	2	10.5
Correstion officer	15	0	6	2.5
Guard, security	28	9	10	2.8
Police officer I	11	3	0	*
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	83	27	20	4.2
Janitor	33	11	4	8.2
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, vegetable II	51	1	55	0.9
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	31	6	12	2.6
Laborer, landscape	10	2	2	5.0
Farmworker, dairy	95	38	29	3.3
Forester aide	50	12	4	12.5
Forester worker	11	1	0	*
Logger all-round	13	2	0	*
Processing				
Casing grader	59	0	71	0.8
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	36	15	5	7.2
Diesel mechanic	14	7	0	*
Lumber straightener	12	0	18	0.7
Sewing-machine operator	50	9	22	2.3
Laborer, boot and shoe	189	1	246	0.8

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Structural work				
Structural-steel worker	24	12	0	*
Electrician	11	6	1	11.0
Electrician helper	12	3	0	*
Painter	20	7	3	6.7
Operating engineer	21	7	2	10.5
Carpenter	58	15	3	19.3
Carpenter apprentice	13	1	1	13.0
Carpenter, rough	23	7	0	*
Roofer	11	5	1	11.0
Construction worker I	146	61	12	12.2
Construction worker II	55	20	7	7.9
Maintenance repairer, building	42	16	3	14.0
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	25	10	6	4.2
Truck driver, heavy	62	18	6	10.3
Truck driver, light	23	11	0	*
Bus driver	13	4	7	1.9
Chauffeur	10	2	0	*
Automobile-service-station attendant	11	4	0	*
Packager, hand	24	7	3	8.0
Laborer, stores	13	3	3	4.3
Material handler	41	10	17	2.4

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
FRANKLIN COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	16,262
Rural	28,667
Families	10,939
Households	15,127

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	10,061	5,612	4,449
Married	18,706	9,360	9,346
Separated	779	351	428
Widowed	3,229	543	2,686
Divorced	1,413	604	809

3.

Housing units (all types)	20,331
Urban	6,817
Rural	13,514
Year-round housing units*	16,474
Occupied	15,127
Vacant	1,347
Seasonal/migratory units	3,857

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,599	1,755	1,844
2 persons	4,307	3,164	1,143
3 persons	2,436	1,805	631
4 persons	2,230	1,794	436
5 persons	1,341	1,101	240
6+ persons	1,214	1,013	201

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.4

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	636
10,000 - 14,999	675
15,000 - 19,999	727
20,000 - 24,999	941
25,000 - 29,999	775
30,000 - 34,999	839
35,000 - 39,999	572
40,000 - 49,999	843
50,000 - 79,999	684
80,000 - 99,999	64
100,000 - 149,999	26
150,000 - 199,999	12
200,000+	2
Median value	27,700

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	14,484	10,082	4,402
Black	29	15	14
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	592	520	72
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	9	5
Other	8	6	2
Spanish origin householders	53	33	20
White	47	28	19
Black	3	-	-

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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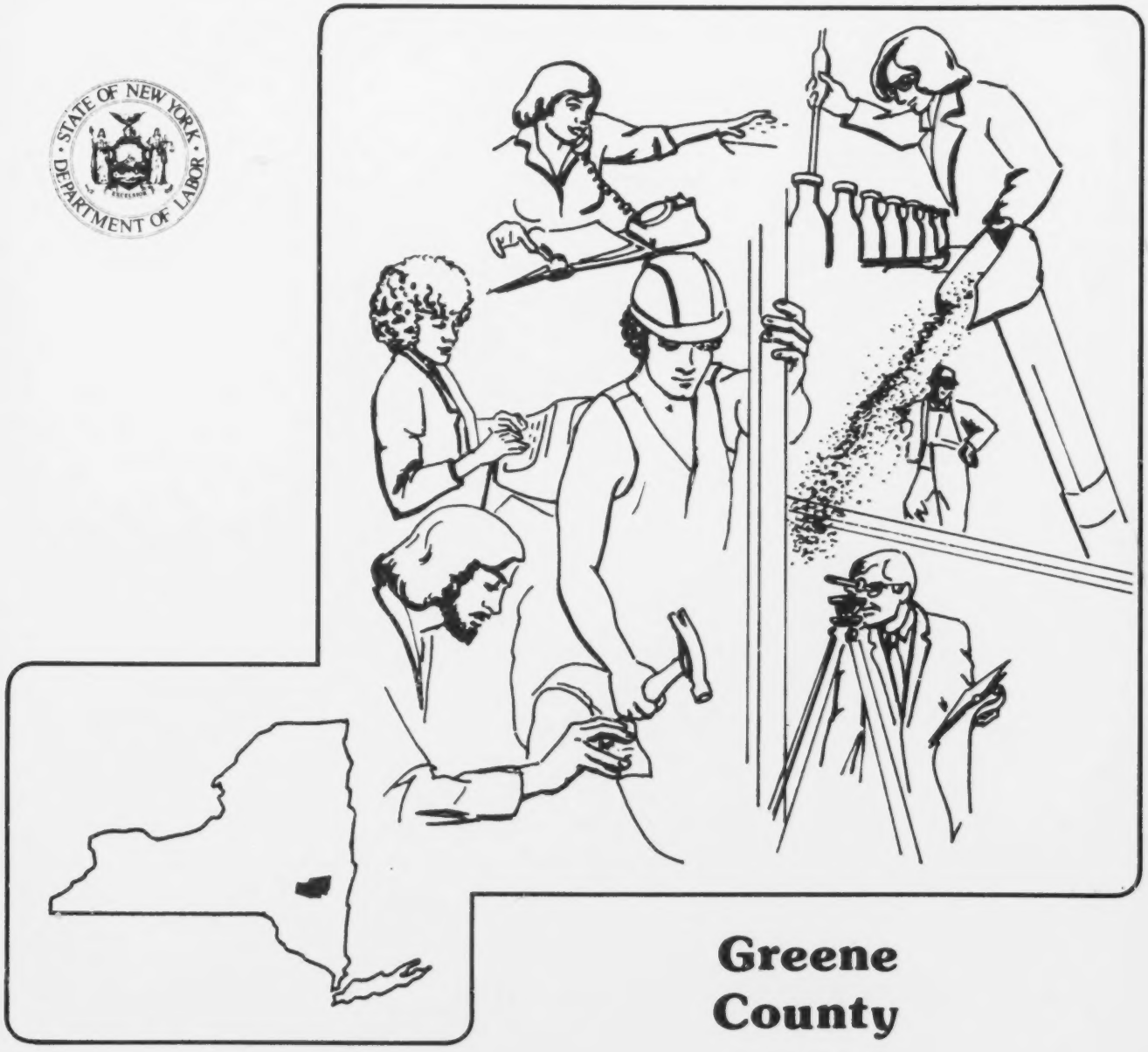
Socio-Economic Characteristics



Greene County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

GREENE COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

GREENE COUNTY

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Greene County is located in eastern New York State approximately 12 miles south of the City of Albany. The Hudson River defines its eastern boundary while Albany, Schoharie, Delaware, and Ulster counties adjoin its northern, western, and southern boundaries (see Map 1).

Map 1. County Location
Greene County

Transportation Facilities

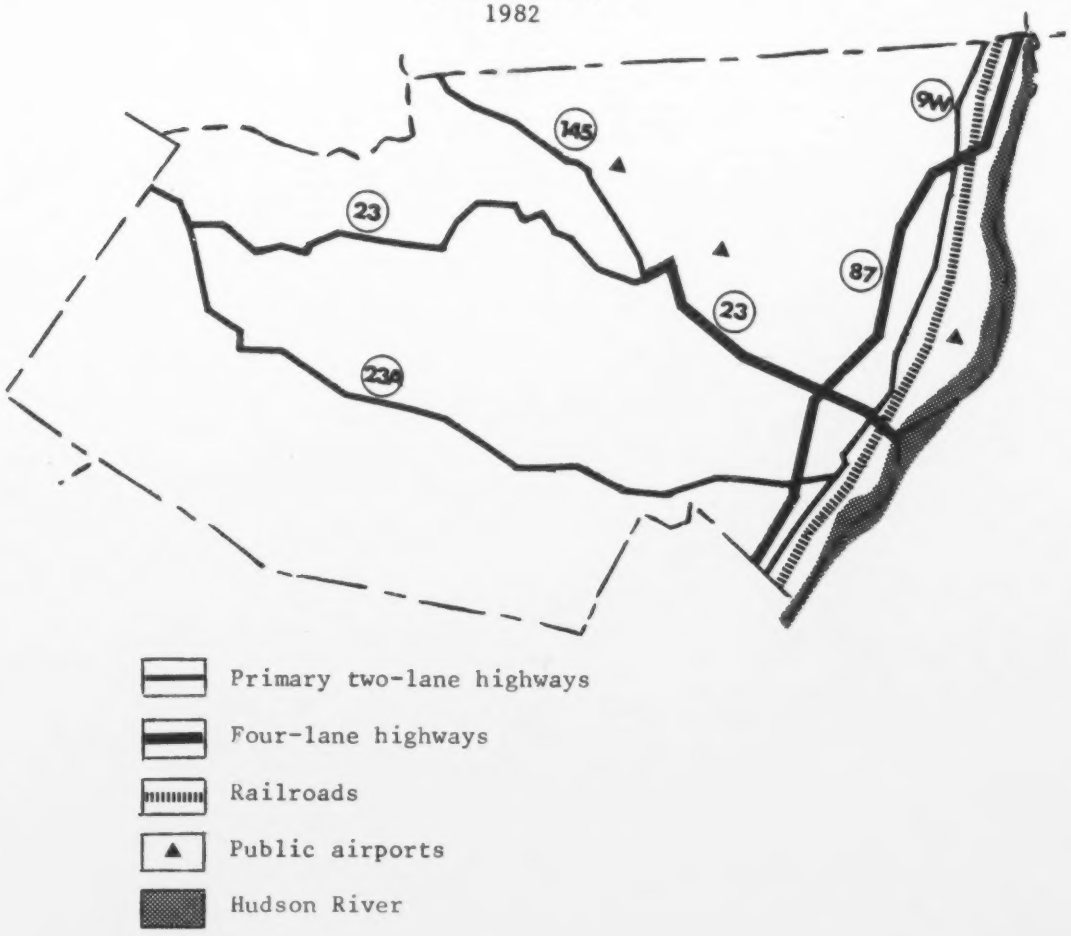
Highways--Greene County has an extensive network of highways which provide convenient access to population centers and most recreational areas in the County. The New York State Thruway, a controlled access toll route (motorists may enter or exit at interchanges at Catskill and Coxsackie) passes through the County near its eastern border and provides an excellent 4-lane link to areas north and south of the County. Route 9W serves local north-south traffic as well as the through traffic. Routes 23, 23A, and 145 are the primary highways running east and west (see Map 2).

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) serves the County and makes a freight stop in Alsen.

Waterways--The Hudson River links Greene County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Greene County has three public airports capable of serving small private or commerical aircraft. These are the Athens Airport (Athens), the Freehold Airport (Freehold), and the Sport Haven Airport (Cairo). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the Albany County Airport in neighboring Albany County.

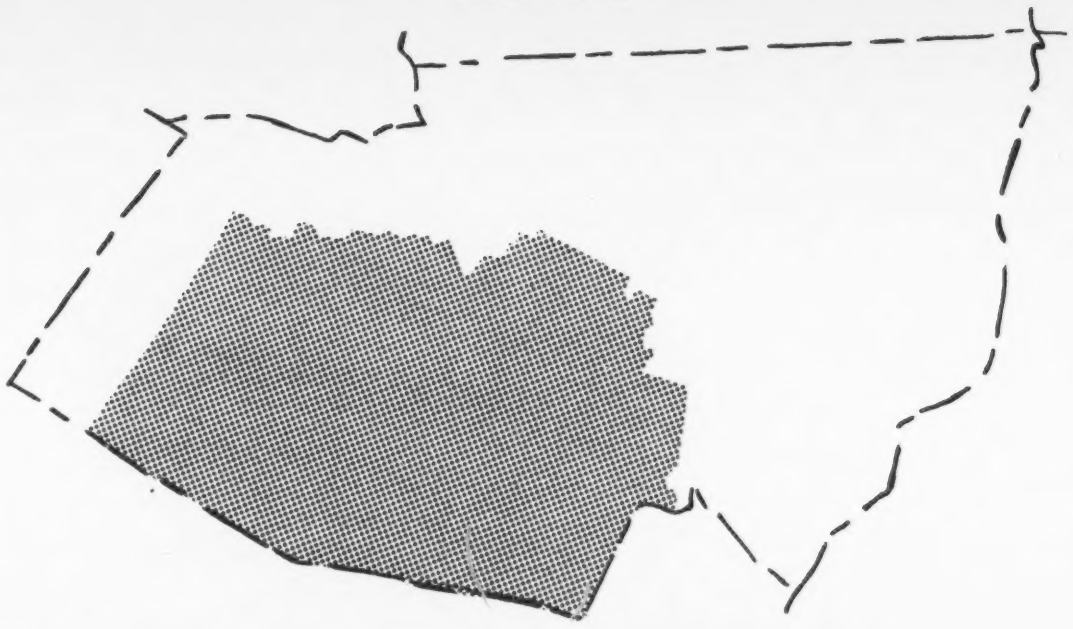
Map 2. Transportation Network
Greene County
1982



Land Characteristics

Approximately two-fifths of Greene County is included in the State operated Catskill Park (see Map 3). The mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes in the Park attract large numbers of tourists to the County annually.

Map 3. Catskill Park Jurisdiction
Greene County



Shaded area represents the Catskill Park jurisdiction within Greene County

Regulations governing the use of State forest lands limit development of portions of the County occupied by the Park. As a result, the County's largest population centers, Catskill and Coxsackie, are located outside of the Park and the County on average is much more rural than the State. As Table 1 indicates, only 2.1 percent of Greene County was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while statewide 4.1 percent of the land was put to these uses. In addition, almost four-fifths of the County was categorized as woodlands compared to slightly more than half for the State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
GREENE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Greene County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	654.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	9.2	21.9
Woodlands, forest	55.8	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	23.8	17.6
Wet lands	1.3	4.2
Water	1.7	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	0.4	1.3
Residential low and other	0.8	1.4
Commercial	0.7	0.4
Industrial	0.2	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.8	1.2
Transportation	0.3	0.5
Inactive or under construction	4.4	6.7

- Represents zero.

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

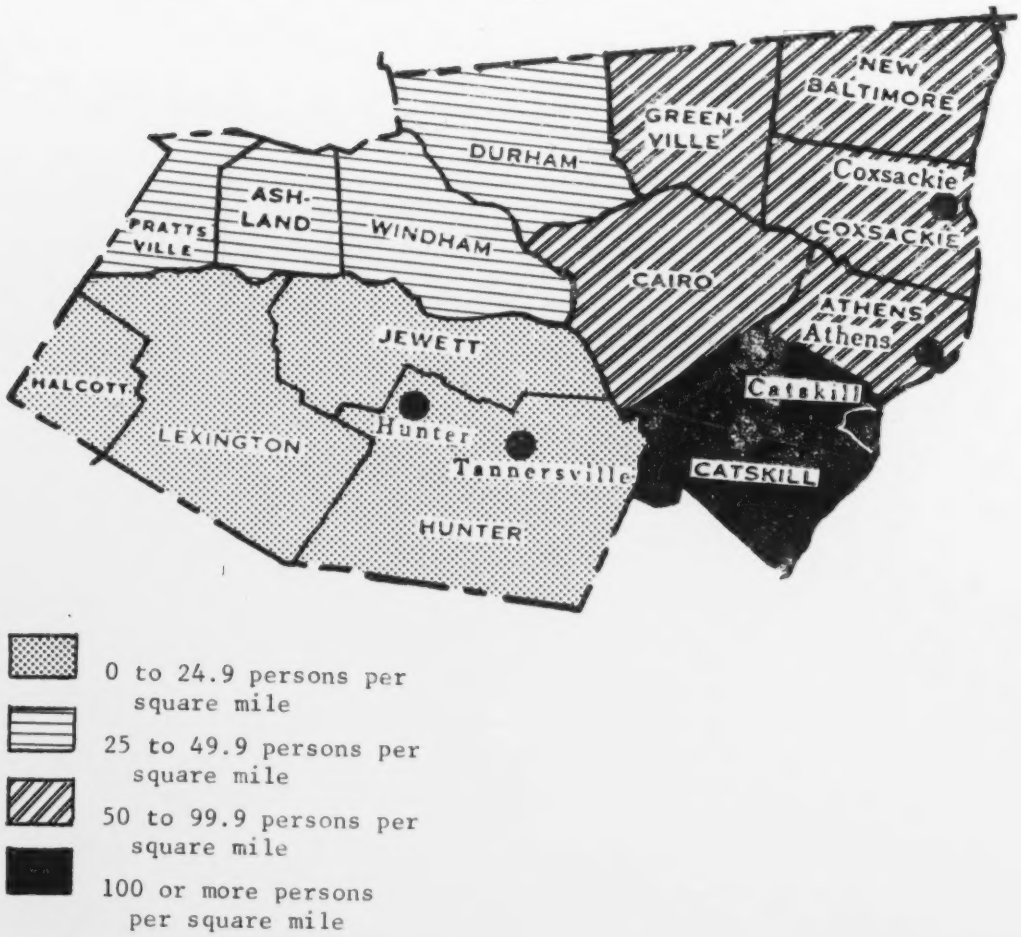
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Greene County was 40,861. The population density of 62.4 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 47th among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,144.5 persons per square mile in the Village of Catskill to a low of 6.9 persons per square mile in the Town of Halcott. In general, population densities were greatest in towns and villages in the foothills of the Catskill Mountains adjacent to the Hudson River, in the eastern portion of the County. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Greene County, by village and town for 1980.

Map 4. Population Densities
By County Subdivision
Greene County
1980



NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Greene County's population increased by 29.8 percent while the population of New York State grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that population declined in the County between 1900 and 1920. This trend was succeeded by alternating cycles of slow and rapid growth, until 1980. Greene County's growth of 23.3 percent during the seventies was particularly impressive since the State experienced a 3.8 percent population loss during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade-- from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Greene County.

GRAPH 1

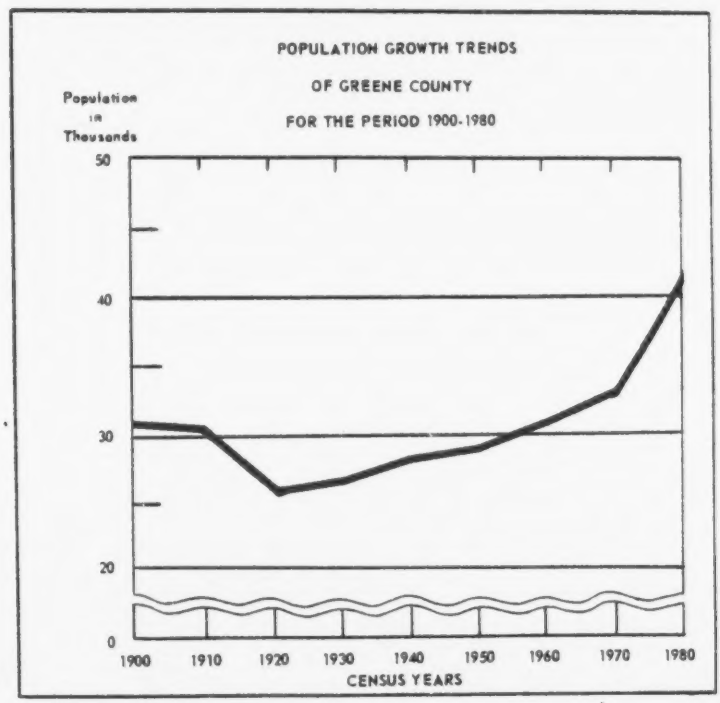


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND GREENE COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Greene County
1900	7,268,894	31,478
1910	9,113,614	30,214
1920	10,385,227	25,796
1930	12,588,066	25,808
1940	13,479,142	27,926
1950	14,830,192	28,745
1960	16,782,304	31,372
1970	18,241,391	33,136
1980	17,557,288	40,861

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND GREENE COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Greene County
1900-1910	25.4	-4.0
1910-1920	14.0	-14.6
1920-1930	21.2	0.1
1930-1940	7.1	8.2
1940-1950	10.0	2.9
1950-1960	13.2	9.1
1960-1970	8.7	5.6
1970-1980	-3.8	23.3
1900-1980	141.5	29.8

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Greene County's population grew 42.1 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, growth rates of towns and villages varied considerably from the County rate. For example, the town of Cairo grew by 143.3 percent but the Town of Halcott declined 38.5 percent. In general, the population grew most rapidly in towns located in eastern sections of the County. Most villages and towns located in the western portions grew at slower rates. Tables 4 and 5 present census counts and growth rates for Greene County subdivisions for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
GREENE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Catskill Village	5,392	5,825	5,317	4,718
Coxsackie Village	2,722	2,849	2,399	2,786
Places under 2,500				
Athens Village	1,545	1,754	1,718	1,738
Hunter Village	526	457	238	511
Tannersville Village	639	580	650	685
Towns				
Ashland Town	542	548	397	744
Athens Town	2,372	2,804	3,567	3,462
(Athens Village)	(1,545)	(1,754)	(1,718)	(1,738)
Cairo Town	1,944	2,825	3,546	4,729
Catskill Town	8,575	9,906	10,432	11,453
(Catskill Village)	(5,392)	(5,825)	(5,317)	(4,718)
Coxsackie Town	4,703	4,794	4,236	6,018
(Coxsackie Village)	(2,722)	(2,849)	(2,399)	(2,786)
Durham Town	1,233	1,313	1,651	2,283
Greenville Town	1,613	1,879	2,279	2,849
Halcott Town	244	193	199	150
Hunter Town	2,028	1,799	1,742	2,252
(Hunter Village)	(526)	(457)	(238)	(511)
(Tannersville Village)	(639)	(580)	(650)	(685)
Jewett Town	692	562	442	723
Lexington Town	833	698	666	819
New Baltimore Town	1,781	1,972	2,068	3,050
Prattsville Town	825	790	721	666
Windham Town	1,360	1,289	1,190	1,663
TOTAL: Greene County	28,745	31,372	33,136	40,861

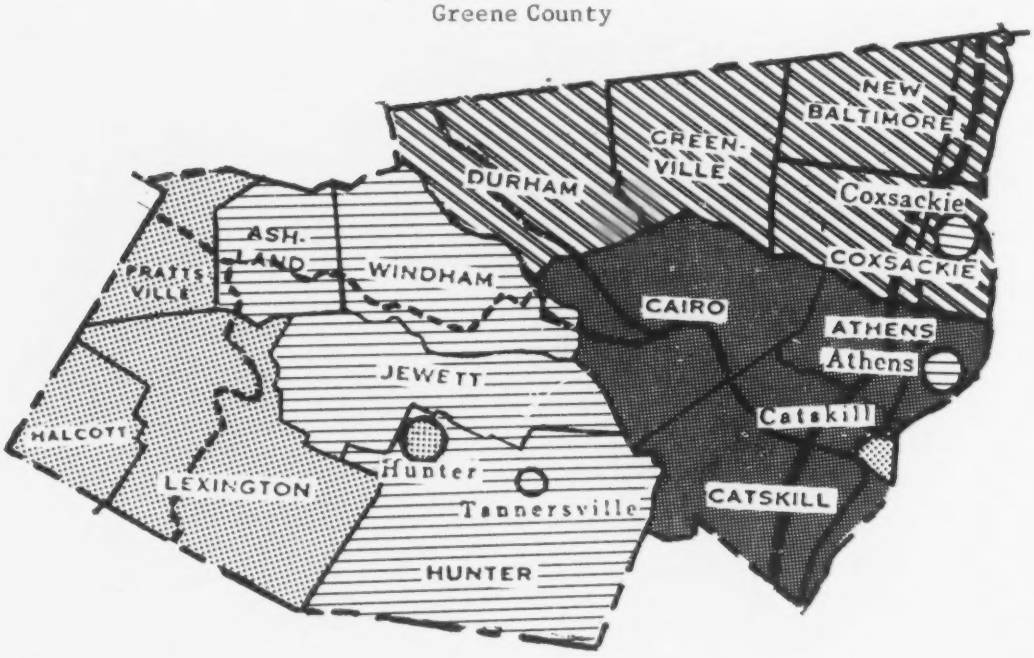
SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
GREENE COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Catskill Village	8.0	-8.7	-11.3	-12.5
Coxsackie Village	4.7	-15.8	16.1	2.4
Places under 2,500				
Athens Village	13.5	-2.1	1.2	12.5
Hunter Village	-13.1	-47.9	114.7	-2.9
Tannersville Village	-9.2	12.1	5.4	7.2
Towns				
Ashland Town	1.1	-27.6	87.4	37.3
Athens Town	18.2	27.2	-2.9	46.0
(Athens Village)	(13.5)	(-2.1)	(1.2)	(12.5)
Cairo Town	45.3	25.5	33.4	143.3
Catskill Town	15.5	5.3	9.8	33.6
(Catskill Village)	(8.0)	(-8.7)	(-11.3)	(-12.5)
Coxsackie Town	1.9	-11.6	42.1	28.0
(Coxsackie Village)	(4.7)	(-15.8)	(16.1)	(2.4)
Durham Town	6.5	25.7	38.3	85.2
Greenville Town	16.5	21.3	25.0	76.6
Halcott Town	-20.9	3.1	-24.6	-38.5
Hunter Town	-11.3	-3.2	29.3	11.0
(Hunter Village)	(-13.1)	(-47.9)	(114.7)	(-2.9)
(Tannersville Village)	(-9.2)	(12.1)	(5.4)	(7.2)
Jewett Town	-18.8	-21.4	63.6	4.5
Lexington Town	-16.2	-4.6	23.0	-1.7
New Baltimore Town	10.7	4.9	47.5	71.3
Prattsville Town	-4.2	-8.7	-7.6	-19.3
Windham Town	-5.2	-7.7	39.7	22.3
TOTAL: Greene County	9.1	5.6	23.3	42.1

During the period 1950 to 1980, Greene County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 62.3 percent of the County population but, by 1980 rural residents accounted for 74.5 percent of the total. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth. The greatest increases occurred along the major highway routes in the County (the New York State Thruway--Route 87--, and Routes 9, 23, and 45). This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 5. Population Growth Trends
from 1950 to 1980
By County Subdivision
Greene County



Population decline

0 to 49.9% growth

50% to 99.9% growth

100% or more growth

NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Greene County's population aged slightly during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age edged up from 34.1 years in 1970 to 34.4 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 27.5 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 22.5 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force (see Graph 2).

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex of Greene County's population in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

GREENE COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

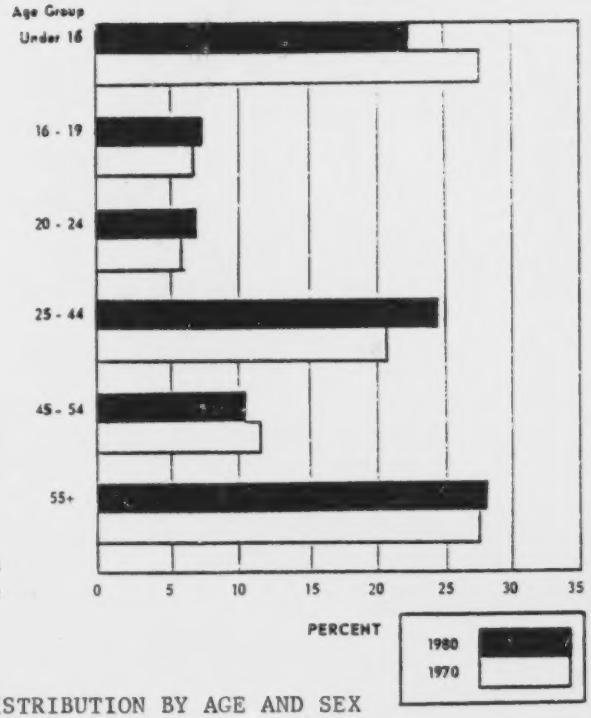


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
GREENE COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	9,180	22.5	4,702	23.7	4,478	21.3
16-19 years	3,119	7.6	1,777	9.0	1,342	6.4
20-21 years	1,197	2.9	664	3.3	533	2.5
22-29 years	4,441	10.9	2,204	11.1	2,237	10.7
30-44 years	7,279	17.8	3,502	17.6	3,777	18.0
45-54 years	4,233	10.4	2,070	10.4	2,163	10.3
55-64 years	4,467	10.9	2,066	10.4	2,401	11.4
65 and older	6,945	17.0	2,863	14.4	4,082	19.4
Total	40,861	100.0	19,848	100.0	21,013	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	34.4	32.2	36.7
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	48.6	51.4
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Greene County's population was 96.1 percent white, 3.0 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.1 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent "other" races. In addition, 1.4 percent of the County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Of every 5 individuals among the County's minorities, 4 resided in the Village of Catskill and Town of Coxsackie. The State Correctional Facility at Coxsackie accounted for most of the minority residents in the Town of Coxsackie. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Greene County residents by town.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
GREENE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Greene County	40,861	39,259	1,225	67	65	245	560
Ashland Town	744	737	4	2	-	1	13
Athens Town	3,462	3,414	16	10	6	16	47
(Athens Village)	(1,738)	(1,719)	(4)	(6)	(2)	(7)	(32)
Cairo Town	4,729	4,709	7	2	2	9	41
Catskill Town	11,453	10,763	608	21	16	45	143
(Catskill Village)	(4,718)	(4,144)	(541)	(8)	(3)	(22)	(74)
Coxsackie Town	6,018	5,315	537	8	18	140	196
(Coxsackie Village)	(2,786)	(2,626)	(127)	(3)	(13)	(17)	(35)
Durham Town	2,283	2,255	12	11	3	2	18
Greenville Town	2,849	2,827	8	5	4	5	22
Halcott Town	150	148	-	-	-	2	-
Hunter Town	2,252	2,234	1	-	6	11	28
(Hunter Village)	(511)	(505)	-	-	(1)	(5)	(20)
(Tannersville Village)	(685)	(680)	-	-	-	(5)	(4)
Jewett Town	723	713	2	3	1	4	12
Lexington Town	3,819	812	4	1	-	2	12
New Baltimore Town	3,050	3,017	21	1	7	4	14
Prattsville Town	666	661	-	3	2	-	3
Windham Town	1,663	1,654	5	-	-	4	11

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and of Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

In 1980, Greene County's nonwhite population was generally younger than its white population. Of the 1,602 nonwhites in the County, 30.3 percent were 17 years of age or younger. In the white population, however, only 26.4 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the 1980 age distribution of Greene County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
GREENE COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	40,861	2,401	8,433	23,082	6,945
White	39,259	2,317	8,032	22,067	6,843
Black	1,225	61	312	771	81
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	67	1	17	44	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	65	2	13	44	6
Other	245	20	59	156	10
Spanish origin	560	42	145	327	46
White	357	32	100	182	43
Black	17	-	5	12	-

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market In Greene County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Greene County

The resident labor force of Greene County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market on the part of both men and women. Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
GREENE COUNTY
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	16.6	16.9	17.6	18.1	18.4	19.3	19.4
Employment	15.2	14.8	15.3	16.0	16.6	17.6	17.6
Unemployment	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8
Unemployment rate	8.5	12.1	12.8	11.4	9.4	9.3	9.4

From 1974 to 1980, Greene County's civilian labor force grew 16.9 percent, an annual average growth of 2.8 percent during the period compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County labor force grew each year during the period although the annual rates of growth varied considerably. Employment expansion, though substantial, did not quite keep pace with labor force growth. Employment grew 15.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 2.6 percent. Here too, growth was inconsistant. Employment actually decreased from 1974 to 1975.

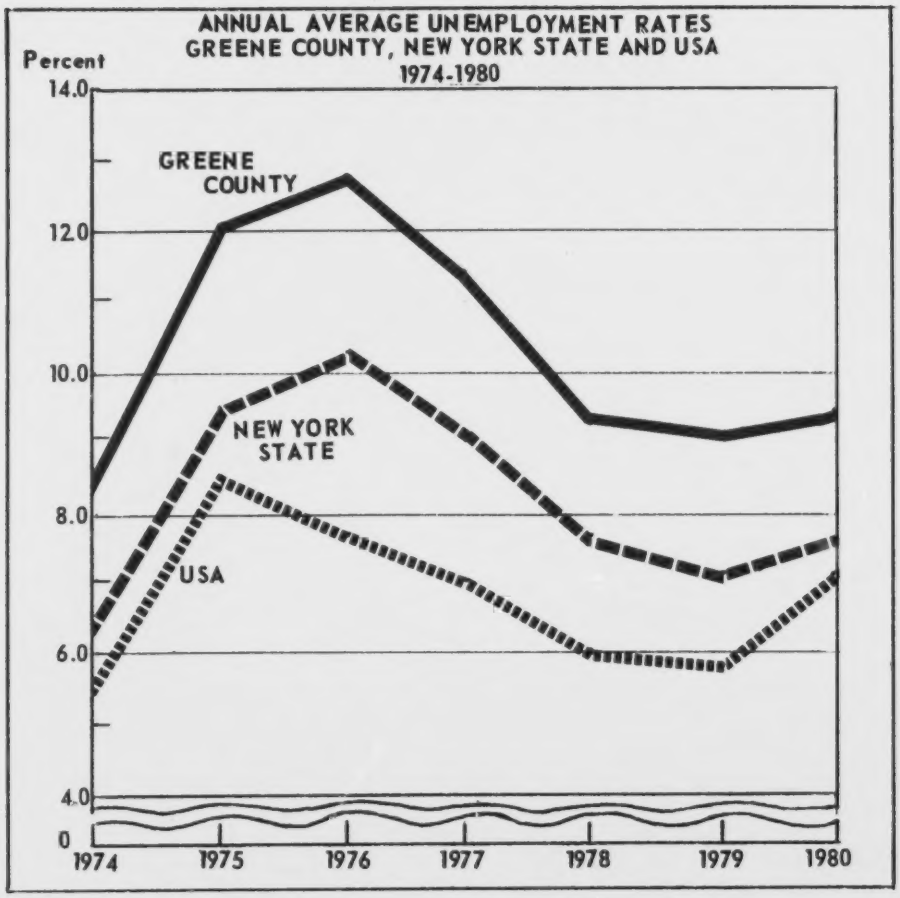
Growth in Greene County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) rapid increase in the civilian working-age population (34.3 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a surge in labor force participation (51.4 percent in 1970 to 60.4 percent in 1980). Labor force participation rates for men rose to 75.3 percent in 1980 (a climb of 6.3 percent from 1970). The labor force participation rate of women jumped 10.8 percent to 46.0 percent over the 1970-1980 period. The increase in the labor force participation rate for women over the 1970-1980 period was in line with statewide and national trends while the broadening in the participation rate for men was contrary to State and national trends (see Table 10).

Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Greene County	
Overall	51.4	60.4	+9.0
Male	69.0	75.3	+6.3
Female	35.2	46.0	+10.8
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

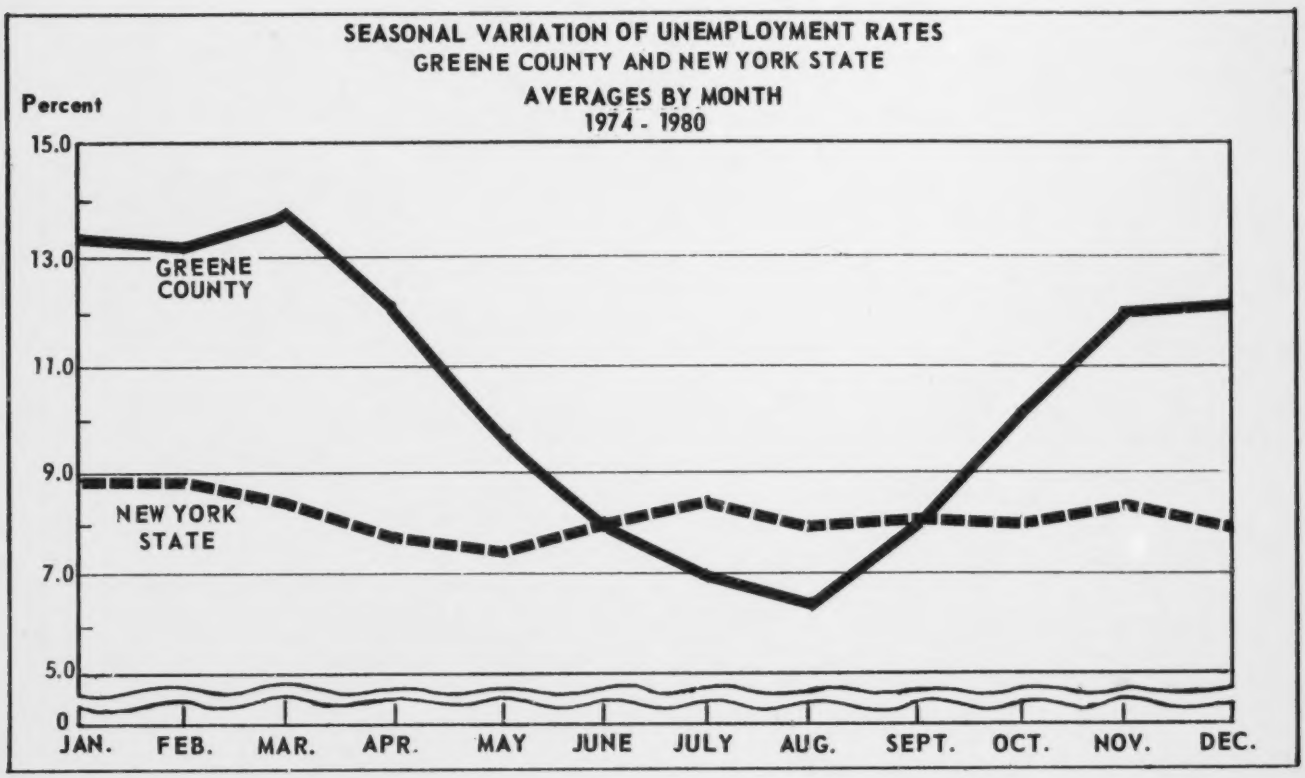
During the 1974-1980 period, Greene County's annual unemployment rate consistently exceeded the statewide and national jobless rates. Changes in the County rate, however, followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (8.5 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 12.8 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were much more pronounced for Greene County than for New York State, with County rates lower than State rates in July and August and higher from October to May. In June and September, County and State rates were virtually identical (see Graph 4). Both the County and the State averaged their highest unemployment rates in winter. The County rates were lowest in summer, when the weather posed no obstacle to outside workers.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition of Greene County

A local economy, such as Greene County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Greene County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Greene County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Greene County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	21.7	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	15.6	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	6.1	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	78.3	79.3	76.8
Construction	3.5	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	7.8	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	17.4	23.0	20.2
Government	28.7	18.4	17.9

Greene County's specialization was largely in durable goods manufacturing and government. The County's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 15.6 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation. The major employers in the durable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Alpha Portland Cement	cement
American Thermostat Corp.	electrical-appliance thermostats
American Valve Mfg. Co.	valves and fittings
Becker Electronics Mfg. Corp.	loud speakers and systems
Grumman Corp. (Wormath Bros. Foundry Division)	iron castings
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.	cement
Marquette Cement Mfg. Co.	cement

Government comprised 28.7 percent of nonfarm employment compared with 18.4 percent statewide and 17.9 percent nationally. Major employers were: Coxsackie Correctional Facility (state prison), Greene County (government), and local governments (education).

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Greene County

The industrial composition of the nation changes overtime as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and Greene County.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND GREENE COUNTY
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Greene County
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	25.0
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	31.6
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	38.5
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	16.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	23.3
Construction	17.9	-24.7	0.0
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	12.5
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	23.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	0.0
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	25.0
Government	23.2	6.4	32.0

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 major industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Greene County's growth in nonfarm employment was far stronger than the State's and even exceeded the nation's over the period. Of particular interest was the shift in the County's industrial composition. Contrary to State and national trends, manufacturing employment grew faster than nonmanufacturing employment. Within manufacturing, employment in durable goods production soared by 38.5 percent while nondurable goods production grew by 16.7 percent. Among nonmanufacturing industry groups, strong growth occurred in transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. Employment remained unchanged in construction and finance, insurance, and real estate. In summary, while Greene County's overall growth was similar to the nation's, its growth trends for specific industries differed significantly from those of industries nationwide.

The redistribution of Greene County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
GREENE COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	9,200	11,500	+2,300
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	20.6	21.7	+1.1
Durable goods	14.1	15.6	+1.5
Nondurable goods	6.5	6.1	-0.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	79.4	78.3	-1.1
Construction	4.3	3.5	-0.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	8.7	7.8	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	18.5	18.3	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.3	2.6	-0.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	17.4	17.4	-
Government	27.2	28.7	+1.5

As noted previously, the share of total employment involved in manufacturing increased in Greene County while decreasing in the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing decreased in the County while increasing nationally. Within manufacturing the share of total employment devoted to the production of durable goods expanded. The share of manufacturing employment devoted to the production of nondurable goods contracted, one of the few instances that the County was in line with nationwide trends. The only percentage gain among nonmanufacturing sectors occurred in government.

Labor Market Stability in Greene County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Greene County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 12 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
GREENE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Greene County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.2	3.6
New hires	1.8	1.9
Recalls	1.2	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	4.6	3.7
Quits	1.3	1.1
Layoffs	2.5	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 3.2 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period November 1980 to October 1981. Total separations averaged 4.6 per 100 over the same period.

The County accession rate was less than the State average (3.2 versus 3.6) with both new hire and recall rates for the County under State averages. The County separation rate was above the State average (4.6 versus 3.7). Quit (termination of employment initiated by the employee) and layoff rates were both above State averages. About one-half of the layoffs during the period were temporary in nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Greene County during the period November 1980 through October 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981, only one expansion and one contraction were reported to the New York State Department of Commerce. They are shown in Table 15. The job gains (+200) directly associated with these changes outweighed the job losses (-93).

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
GREENE COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Lehigh Portland Cement Co. Catskill Heidelberger Zement AG	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+200
American Thermostat Corp. South Cairo	Contraction of facility (partial closing)	-93

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Greene County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Greene County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF GREENE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 Net	1978 Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$180.6	$261.1	80.5	44.6	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	116.3	158.3	42.0	36.1	64.4	60.6
Property income	30.7	41.6	10.9	35.5	17.0	15.9
Transfer payment	33.6	61.1	27.5	81.8	18.6	23.4

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Greene County climbed 44.6 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and of property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 60.6 percent of the total personal income of Greene County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 23.4 percent of personal income in Greene County and property income added 15.9 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Greene County in 1978 when they accounted for 22.7 percent of the total. Manufacturing industries were a close second, adding 22.5 percent. (See Graph 5.) Farming; construction; transportation, communication, and public utilities industries; and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than the State. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Greene County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY FOR GREENE COUNTY, 1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

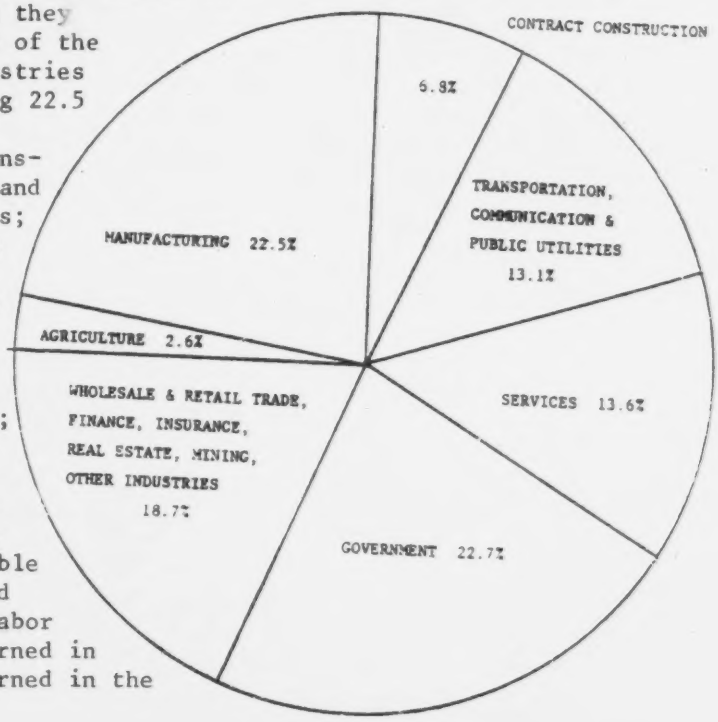

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION 6.8%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES 13.1%
SERVICES 13.6%
GOVERNMENT 22.7%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE, FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, MINING, OTHER INDUSTRIES 18.7%
AGRICULTURE 2.6%
MANUFACTURING 22.5%

Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN GREENE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978
($ million)

Industry	Greene County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$139.3	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	3.7	2.6	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	31.3	22.5	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.2	0.1	200.9	0.2
Construction	9.5	6.8	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	(D)	-	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	(D)	-	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	18.2	13.1	9,956.9	9.0
Services	18.9	13.6	23,928.3	21.5
Other	0.2	0.1	305.9	0.3
Government	31.6	22.7	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of the workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

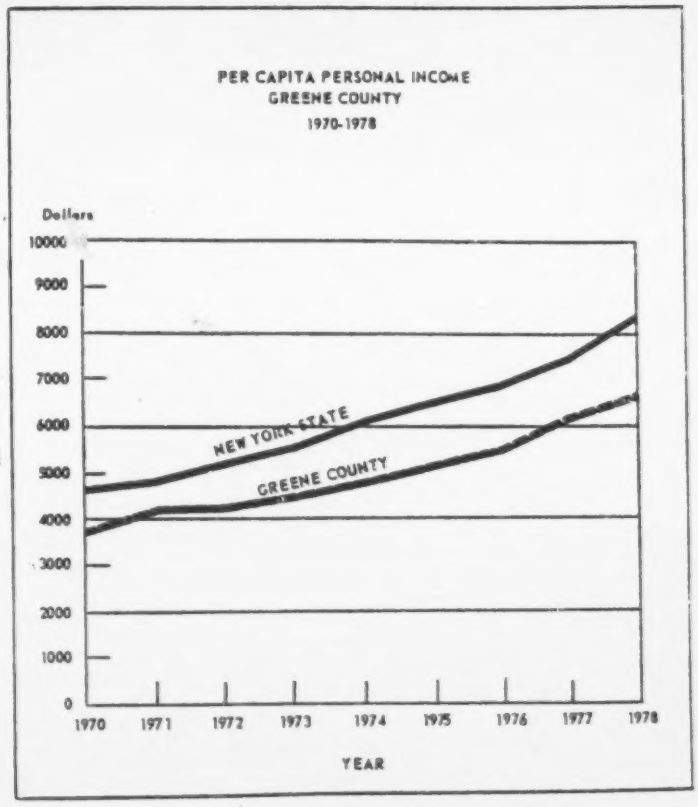
In 1978, Greene County's labor and proprietors' income was $158.3 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 14) and only $139.3 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 15). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Greene County was $6,822 and ranked 28th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Greene County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Greene County's per capita income grew by 82.2 percent while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Greene County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the mining industry paid the highest average weekly wage during the period 1975-1980. Transportation, communication, and public utilities industries paid the second highest weekly wage between 1978 and 1980. Service industries were the lowest paying group of employers over the 6-year period. Table 18 presents annual weekly wages paid in Greene County between 1975 and 1980, by major industry group.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP GREENE COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$158	$128	$131	$157	$169	$178
Mining	282	321	342	446	522	496
Construction	150	157	205	258	208	233
Manufacturing-durable goods	203	205	220	225	254	271
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	136	144	150	142	174	184
Transportation, communication, and utilities	215	230	249	261	289	286
Wholesale trade	154	174	185	208	222	225
Retail trade	122	131	133	140	152	155
Finance, insurance and real estate	170	151	161	175	194	214
Service	106	114	121	129	134	144
Government	245	240	251	155	163	221

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality weekly wages in the government sector did not actually experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Greene County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR GREENE COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additionl member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
GREENE COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	4,211
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	5,269
85 percent LLSIL	6,739
100 percent LLSIL	8,647

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 1,318 Greene County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $127,313 per month or $96.60 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 21) an average of 82.9 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 11.2 percent for Home Relief and 5.8 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
GREENE COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	1,438	1,077	218	4	139
February	1,450	1,118	162	4	166
March	1,447	1,139	150	6	152
April	1,329	1,099	77	8	145
May	1,369	1,107	116	1	145
June	1,218	1,078	15	1	124
July	1,268	1,064	64	1	139
August	1,257	1,075	24	-	158
September	1,222	1,063	7	-	152
October	1,224	1,076	5	1	142
November	1,241	1,085	12	2	142
December	1,358	1,122	70	1	165
12-month average	1,318	1,092	77	2	147

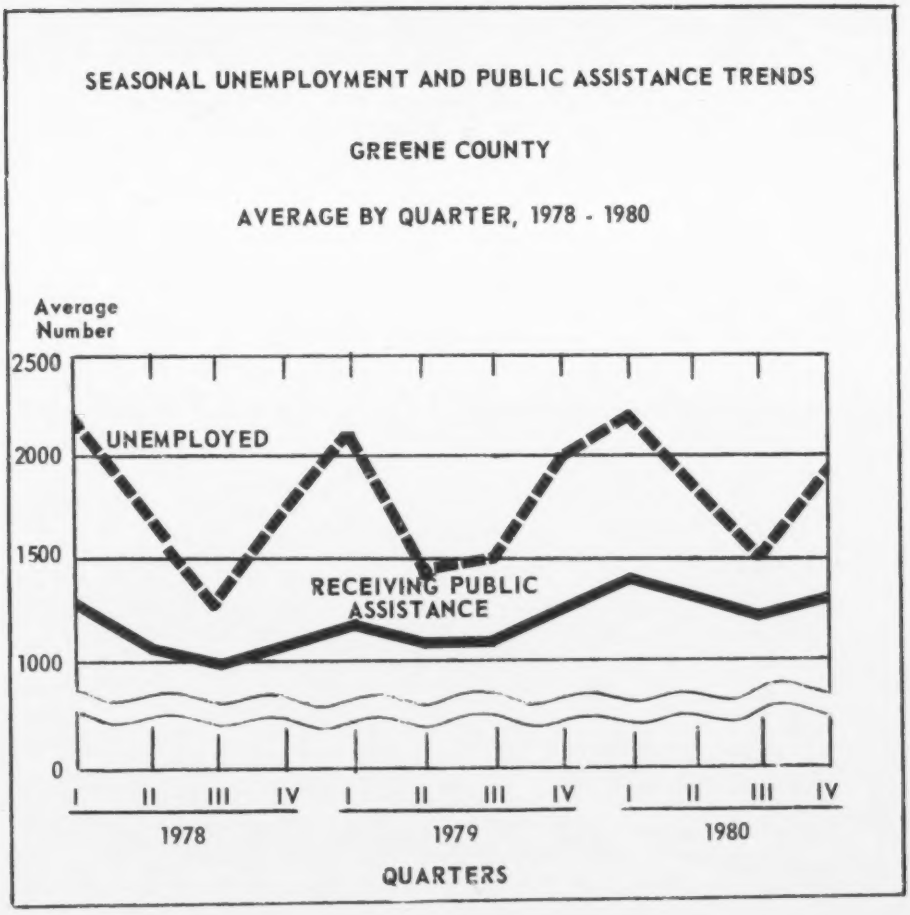
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Greene County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 21 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 8,385 in Greene County. Of the total, 47.7 percent were enrolled in grades K-6, and 52.3 percent in grades 7-12. By comparison, enrollment for New York State was more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. Public schools enrolled 88.6 percent of the students in Greene County compared to 83.1 percent for the State. Non-public schools, on the other hand, accounted for only 11.4 percent of total school enrollment in the County while enrolling 16.9 percent statewide. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Greene County according to type of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
GREENE COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	3,996	4,389	8,385
Public	3,740	3,689	7,429
Non-public	256	700	956

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Greene County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline in Greene County was much sharper than for the State, as both public and non-public schools reported enrollment losses. Public school enrollment losses in Greene County amounted to nearly 5 percent, compared to just over 3 percent for the State. Table 23 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment, both for New York State and Greene County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND GREENE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Greene County	8,805	8,385	-4.77
Public	7,819	7,429	-4.99
Non-public	986	956	-3.04

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 24 presents the education or employment intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Greene County. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Greene County, 61.4 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 69.0 percent for New York State. Statewide totals indicate that a greater percentage of non-public school graduates are pursuing a post-secondary education than public school graduates; the same trend has been noted among graduates of public and non-public high school graduates in Greene County.

About the same proportion of high school graduates from Greene County sought employment as those statewide.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND GREENE COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Greene County	570	27.0	31.4	3.0	22.6	6.8	9.1
Public	526	26.3	30.4	2.9	24.3	6.8	9.3
Non-public	44	36.3	43.1	4.5	2.3	6.8	6.8

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Greene County was 96.5 percent white; the remaining 3.5 percent was primarily black. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN GREENE COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	2.9	0.4	0.2	96.5
Cairo	0.4	0.7	0.2	98.7
Catskill	9.1	0.6	0.2	90.2
Coxsackie Athens	1.5	0.5	0.2	97.8
Greenville	0.4	-	-	99.6
Hunter Tannersville	-	-	0.4	99.6
Windham Ashland	0.4	0.6	-	99.1

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to Greene County residents. These are sponsored by the Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego BOCES and the Rensselaer-Columbia BOCES. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Greene #2-Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego BOCES Northern Catskills Occupational Center Grand George, New York 12434	Agriculture Education agricultural mechanics conservation Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education food services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education other automotive electrical occupations barbering

Educational Institution	Programs
Rensselaer-Columbia BOCES Columbia-Greene Area Occupational Center Drawer H - Route 66 Hudson, New York 12534	Agriculture Education agriculture production agricultural mechanics Distributive Education food distribution Health Occupations Education nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education care and guidance of children other occupational preparation Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry plumbing and pipefitting other construction-maintenance electrical occupations electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology quantity food occupations other trade, industry, service

Within Greene County several educational programs are available at the post-secondary level:

Columbia-Greene Community College 2 First Street Athens, New York 12015	Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration Technical Education construction technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education law enforcement-firearms control social service paraprofessionals other public service occupations

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Greene County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Greene County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Greene County in the following occupational areas:

Clerical	Computer Operation
Accounting	Medical and Dental Occupations

Greene County expected to provide CETA services to 310 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
GREENE COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	51
On-the-job training	24
Work experience	207
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	28
Total	310

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 27 presents a profile of Greene County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
GREENE COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.3	51.7	55.0	55.0	40.8
Female	50.7	48.3	45.0	45.0	59.2
Age					
14-19	13.9	13.5	14.0	14.1	21.0
20-21	4.5	12.5	10.1	9.9	4.9
22-44	36.4	57.7	58.9	59.2	61.0
45-54	12.2	9.1	10.2	10.1	7.4
55 and over	33.0	7.2	6.8	6.7	5.7
Race					
White	96.1	95.6	93.2	93.6	78.8
Black	3.7	3.6	5.7	5.2	11.5
Hispanic	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	9.7
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND
GREENE COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 2,254 applicants from Greene County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period, 464 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,241 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the Greene County area had a ratio of 5.4 jobseekers for each jobs.

In addition to the applicant/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that, through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: shipping and receiving clerk; counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop; cook, short order I; kitchen helper; cleaner, housekeeping; and material handler.

Some of the more difficult occupations for applicants to find employment included: secretary; clerk, general; and tractor-trailer-truck driver.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: During the 1981 Fiscal Year, applicants registered in this occupational group numbered 360 while 34 job openings were received. There were 10.6 applicants registered for each job opening.

Potential labor shortage--Administrative assistant and case aide should be investigated for shortages.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 698 applicants registered and 85 job openings received for the period. There were 8.2 applicants registered for each job opening.

Labor surplus--There were at least 24.6 applicants registered for each opening for secretary and clerk, general. For sales clerk there were 48 applicants and no openings were received.

Potential labor shortage--Five occupations should be examined for possible labor shortages in this occupational group: stenographer; clerk, typist; shipping and receiving clerk; receptionist; and hotel clerk.

Service: This category had a ratio of 3.4 registered applicants per job opening with a total of 624 applicants and 186 openings.

Labor surplus--For bartender and cleaner, commercial and institutional there were at least 10.2 applicants registered per job opening; for nurse aide and security guard there were 28 and 12 applicants, respectively, and no job openings were received for either title.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages existed for companion; counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop; chef (hotel, restaurant); cook, short order I; kitchen helper and cleaner, housekeeping.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: With 81 registered applicants and 25 job openings received this occupational category had a ratio of applicants-to-openings of 3.2.

Potential labor shortage--Groundskeeper, industrial/commercial should be investigated for a labor shortage.

Processing: Among processing occupations there were 31 applicants registered and 1 job opening received, resulting in an applicant/opening ratio of 31.0, the highest of the 9 occupational groups.

Potential labor shortage--Foundry worker, general should be investigated for a labor shortage.

Machine Trades: Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered job openings by 4.6 to 1. There were 157 applicants and only 34 openings received.

Labor surplus--For automobile mechanic helper there were 15 applicants and no openings were received.

Benchwork: Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 5.4 applicants registered per job openings. A total of 125 applicants were available for 23 job openings.

Potential labor shortage--Two occupations, assembler and assembler, small products, should be investigated for labor shortages.

Structural Work: There were 370 registered applicants available and 50 job openings received during the period yielding an applicant-to-opening ratio of 7.4.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages existed for electrician, painter, and maintenance repairer, building.

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 248 applicants and 26 job openings the applicant-to-opening ratio in this occupational group was 9.5. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--For tractor-trailer-truck driver there were 43 applicants registered and only 1 job opening received.

Potential labor shortage--Truck driver, heavy; bus driver; and material handler should be considered for labor shortages.

Table 28 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Greene County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Greene County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 28 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Greene County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 28 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 32 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the perio, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
GREENE COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 + 3)
Occupational groups, total	2,524	1,241	464	5.4
Professional, technical, and managerial	360	176	34	10.6
Clerical and sales	698	332	85	8.2
Service	624	294	186	3.4
Farming, fishery, forestry	81	25	25	3.2
Processing	31	20	1	31.0
Machine trades	157	56	34	4.6
Benchwork	125	68	23	5.4
Structural work	370	150	50	7.4
Miscellaneous	248	116	26	9.5
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, secondary school	20	6	1	20.0
Teacher, elementary school	15	6	0	*
Administrative assistant	10	1	0	*
Manager, retail store	23	14	1	23.0
Manager, food service	12	4	1	12.0
Case aide	10	6	0	*
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	79	32	3	26.3
Stenographer	28	5	8	3.5
Clerk, typist	117	53	15	7.8
Keypunch operator	12	7	0	*
Clerk, general	94	52	2	47.0
Bookkeeper I	21	8	1	21.0
Bookkeeper II	13	7	1	13.0
Cashier II	22	12	0	*
Cashier-checker	22	7	0	*
Computer operator	10	4	0	*
Accounting clerk	13	8	0	*
Administrative clerk	33	17	3	11.0
Shipping and receiving clerk	14	4	4	3.5
Stock clerk	13	6	0	*
Receptionist	22	12	4	5.5
Hotel clerk	10	2	10	1.0
Sales clerk	48	25	0	*
Services				
Companion	9	1	10	0.9
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	17	7	7	2.4
Waiter/waitress, informal	126	59	26	4.8

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services (continued)				
Bartender	21	7	2	10.5
Chef (hotel, restaurant)	10	3	5	2.0
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	39	17	9	4.3
Cook, short order I	16	10	8	2.0
Kitchen helper	57	30	19	3.0
Cleaner, housekeeping	80	33	29	2.8
Nurse aide	28	14	0	*
Guard, security	12	7	0	*
Merchant patroller	16	6	4	4.0
Cleaner, commerical/institutional	21	9	1	21.0
Cleaner, industrial	12	5	3	4.0
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	37	8	14	2.6
Machine trades				
Foundry worker, general	12	10	0	*
Automobile mechanic	38	15	4	9.5
Automobile mechanic helper	15	7	0	*
Assembler, small parts	14	11	0	*
Assembler	19	16	5	3.8
Assembler, small products	10	4	3	3.3
Sewing-machine operator	10	4	1	10.0
Structural work				
Welder, arc	15	3	0	*
Electrician	10	2	2	5.0
Painter	13	3	7	1.9
Operating engineer	17	5	0	*
Carpenter	36	17	3	12.0
Construction worker I	37	17	4	9.2
Construction worker II	106	45	9	11.8
Maintenance repairer, building	20	8	9	2.2
Miscellaneous occupations				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	43	22	1	43.0
Truck driver, heavy	25	15	5	5.0
Truck driver, light	31	10	3	10.3
Bus driver	11	4	4	2.8
Automobile-service-station attendant	11	4	1	11.0
Packager, hand	19	7	0	*
Industrial-truck operator	12	7	0	*
Laborer, stores	14	4	0	*
Material handler	50	20	7	7.1

* Indicates that these occupations had 0 openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING GREENE COUNTY

1. Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	7,504
Rural	33,357
Families	10,912
Households	14,919

2. Marital status

	Total	Male	Female
Single	7,903	4,538	3,365
Married	18,888	9,443	9,445
Separated	776	357	419
Widowed	3,470	614	2,856
Divorced	1,407	608	799

3. Housing units (all types) 21,350

Urban	3,235
Rural	18,115
Year-round housing units*	18,633
Occupied	14,919
Vacant	3,714
Seasonal/migratory units	2,717

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 persons	3,574	2,068	1,506
2 persons	4,899	3,737	1,162
3 persons	2,483	1,884	599
4 persons	2,105	1,676	429
5 persons	1,092	893	199
6+ persons	766	606	160

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.4

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	176
10,000 - 14,999	260
15,000 - 19,999	471
20,000 - 24,999	738
25,000 - 29,999	870
30,000 - 34,999	996
35,000 - 39,999	848
40,000 - 49,999	1,275
50,000 - 79,999	1,241
80,000 - 99,999	83
100,000 - 149,999	44
150,000 - 199,999	10
200,000+	10
Median value	35,000

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	14,563	10,708	3,855
Black	271	107	164
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	23	12	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	13	8
Other	41	24	17
Spanish origin householders	135	77	58
White	108	65	43
Black	4	-	-

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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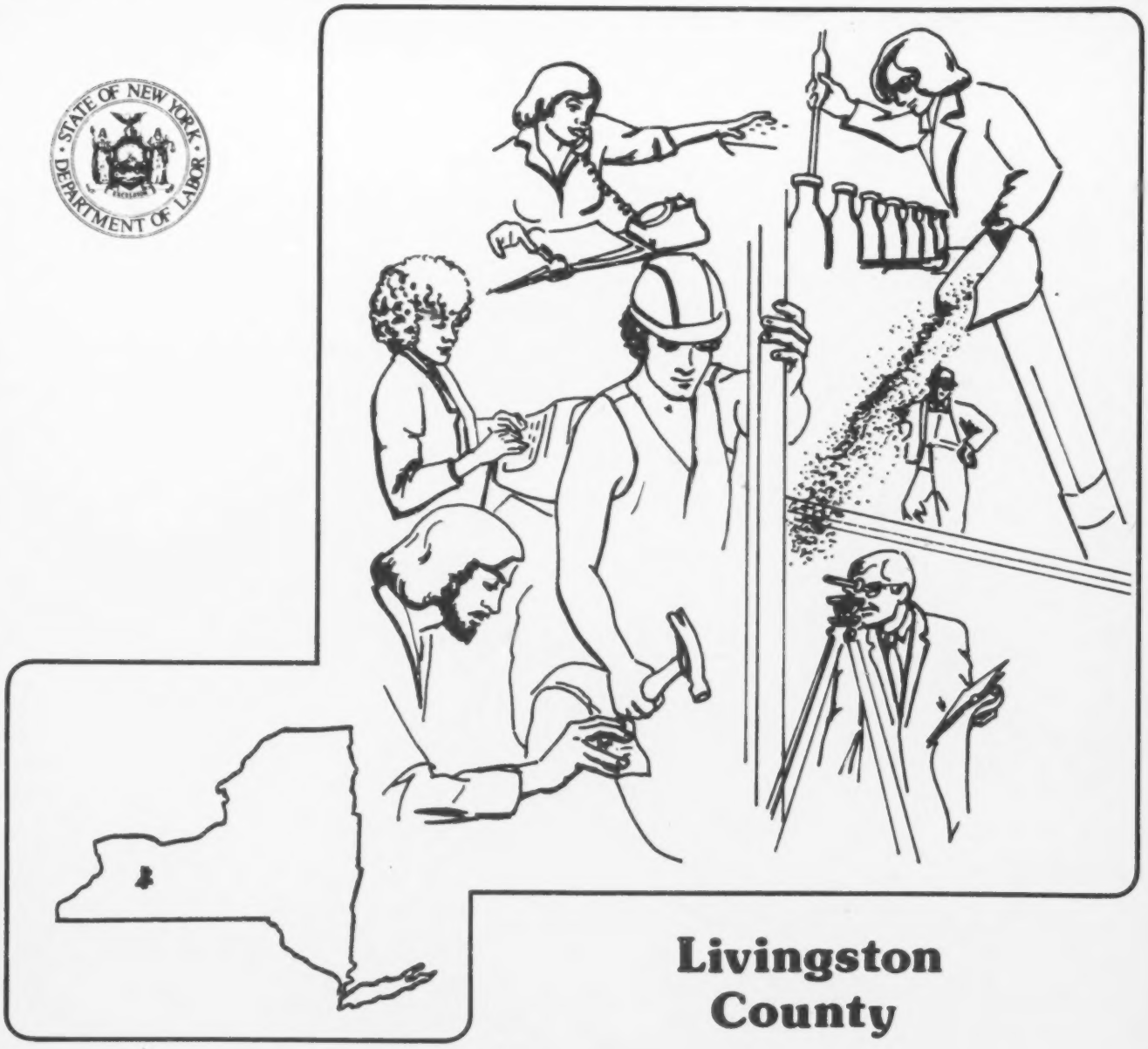
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Livingston County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

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2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? [ ] Yes [ ] No

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   _____

   _____

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   _____

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

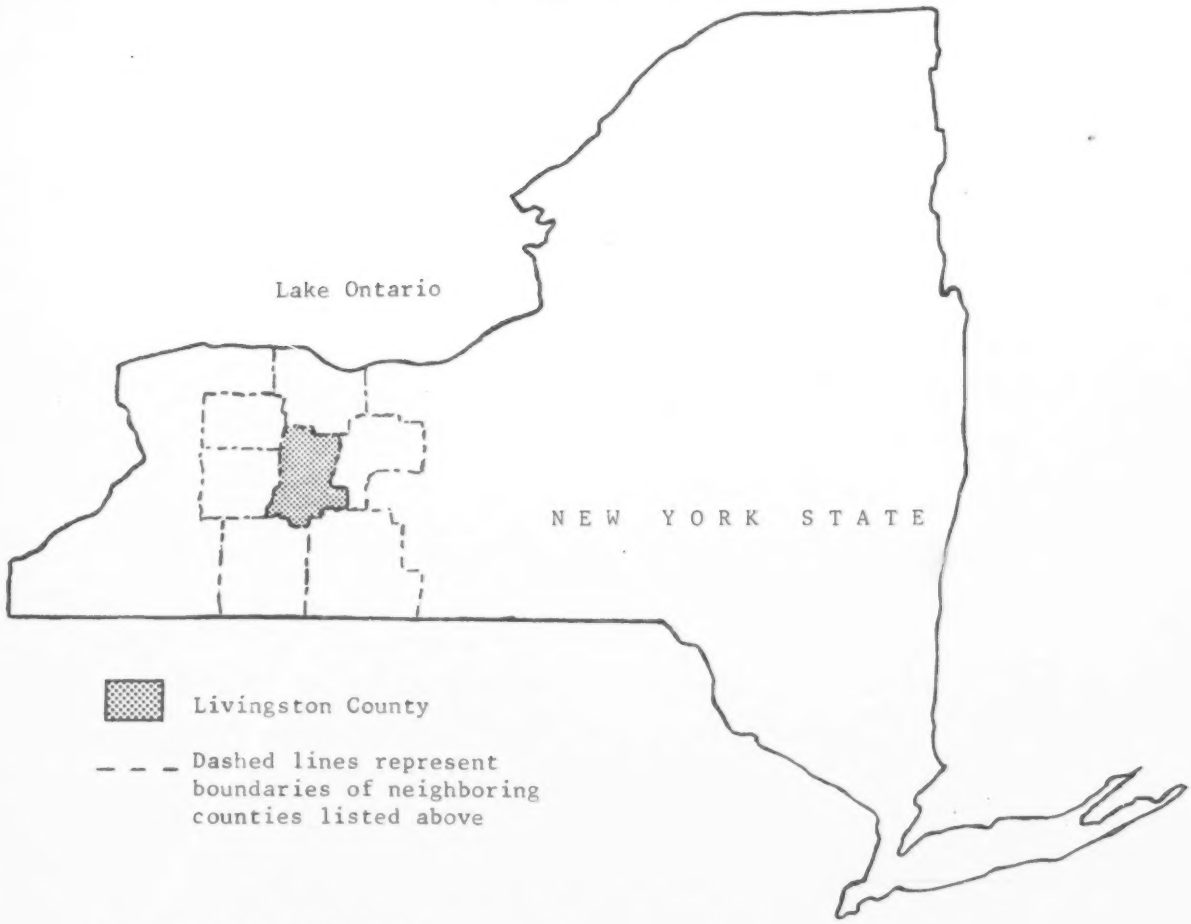
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Livingston County is located in western New York State approximately 10 miles south of the City of Rochester and 43 miles east of the City of Buffalo. It is bordered by Monroe, Ontario, Steuben, Allegany, Wyoming, and Genesee counties. (See Map 1.)

Map 1. County Location
Livingston County


Lake Ontario
NEW YORK STATE
Livingston County
Dashed lines represent boundaries of neighboring counties listed above

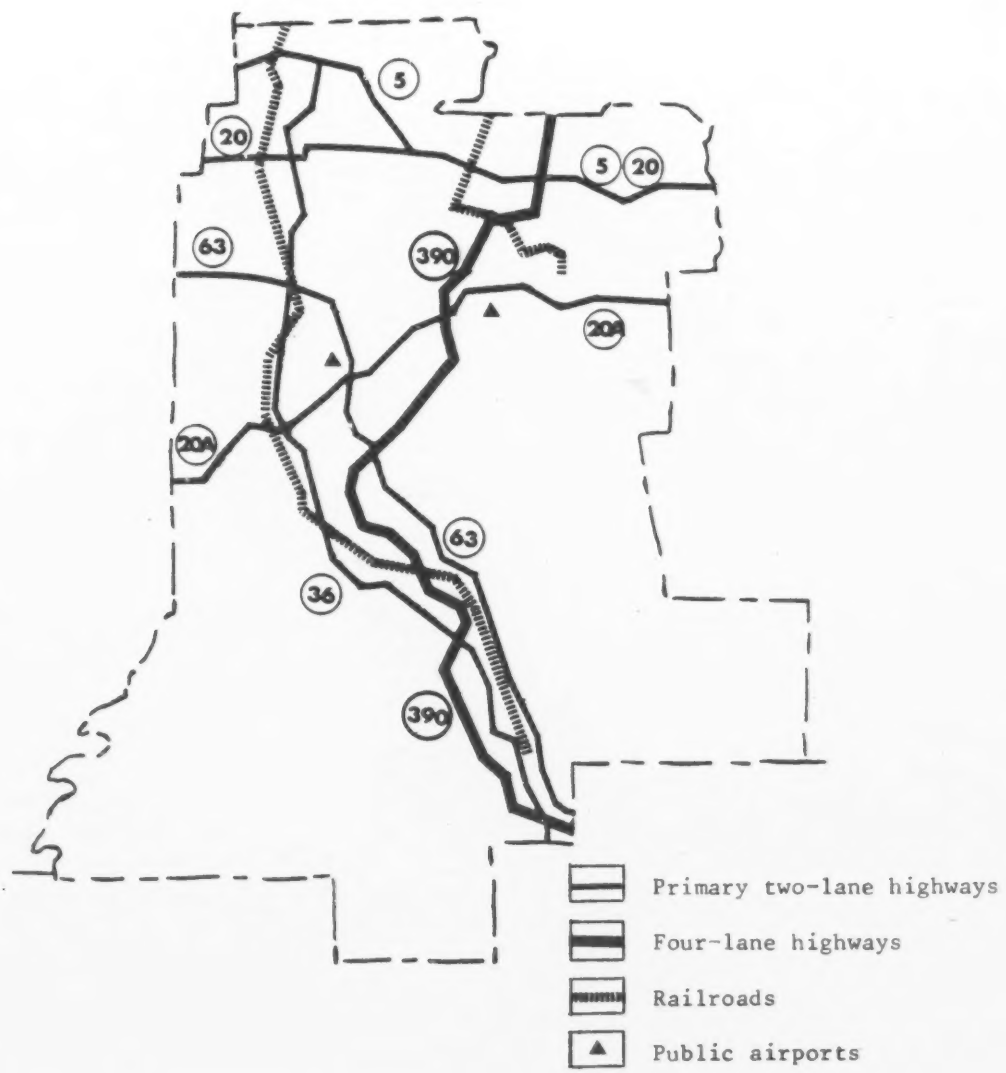
Transportation Facilities

Highways--Livingston County's network of highways interconnects the populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. Interstate Route 390, a limited access 4-lane highway, passes through the mid-section of the County and provides an excellent link to areas north and south of the County. Routes 15, 36, and 63 serve local north-south traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 5, 20, and 20A are the primary highways running east and west. (See Map 2.)

Rail--Several rail lines are operated within Livingston County. These are the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail), the Delaware Hudson, the Genesee and Wyoming, and Dansville and Mount Morris, and the Livonia, Avon, and Lakeville railways.

Air Transportation--Livingston County has two public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Geneseo Airport (Geneseo) and the Hannas Acres Airport (Lakeville). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Rochester-Monroe County Airport.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Livingston County
1982



Land Characteristics

Situated along the western edge of the Finger Lakes Region, Livingston County's climate and soil condition are ideal for growing a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. As a result, in 1968 active agriculture accounted for 55.8 percent of the land use in the County. Livingston County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 1.8 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to these uses.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
LIVINGSTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Livingston County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	638.1	49,374.4
Active agriculture	55.8	21.9
Woodlands, forest	16.1	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	14.2	17.6
Wet lands	1.3	4.2
Water	1.5	4.6
Residential high density	0.3	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	0.9	1.4
Commerical	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.6	1.1
Outdoor recreation	2.2	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	6.2	6.7

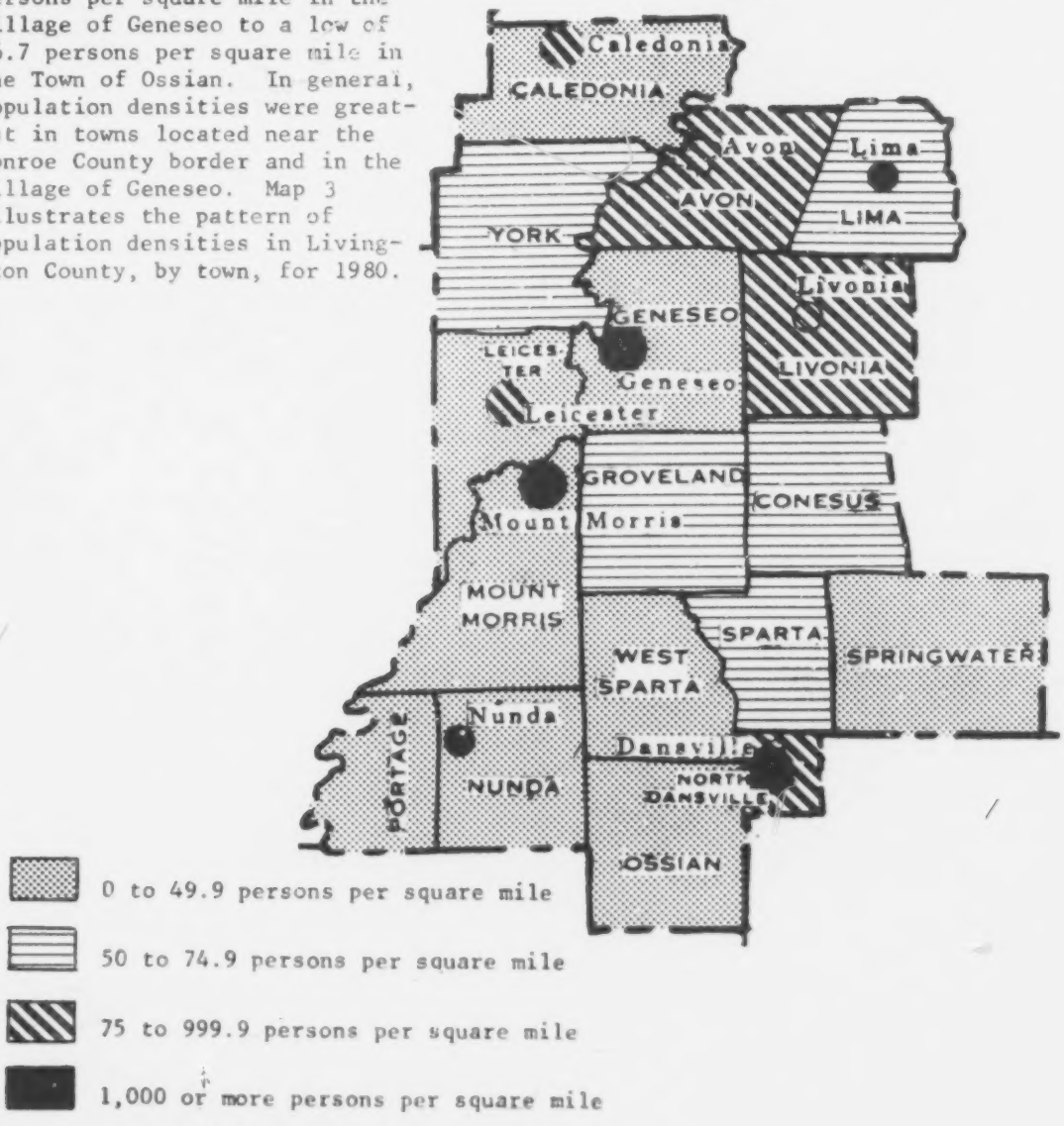
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Livingston County was 57,006. The population density of 89.3 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 39th among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,810.8 persons per square mile in the Village of Geneseo to a low of 16.7 persons per square mile in the Town of Ossian. In general, population densities were greatest in towns located near the Monroe County border and in the Village of Geneseo. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Livingston County, by town, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivision
Livingston County
1980



NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Livingston County's population increased by 53.8 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that population in the County declined between 1910 and 1920 and then grew at an accelerating pace from 1920 to 1970. By contrast with the State, County population continued to grow during the seventies, although the rate of growth was slower than in the preceding decades. Graph 1 illustrates Livingston County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Livingston County.

GRAPH 1

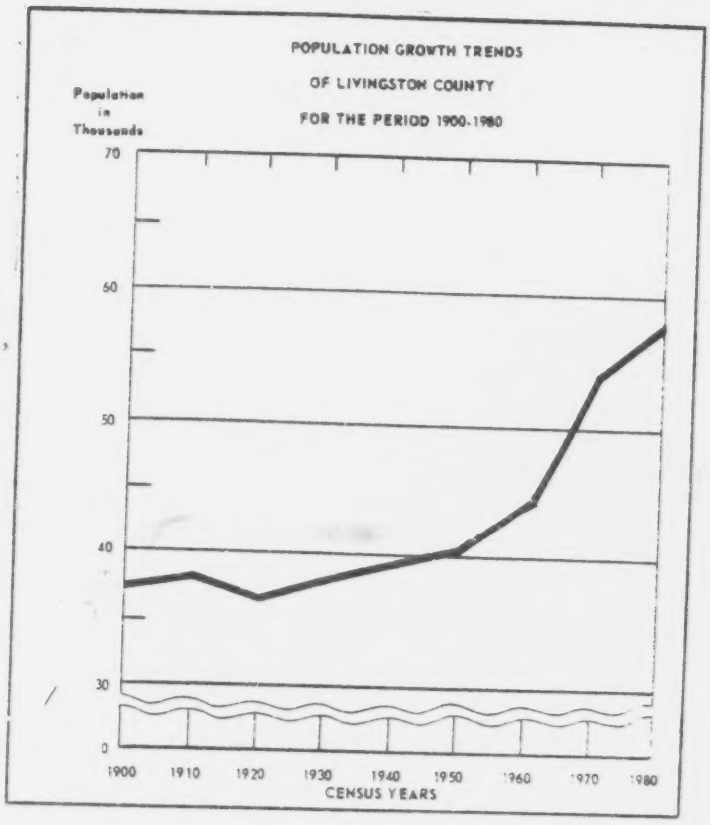


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Livingston County
1900	7,268,894	37,059
1910	9,113,614	38,037
1920	10,385,227	36,830
1930	12,588,066	37,560
1940	13,479,142	38,510
1950	14,830,192	40,257
1960	16,782,304	44,053
1970	18,241,391	54,041
1980	17,557,288	57,006

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Livingston County
1900-1910	25.4	2.6
1910-1920	14.0	-3.2
1920-1930	21.2	2.0
1930-1940	7.1	2.5
1940-1950	10.0	4.5
1950-1960	13.2	9.4
1960-1970	8.7	22.7
1970-1980	-3.8	5.5
1900-1980	141.5	53.8

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Livingston County's population grew 41.6 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, growth rates for towns and villages within the County varied considerably. For example, the Town of Conesus grew by 143.5 percent, but the Town of Groveland declined by 36.7 percent. In general, towns located closest to Monroe County grew most rapidly as bedroom communities sprang up along major commuter routes to Rochester. Population declines occurred in the Villages of Dansville, Mount Morris, and Nunda, and in the Town of Groveland. Tables 4 and 5 present census counts and growth rates for Livingston County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Avon Village	2,412	2,772	3,260	3,006
Dansville Village	5,253	5,460	5,436	4,979
Geneseo Village*	2,838	3,284	5,714	6,746
Mount Morris Village	3,450	3,250	3,417	3,039
Places under 2,500				
Caledonia Village*	1,683	1,917	2,327	2,188
Leicester Village*	364	365	368	462
Lima Village*	1,147	1,366	1,686	2,025
Livonia Village	837	946	1,278	1,238
Nunda Village	1,224	1,224	1,254	1,169
Towns				
Avon Town	3,725	4,404	6,117	6,185
(Avon Village)	(2,412)	(2,772)	(3,260)	(3,006)
Caledonia Town	2,529	3,067	3,832	4,034
(Caledonia Village)*	(1,683)	(1,917)	(2,327)	(2,188)
Conesus Town	809	1,221	1,533	1,970
Geneseo Town	3,782	4,337	7,278	8,673
(Geneseo Village)*	(2,838)	(3,284)	(5,714)	(6,746)
Groveland Town	3,381	3,373	3,004	2,140
Leicester Town	1,350	1,392	1,799	1,888
(Leicester Village)*	(364)	(365)	(368)	(462)
Lima Town	2,336	2,716	3,445	3,859
(Lima Village)*	(1,147)	(1,366)	(1,686)	(2,025)
Livonia Town	2,896	3,526	5,304	5,742
(Livonia Village)	(837)	(946)	(1,278)	(1,238)
Mount Morris Town	4,836	4,567	4,579	4,478
(Mount Morris Village)	(3,450)	(3,250)	(3,417)	(3,039)
North Dansville Town	5,755	6,095	6,358	5,994
(Dansville Village)	(5,253)	(5,460)	(5,436)	(4,979)
Nunda Town	2,272	2,309	2,574	2,692
(Nunda Village)	(1,224)	(1,224)	(1,254)	(1,169)
Ossian Town	507	489	551	667
Portage Town	737	733	731	771
Sparta Town	971	1,019	1,157	1,458
Springwater Town	1,318	1,293	1,678	2,143
West Sparta Town	724	817	935	1,100
York Town	2,329	2,695	3,166	3,212
TOTAL: Livingston County	40,257	44,053	54,041	57,006

* Part of Caledonia Town annexed by Caledonia Village. Part of Geneseo Town annexed by Geneseo Village. Part of Leicester Town annexed by Leicester Village. Part of Lima Town annexed by Lima Village.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

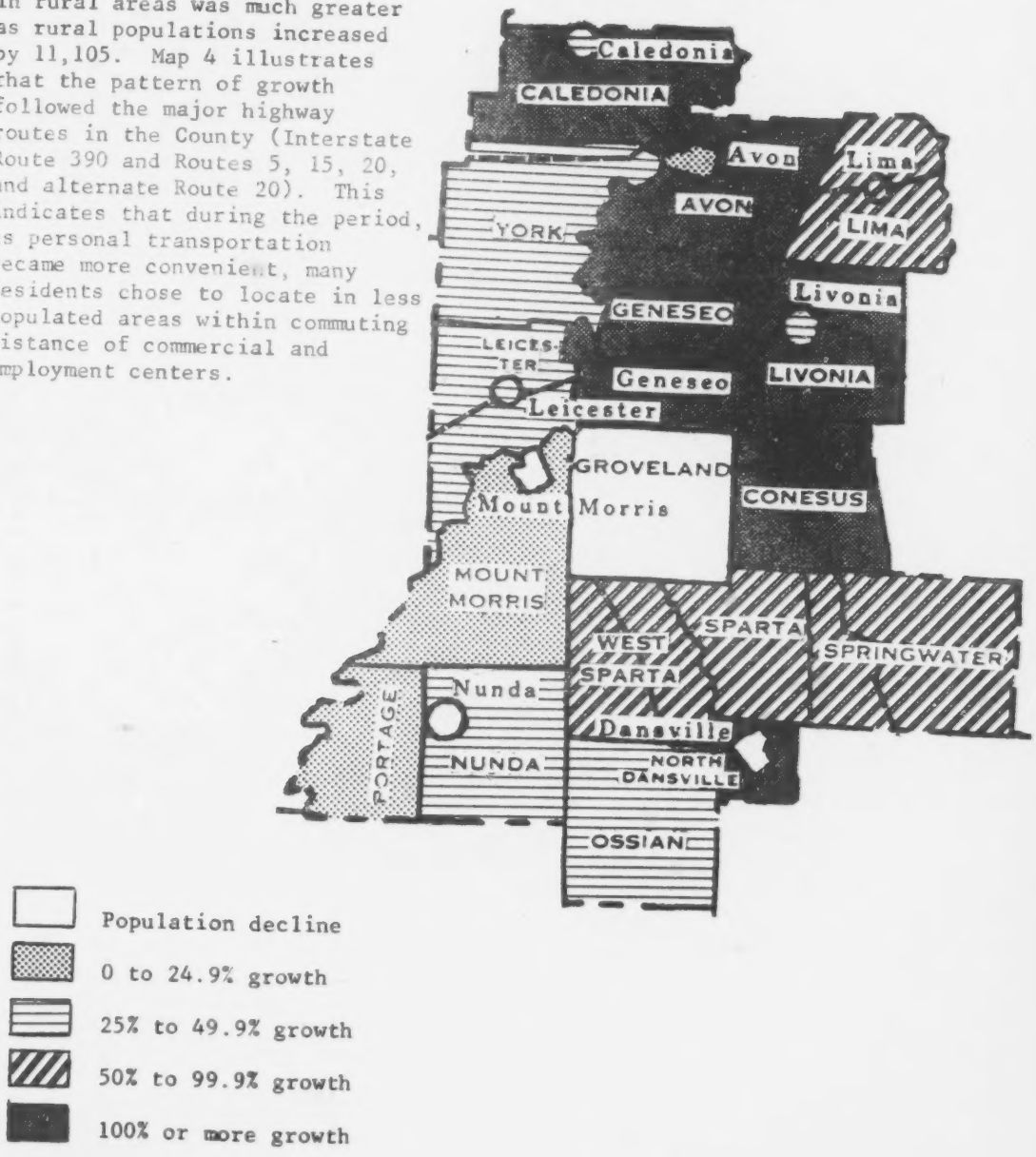
Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Avon Village	14.9	17.6	-7.8	24.6
Dansville Village	3.9	-0.4	-8.4	-5.2
Geneseo Village	15.7	74.0	18.1	137.7
Mount Morris Village	-5.8	5.1	-11.1	-11.9
Places under 2,500				
Caledonia Village*	13.9	21.4	-6.0	30.0
Leicester Village*	0.3	0.8	25.5	26.9
Lima Village*	19.1	23.4	20.1	76.5
Livonia Village	13.0	35.1	-3.1	47.9
Nunda Village	0.0	2.5	-6.8	-4.5
Towns				
Avon Town	18.2	38.9	1.1	66.0
(Avon Village)	(14.9)	(17.6)	(-7.8)	(24.6)
Caledonia Town	21.3	24.9	5.3	55.5
(Caledonia Village*	(13.9)	(21.4)	(-6.0)	(30.0)
Conesus Town	50.9	25.6	28.5	143.5
Geneseo Town	14.7	67.8	19.2	129.3
(Geneseo Village)*	(15.7)	(74.0)	(18.1)	(137.7)
Groveland Town	-0.2	-10.9	-28.8	-36.7
Leicester Town	3.1	29.2	4.9	39.9
(Leicester Village)*	(0.3)	(0.8)	(25.5)	(26.9)
Lima Town	16.3	26.8	12.0	65.2
(Lima Village)*	(19.1)	(23.4)	(20.1)	(76.5)
Livonia Town	21.8	50.4	8.3	98.3
(Livonia Village)	(13.0)	(35.1)	(-3.1)	(47.9)
Mount Morris Town	-5.6	0.3	-2.2	-7.4
(Mount Morris Village)	(-5.8)	(5.1)	(-11.1)	(-11.9)
North Dansville Town	5.9	4.3	-5.7	4.2
(Dansville Village)	(3.9)	(-0.4)	(-8.4)	(-5.2)
Nunda Town	1.6	11.5	4.6	18.5
(Nunda Village)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(-6.8)	(-4.5)
Ossian Town	-3.6	12.7	21.1	31.6
Portage Town	-0.5	-0.3	5.5	4.6
Sparta Town	4.9	13.5	26.0	50.2
Springwater Town	-1.9	29.8	27.7	62.6
West Sparta Town	12.8	14.4	17.6	51.9
York Town	15.7	17.5	1.5	37.9
TOTAL: Livingston County	9.4	22.7	5.5	41.6

* Part of Caledonia Town annexed by Caledonia Village. Part of Geneseo Town annexed by Geneseo Village. Part of Leicester Town annexed by Leicester Village. Part of Lima Town annexed by Lima Village.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Livingston County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 52.3 percent of the County population but, by 1980, rural residents comprised 56.4 percent of the total. Village populations expanded by 3,803 during the period, but growth in rural areas was much greater as rural populations increased by 11,105. Map 4 illustrates that the pattern of growth followed the major highway routes in the County (Interstate Route 390 and Routes 5, 15, 20, and alternate Route 20). This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By County Subdivision Livingston County



NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Livingston County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 25.9 years in 1970 to 27.9 years in 1980 while the State median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or younger accounted for 30.5 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980, the age group had declined to 24.2 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex for Livingston County in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

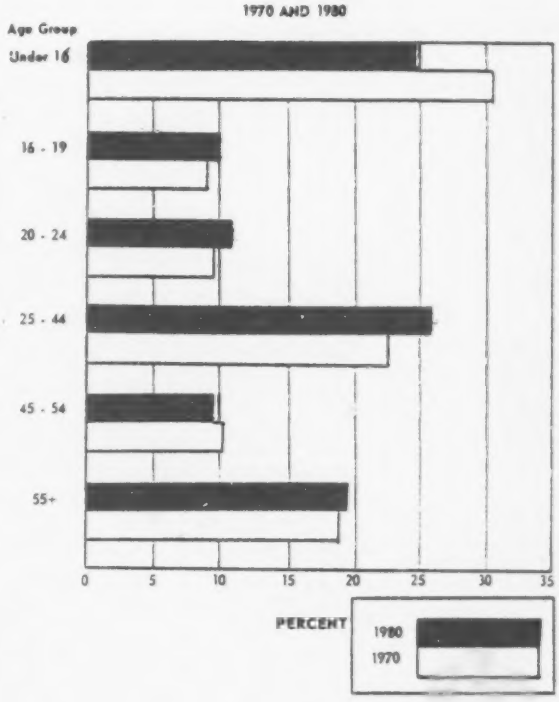


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	13,815	24.2	7,175	26.2	6,640	22.4
16-19 years	5,709	10.0	2,564	9.4	3,145	10.6
20-21 years	3,243	5.7	1,296	4.7	1,947	6.6
22-29 years	7,553	13.2	3,727	13.6	3,826	12.9
30-44 years	10,365	18.2	5,117	18.7	5,248	17.7
45-54 years	5,429	9.5	2,720	10.0	2,709	9.1
55-64 years	4,894	8.7	2,337	8.5	2,557	8.7
65 and over	5,998	10.5	2,450	8.9	3,540	12.0
TOTAL	57,006	100.0	27,394	100.0	29,612	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	27.9	27.6	28.3
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	48.1	51.9
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Livingston County's population was 98.0 percent white, 1.2 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.3 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.6 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. More than half of the County's minorities resided in the towns of Avon, Caledonia, and Geneseo. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Livingston County residents by county subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
LIVINGSTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Livingston County	57,006	55,387	666	132	145	176	347
Avon Town	6,185	6,009	137	10	9	20	46
(Avon Village)	(3,006)	(2,938)	(53)	(4)	(2)	(9)	(41)
Caledonia Town	4,034	3,842	172	9	7	4	14
(Caledonia Village)	(2,188)	(2,065)	(112)	(2)	(6)	(3)	(7)
Conesus Town	1,970	1,953	4	11	2	-	1
Geneseo Town	8,673	8,446	124	20	44	39	62
(Geneseo Village)	(6,746)	(6,543)	(112)	(11)	(43)	(37)	(59)
Groveland Town	2,140	2,085	33	2	14	6	7
Leicester Town	1,888	1,863	12	10	2	1	9
(Leicester Village)	(462)	(459)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lima Town	3,859	3,805	15	4	9	26	34
(Lima Village)	(2,025)	(1,980)	(14)	(3)	(8)	(20)	(24)
Livonia Town	5,742	5,701	16	15	5	5	23
(Livonia Village)	(1,238)	(1,231)	-	(3)	-	(4)	(1)
Mount Morris Town	4,478	4,405	34	3	12	24	79
(Mount Morris Village)	(3,039)	(2,992)	(24)	(1)	(5)	(17)	(70)
North Dansville Town	5,994	5,856	40	29	31	38	33
(Dansville Village)	(4,979(	(4,856)	(38)	(16)	(31)	(38)	(33)
Nunda Town	2,692	2,684	2	1	4	1	3
(Nunda Village)	(1,169)	(1,167)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Ossian Town	667	662	2	1	2	-	1
Portage Town	771	771	-	-	-	-	1
Sparta Town	1,458	1,454	3	-	-	1	5
Springwater Town	2,143	2,121	10	8	1	3	7
West Sparta Town	1,100	1,087	5	4	1	3	11
York Town	3,212	3,143	57	5	2	5	11

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report PHC 80-V-34.

In 1980, the nonwhite component of Livingston County's population was slightly younger than the white component. Of the 1,119 nonwhites in the County, 30.0 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Among whites, however, this group accounted for 28.0 percent of the total. Table 8 presents the 1980 age distribution of Livingston County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	57,006	3,809	12,200	34,999	5,998
White	55,887	3,724	11,949	34,297	5,917
Black	666	34	150	417	65
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	132	11	30	86	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	145	15	39	86	5
Other	176	25	32	113	6
Spanish origin	347	37	89	204	17
White	219	26	57	124	12
Black	16	-	8	8	-

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Livingston County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the porportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on the number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Livingston County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Rochester five-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans and Wayne counties. Rochester, the industrial center, is in Monroe County which borders northern Livingston County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Livingston County with the broader job market can be seen from data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 9 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Livingston County in 1970.

Table 9. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Livingston County	11,576
Live in Livingston County, work outside of County	8,365
Monroe County	7,023
Elsewhere	1,342
Work in Livingston County, live outside of County	3,530
Monroe County	652
Steuben County	1,060
Wyoming County	645
Elsewhere	1,173

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, nearly 11,600 persons lived and worked in the County. More than 8,000 persons left their residences in Livingston County to work outside the County and over 3,500 persons commuted to work from outside the County to work within its borders. By far, most persons living in but working outside Livingston County, worked in Monroe County. This large number of outcommuters to Monroe County is the reason Livingston County is part of the Rochester LMA.

The Labor Force in Livingston County

The resident labor force of Livingston County has expanded since 1974, reflecting an increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table 10 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	24.7	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.6	27.5	27.6
Employment	23.7	24.1	24.0	24.5	24.8	25.9	25.6
Unemployment	1.0	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0
Unemployment rate	4.0	7.5	8.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	7.3

From 1974 to 1980, the civilian labor force grew 11.7 percent an annual growth rate of nearly 2.0 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. Although the County's labor force expanded each year, the rate of growth was inconsistent. Employment increased 8.0 percent during the period, an average of 1.3 percent per year. Here too, the rate of growth was not steady with employment actually declining in 1976 and 1980.

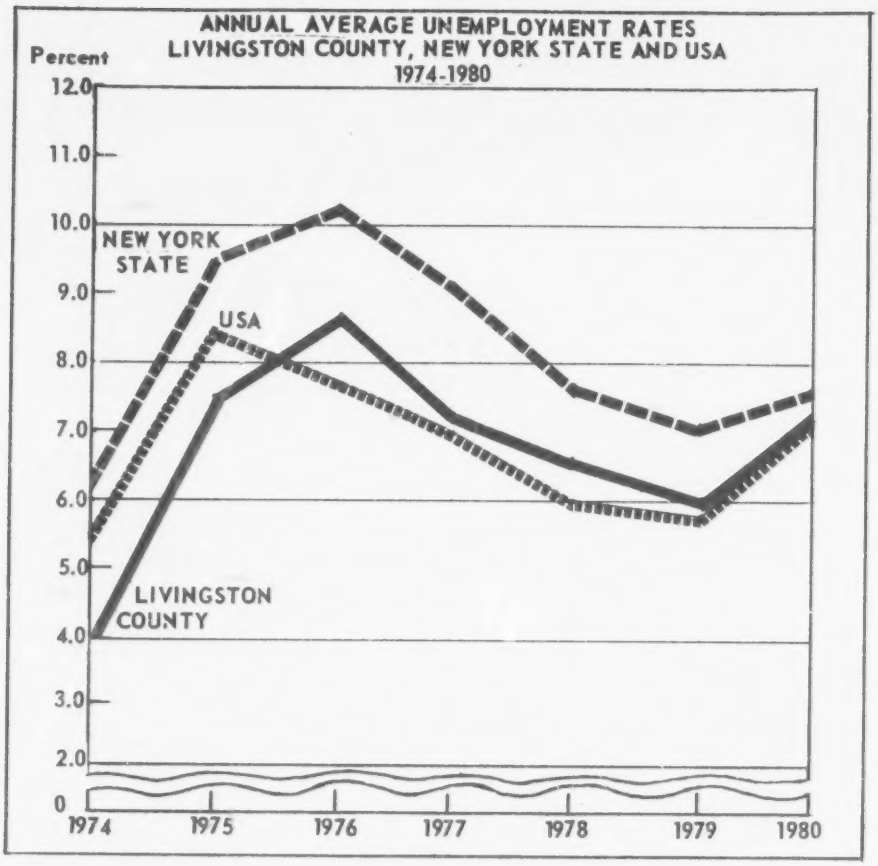
Growth in Livingston County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (15.8 percent from 1970-1980); and 2) a surge in the labor force participation (57.4 percent in 1970 to 63.3 in 1980). Changes in the labor force participation rates of men and women were markedly different during the period 1970-1980. The participation rate of women advanced 9.6 percent to 52.8 percent. Statewide and nationwide the labor force participation rates of men decreased but the County labor force participation rate of men increased slightly (1.7 percent to 75.0 percent). The jump in the female labor force participation rate was similar to statewide and national trends (see Table 11).

Table 11. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Livingston County	
Overall	57.4	63.3	+5.9
Male	73.3	75.0	+1.7
Female	43.2	52.8	+9.6
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Livingston County's unemployment rate was consistently lower than the statewide jobless rate each year of the period 1974 to 1980. but exceeded the national unemployment rate from 1976 to 1980. Changes in the County rate, however, roughly followed swings in statewide and national rates (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (4.0 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 8.7 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate topped at 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

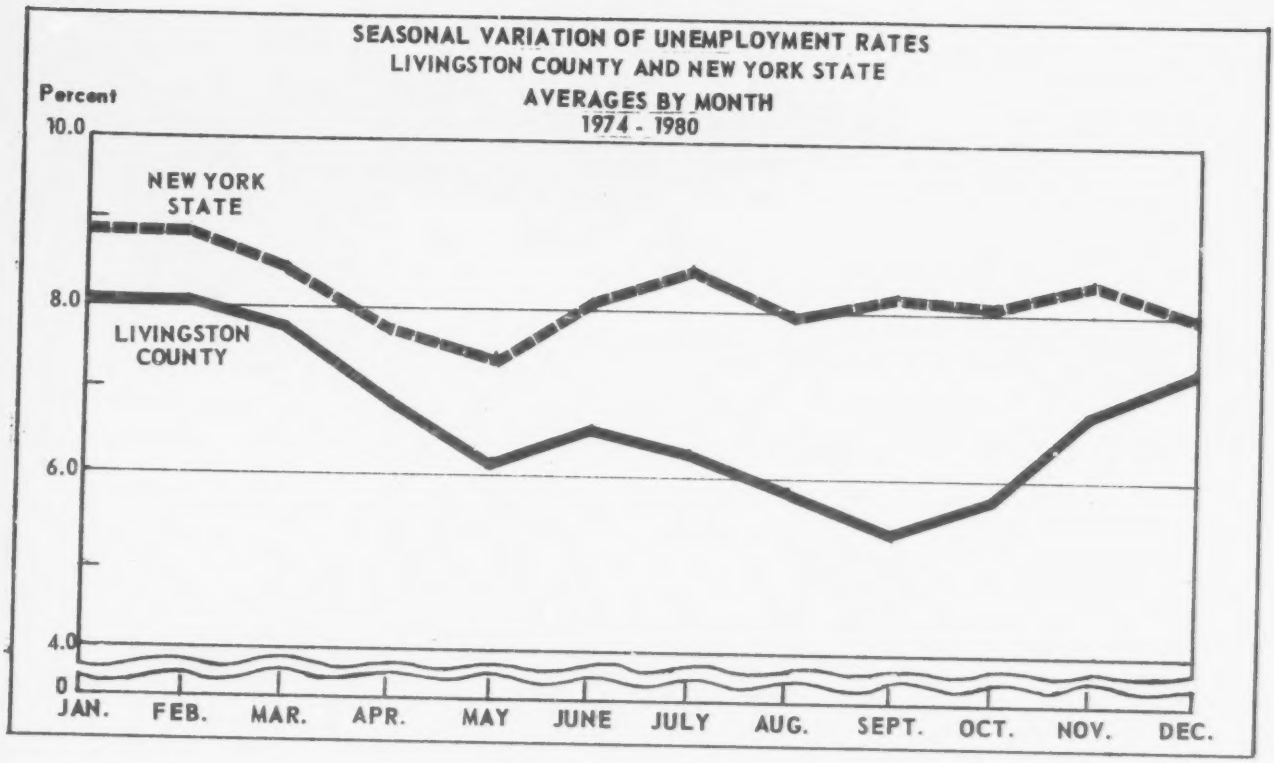
GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for the County and the State from January through June (see Graph 4). Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in mid-winter. From 1974 to 1980, the County unemployment rate averaged 8.1 percent for January and February compared with 8.9 percent for New York State.

Monthly jobless rates for the County were typically lowest in September. This occurred as students returned to school in September and no longer sought summer employment.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Rochester LMA

A local economy, such as the Rochester LMA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Rochester LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 12 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Rochester LMA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ROCHESTER LMA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Rochester LMA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	37.8	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	29.7	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.1	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	62.2	79.3	76.8
Construction	2.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.1	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.8	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.7	23.0	20.2
Government	14.8	18.4	17.9

The Rochester LMA specialized in durable goods manufacturing especially photographic equipment and supplies; copiers, duplicators, facsimile devices and mail-addressing machines; optical instruments and lenses; radio and television transmitting equipment; electric motors for automotive accessories; motor vehicle parts; machine tools; instruments for indicating, recording and controlling temperature, pressure, flow and liquid level; dental and medical equipment and supplies; heat exchangers and glassed-steel equipment; and plastic tanks and laboratory ware. The Rochester LMA's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 29.7 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation.

The major industrial and commercial employers in Livingston County were:

Firm	Product
Akzona, Inc. (International Salt Co., Division)	rock salt
Champion Products, Inc.	knitted outerwear
Chloride, Inc.	transformers, filters, chokes and power supplies
Foster Wheeler Corp. (Foster Wheeler Energy Corp., subsidiary)	steam generators, package generators and marine boilers
Joslyn Mfg. and Supply Co.	porcelain electrical supplies
Kelly Brothers Nursery, Inc.	mail-order nursery stock
Specialized Printer Forms, Inc.	business forms

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in the Rochester Labor Market Area

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even among areas within states. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 13 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and the Rochester LMA.

Table 13. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES NEW YORK STATE AND THE ROCHESTER LMA THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Rochester LMA
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	12.1
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	7.5
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	10.6
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	-2.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	15.1
Construction	17.9	-24.7	-19.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	15.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	24.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	25.9
Government	23.2	6.4	15.2

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Industry growth in the Rochester LMA was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the LMA shifted as nonmanufacturing employment grew twice as fast as manufacturing employment. Within manufacturing, durable goods production expanded by 10.6 percent while nondurable goods production declined by 2.6 percent. In the nonmanufacturing sector, solid growth occurred in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate;

services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government but construction employment fell by 19.9 percent and transportation, communication and public utilities employment dipped by 5.8 percent. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in the Rochester LMA was similar to the nation. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment totals increased but the rate of growth in nonmanufacturing was significantly greater than manufacturing. Industries that registered employment losses in the Rochester LMA also declined statewide during the period.

The redistribution of the Rochester Labor Market Area's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 ROCHESTER LABOR MARKET AREA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	367,000	411,300	+44,300
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	39.4	37.8	-1.6
Durable goods	30.1	29.7	-0.4
Nondurable goods	9.3	8.1	-1.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.6	62.2	+1.6
Construction	4.1	2.9	-1.2
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.7	3.1	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	18.8	+0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.5	3.9	+0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.6	18.7	+2.1
Government	14.4	14.8	+0.4

Labor Market Stability in Livingston County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 15 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Livingston County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 21 manufacturing firms.

Table 15. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS LIVINGSTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Livingston County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	5.8	3.6
New hires	3.9	1.9
Recalls	1.9	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	4.3	3.7
Quits	1.6	1.1
Layoffs	2.1	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

In Livingston County, total accessions averaged 5.8 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from November 1980 through October 1981. Total separations averaged 4.3 per 100 over the same period.

New hires in Livingston County averaged 3.9 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.9 per 100, both exceeding averages for New York State. The overall accession rate for the County was considerably above the State average (5.8 versus 3.6).

The separation rate for Livingston County (4.3 percent) exceeded the State average (3.7 percent) with both quit and layoff rates higher for the County than for the State. Most of the County layoffs were of a temporary nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Livingston County during the period November 1980 through October 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Livingston County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job gains (+550) directly associated with these changes overwhelmed job losses (-25). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Livingston County during the period are shown in Table 16. The largest single change was an employment gain of 400 jobs at Chloride Electro-Network in Caledonia.

Table 16. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Simplicity Machine and Manufacturing Co., Inc. Avon	Complete closing of facility	-25
Raymond Corp. Avon	Addition to existing facility	NA
Chloride Electric-Network Caledonia Chloride, Inc.	Addition to existing facility	+400
C P A C, Inc. Leichester	Addition to existing facility	NA
Champion Products, Inc. Mt. Morris	Expansion in a new building at different location in County	+150

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Livingston County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 17 presents personal income of Livingston County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 17. PERSONAL INCOME OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 to 1978		1974	1978
			Net	Percent		
Total personal income	$294.3	$367.4	73.1	24.8	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	217.0	262.7	45.7	21.1	73.7	71.5
Property income	38.0	46.6	8.6	22.6	12.9	12.7
Transfer payment	39.2	58.1	18.9	48.2	13.3	15.8

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Livingston County climbed 24.8 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and of property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 71.5 percent of the total personal income of Livingston County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 15.8 percent of personal income in Livingston County and property income added 12.7 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Livingston County in 1978 when they accounted for 31.0 percent of the total. Manufacturing industries were second, adding 26.4 percent. (See Graph 5.) Government, manufacturing, construction, and agriculture furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and service industries, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 18 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Livingston County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
FOR LIVINGSTON COUNTY, 1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

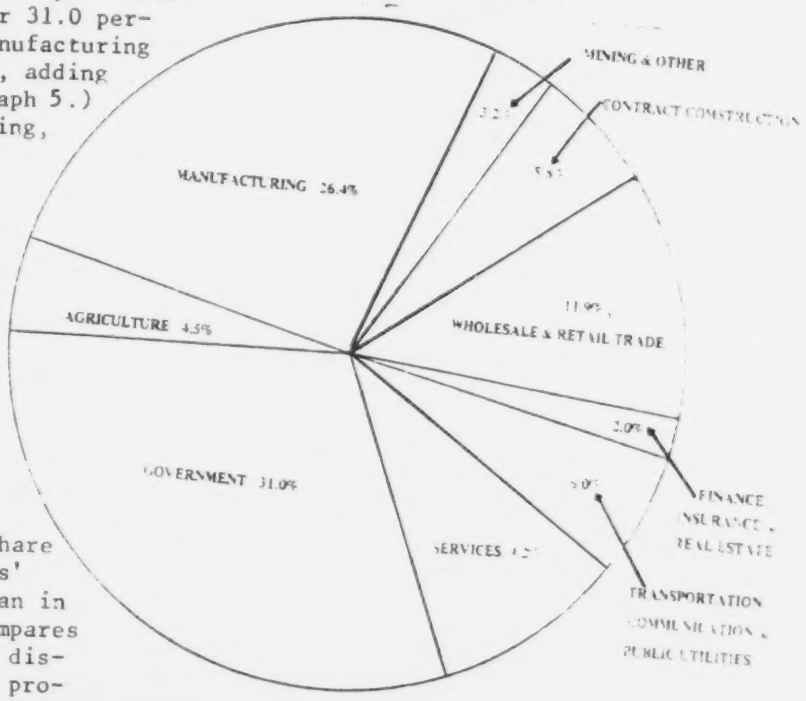


Table 18. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ million)

Industry	Livingston County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$213.8	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	9.7	4.5	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	56.4	26.4	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Construction	12.5	5.8	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	25.5	11.9	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	4.2	2.0	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication, and utilities	12.8	6.0	9,956.9	9.0
Services	19.6	9.2	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	66.3	31.0	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of the workers.

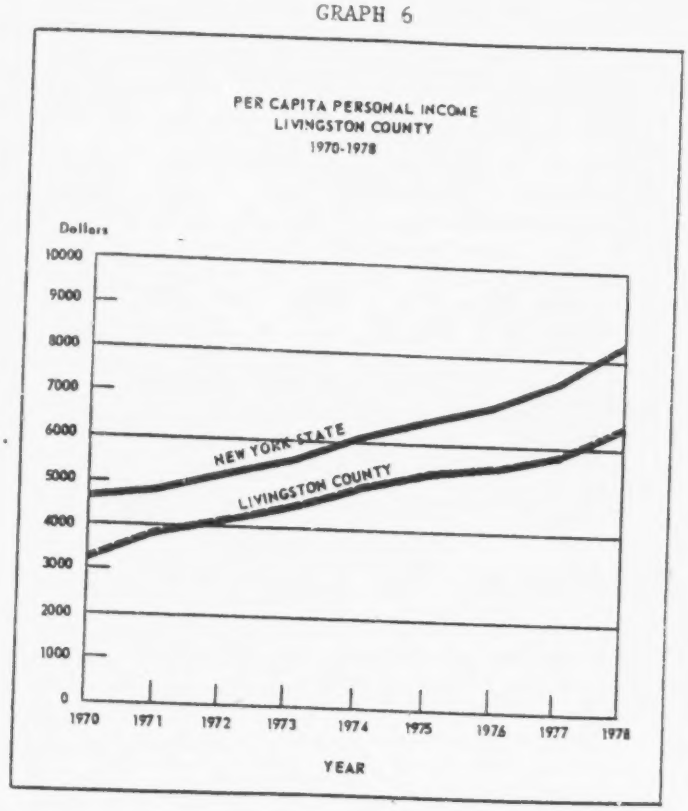
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1978, Livingston County's labor and proprietors' income was $262.7 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 17) and only $213.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 18). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Livingston County was $6,564 and ranked 37th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230. Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Livingston County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Livingston County's per capita income grew by 80.0 percent while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Livingston County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the mining industry paid the highest average weekly wages during the period 1975 to 1980. The construction industry became the second highest paying industry after its weekly wages eclipsed those paid in the transportation, communication and public utilities industries in 1979. From 1977 to 1980 retail trade was the lowest paying industry. Table 19 presents annual weekly wages paid in Livingston County between 1975 and 1980, by major industry group.

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP LIVINGSTON COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$140	$131	$132	$213	$216	$221
Mining	270	298	337	333	416	384
Construction	178	191	224	304	349	381
Manufacturing-durable goods	225	229	246	256	269	304
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	150	179	187	216	238	247
Transportation, communication, and utilities	222	243	283	306	342	368
Wholesale trade	161	163	182	184	196	200
Retail trade	108	115	118	116	127	137
Finance, insurance and real estate	168	161	177	196	210	227
Service	103	113	122	128	136	152
Government	209	218	227	194	219	245

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category of Table 19 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 20 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Livingston County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR LIVINGSTON COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	4,454
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	5,573
85 percent LLSIL	7,128
100 percent LLSIL	9,146

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in number and in magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 1,331 Livingston County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $135,513 per month or $101.81 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 22) an average of 85.6 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 13.1 percent for Home Relief and 1.1 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	1,385	1,188	29	-	168
February	1,353	1,169	11	3	170
March	1,376	1,186	20	-	170
April	1,334	1,151	2	2	179
May	1,248	1,023	24	1	200
June	1,334	1,162	9	1	162
July	1,315	1,119	21	1	174
August	1,327	1,146	26	2	153
September	1,272	1,098	11	2	161
October	1,349	1,158	8	-	183
November	1,329	1,129	13	-	187
December	1,353	1,156	5	-	192
12-month average	1,331	1,140	15	1	175

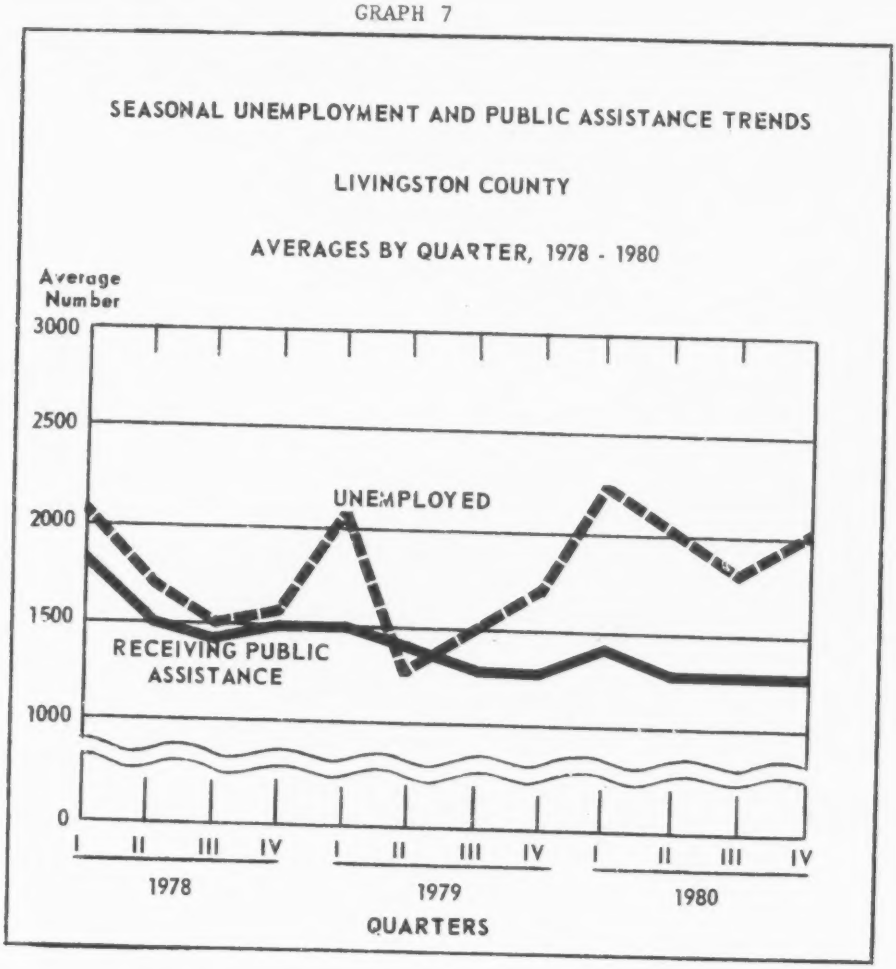
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Livingston County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Graph 7 illustrates the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 11,137 in Livingston County. Of the County total, 50.1 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 49.9 percent in grades 7-12. Public school students comprised 93.6 percent of the total school enrollment in Livingston County, well above the 83.1 percent level for the State. Non-public schools enrolled 6.4 percent of all students within the County, compared with 16.9 percent statewide. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Livingston County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	5,577	5,560	11,137
Public	5,052	5,377	10,429
Non-public	525	183	708

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Livingston County reported declines in school enrollment. The decline in Livingston County was proportionately larger than for the State. Partially offsetting the State decline was a slight increase in non-public students, while within Livingston County non-public school enrollment was unchanged. Table 24 illustrates the year-to-year school enrollment for New York State and Livingston County.

Table 24. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.20
Livingston County	11,517	11,137	-3.30
Public	10,809	10,429	-3.52
Non-public	708	708	0.00

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Livingston County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Livingston County 54.1 percent were expected to further their education, compared to 69.0 percent from New York State. Statewide, a greater percentage of non-public school graduates are pursuing a post-secondary education than public school graduates. A significantly larger percentage of graduates from Livingston County were interested in finding a job than from the State.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Livingston County	855	25.3	25.5	3.3	29.7	5.3	11.0
Public	855	25.3	25.5	3.3	29.7	5.3	11.0
Non-public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 97.7 percent of the student population in Livingston County was white; the remaining 2.3 percent was primarily black. The highest concentration of black students in the County were in the Avon and Caledonia Mumford school districts. At 99.2 percent, the highest concentration of white students was in Keshequa. Table 26, below, presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN LIVINGSTON COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	1.6	0.2	0.5	97.7
Avon	2.6	0.3	0.2	96.9
Caledonia Mumford	4.0	0.2	0.4	95.5
Dansville	1.2	0.1	0.3	98.4
Geneseo	1.8	-	1.0	97.2
Keshequa	0.4	-	0.5	99.2
Livonia	0.4	0.2	1.0	98.4
Mount Morris	0.7	1.6	0.6	97.2
York	1.6	-	0.6	97.8

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to Livingston County residents. These are sponsored by the Livingston-Steuben-Wyoming BOCES. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Livingston-Steuben-Wyoming BOCES Charles G. May Occupational Center Lackawanna Avenue Mt. Morris, New York 14510	Agriculture Education agriculture production agricultural mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Distributive Education other distributive education Health Occupations Education food services institutional support services other occupational preparation Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry, plumbing and pipefitting custodial services drafting

Educational Institution	Programs
Livingston-Steuben-Wyoming BOCES (continued)	Trade (continued) electrical occupations electronics graphic arts machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology law enforcement-firearms control

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Livingston County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Livingston County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Livingston County in the following occupational areas:

Machine Trades	Clerical
Nursing (LPN)	Diesel Mechanics

Livingston County expected to provide CETA services to 353 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 27.

Table 27. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
LIVINGSTON COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	52
On-the-job training	53
Work experience	203
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	45
Total	353

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 28 presents a profile of Livingston County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 28. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.6	47.5	52.0	52.2	19.5
Female	52.4	52.5	48.0	47.8	80.5
Age					
14-19	16.4	19.2	19.1	19.4	37.1
20-21	5.0	14.3	11.1	11.0	5.1
22-44	42.5	55.7	59.7	59.8	49.2
45-54	11.4	6.8	7.7	7.4	6.9
55 and over	24.7	4.0	2.4	2.4	1.7
Race					
White	97.6	97.2	93.2	96.0	93.3
Black	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.0
Hispanic	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.5	3.8
Other	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.9

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

During Fiscal Year 1981, 3,868 applicants from Livingston County registered with the New York Job Service. During the same period, 2,199 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,576 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the Livingston County area had a ratio of 1.8 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: inventory clerk, cannery worker, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), and packager (hand).

Some of the more difficult occupations for applicants to find employment included: teacher (elementary school), clerk (general), cashier (checker), accounting clerk, administrative clerk, bartender, assembler (electrical accessories), operating engineer, carpenter, construction worker I, truck driver (heavy), industrial truck operator, cutter (banana room), and material handler.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: During the period applicants registered in this occupational group numbered 354 while 76 job openings were received. There were 4.7 applicants registered for each job opening.

Labor surplus--A surplus existed for teacher (elementary school).

Potential labor shortage--Instructor (physical education) should be investigated for shortages.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 775 applicants registered and 250 job openings received during the period, a ratio of 3.1 to 1.

Labor surplus--There were at least 13.5 applicants registered for each job opening for clerk (general), cashier-checker, and sales clerk.

Potential labor shortage--Five occupations should be considered for labor shortages: secretary, stenographer, clerk (typist), cashier I, and inventory clerk.

Service: This category had a ratio of 2.7 registered applicants per job opening with a total of 565 applicants and 210 openings.

Labor surplus--A labor surplus was identified for waiter/waitress (formal) and bartender.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages existed for counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), kitchen helper, cleaner (housekeeping), psychiatric aide, and janitor.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: With 156 registered applicants and 112 job openings received, this occupational category had a ratio of applicants-to-openings of 1.4.

Labor surplus--For farmer (general I) there were 14 applicants registered and 1 job opening.

Potential labor shortage--Farmworker (field crop) and farmworker (dairy) should be investigated for labor shortages.

Processing: Among processing occupations there were 355 registered applicants and 1,138 job openings received; resulting in an applicant/opening ratio of 0.3, the lowest of the 9 occupational groups.

Potential labor shortage--For cannery worker there were 309 applicants for 1,108 job openings.

Machine Trades: Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered job openings by 6.6 to 1. There were 276 applicants and only 42 openings.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages were identified for automobile mechanic, automobile mechanic helper, farm-equipment mechanic I, and maintenance mechanic.

Benchwork: Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 6.4 applicants registered per job opening. A total of 313 applicants were available for 49 job openings.

Labor surplus--Assembler (small parts) and assembler (production) had 26 and 33 applicants, respectively, but no job openings.

Structural Work: There were 344 registered applicants available and 54 job openings received during the period for structural work occupations, yielding an applicant-to-opening ratio of 6.4.

Labor surplus--For construction worker I there were 78 applicants registered and 4 job openings received.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages existed for welder (combination), construction worker II, and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 668 applicants and 110 job openings the applicant-to-opening ratio in this occupational group was 6.1. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--For industrial-truck operator there were 21 applicants and only 1 job opening received.

Potential labor shortage--Truck driver (light), bus driver, and packager (hand) are occupations that should be considered for labor shortages.

Table 29 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Livingston County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Livingston County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 29 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Livingston County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 29 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 64 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the perio, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 29. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	3,868	1,576	2,199	1.8
Professional, technical, and managerial	354	142	76	4.7
Clerical and sales	775	225	250	3.1
Service	565	195	210	2.7
Farming, fishery, forestry	156	36	112	1.4
Processing	355	23	1,138	0.3
Machine trades	276	135	42	6.6
Benchwork	313	113	49	6.4
Structural work	344	156	54	6.4
Miscellaneous	668	294	110	6.1
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, elementary school	23	5	0	*
Instructor, physical education	11	1	3	3.7
Accountant	14	5	1	14.0
Management trainee	28	9	4	7.0
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	40	9	14	2.9
Stenographer	33	1	22	1.5
Clerk-typist	15	1	8	1.9
Keypunch operator	14	1	4	3.5
Typist	60	11	10	6.0
Clerk, general	56	20	3	18.7
Bookkeeper I	19	4	4	4.8
Cashier I	18	8	7	2.6
Cashier-checker	34	10	2	17.0
Accounting clerk	31	17	4	7.8
Administrative clerk	112	30	15	7.5
Inventory clerk	60	2	99	0.6
Shipping and receiving clerk	14	4	2	7.0
Receptionist	21	5	6	3.5
Salesperson, general merchandise	15	6	2	7.5
Sales clerk	27	10	2	13.5
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	19	5	20	1.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	12	3	0	*
Waiter/waitress, informal	64	21	15	4.3
Bartender	13	6	1	13.0
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	24	11	4	6.0
Kitchen helper	34	13	13	2.6

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services (continued)				
Cleaner, housekeeping	16	5	10	1.6
Psychiatric aide	25	0	36	0.7
Nurse aide	83	23	22	3.8
Guard, security	18	6	4	4.5
Cleaner, comm./inst.	46	17	11	4.2
Janitor	17	8	9	1.9
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, vegetable I	36	1	37	1.0
Farmworker, dairy	46	7	46	1.0
Farmer, general I	14	7	1	14.0
Cannery worker	309	11	1,108	0.3
Injection-molding-machine tender	9	0	20	0.4
Machine trades				
Machinist	14	9	0	*
Automobile mechanic	46	22	9	5.1
Automobile mechanic helper	12	1	2	6.0
Farm-equipment mechanic I	10	0	6	1.7
Maintenance mechanic	12	8	2	6.0
Assembler, small parts	26	8	0	*
Assembler, production	33	8	0	*
Assembler, electrical accessories II	14	3	2	7.0
Assembler, electrical accessories	13	6	1	13.0
Assembler, small products	63	23	9	7.0
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	10	3	1	10.0
Welder, arc	10	5	0	*
Welder, combination	22	11	0	2.8
Operating engineer	16	10	1	16.0
Carpenter	17	4	1	17.0
Construction worker I	78	41	4	19.5
Construction worker II	42	20	9	4.7
Maintenance repairer, building	17	11	3	5.7
Miscellaneous occupations				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	18	9	2	9.0
Truck driver, heavy	44	24	3	14.7
Truck driver, light	21	7	4	5.2
Bus driver	10	6	11	0.9
Packager, hand	20	1	18	1.1
Industrial truck operator	21	6	1	21.0
Cutter, banana room	63	32	5	12.6
Material handler	391	165	43	9.1
Company laborer	10	7	0	*

* Indicates that these occupations had 0 openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
LIVINGSTON COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	17,770
Rural	39,236
Families	13,794
Households	18,252

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	14,435	7,040	7,395
Married	24,100	12,037	12,063
Separated	842	370	472
Widowed	2,965	517	2,448
Divorced	1,943	835	1,108

3.

Housing units (all types)	20,301
Urban	5,734
Rural	14,567
Year-round housing units*	19,276
Occupied	18,252
Vacant	1,024
Seasonal/migratory units	1,025

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,524	1,984	1,540
2 persons	5,529	4,092	1,437
3 persons	3,223	2,355	868
4 persons	3,228	2,573	655
5 persons	1,682	1,387	295
6+ persons	1,066	842	224

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	181
10,000 - 14,999	282
15,000 - 19,999	493
20,000 - 24,999	814
25,000 - 29,999	885
30,000 - 34,999	1,130
35,000 - 39,999	1,090
40,000 - 49,999	1,865
50,000 - 79,999	1,936
80,000 - 99,999	190
100,000 - 149,999	88
150,000 - 199,999	7
200,000+	2
Median value	38,200

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	17,931	13,059	4,872
Black	197	125	72
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	43	18	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	13	16
Other	52	18	34
Spanish origin householders	102	45	57
White	62	36	26
Black	5	1	4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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FY 1982 No. 58
LIVINGSTON COUNTY

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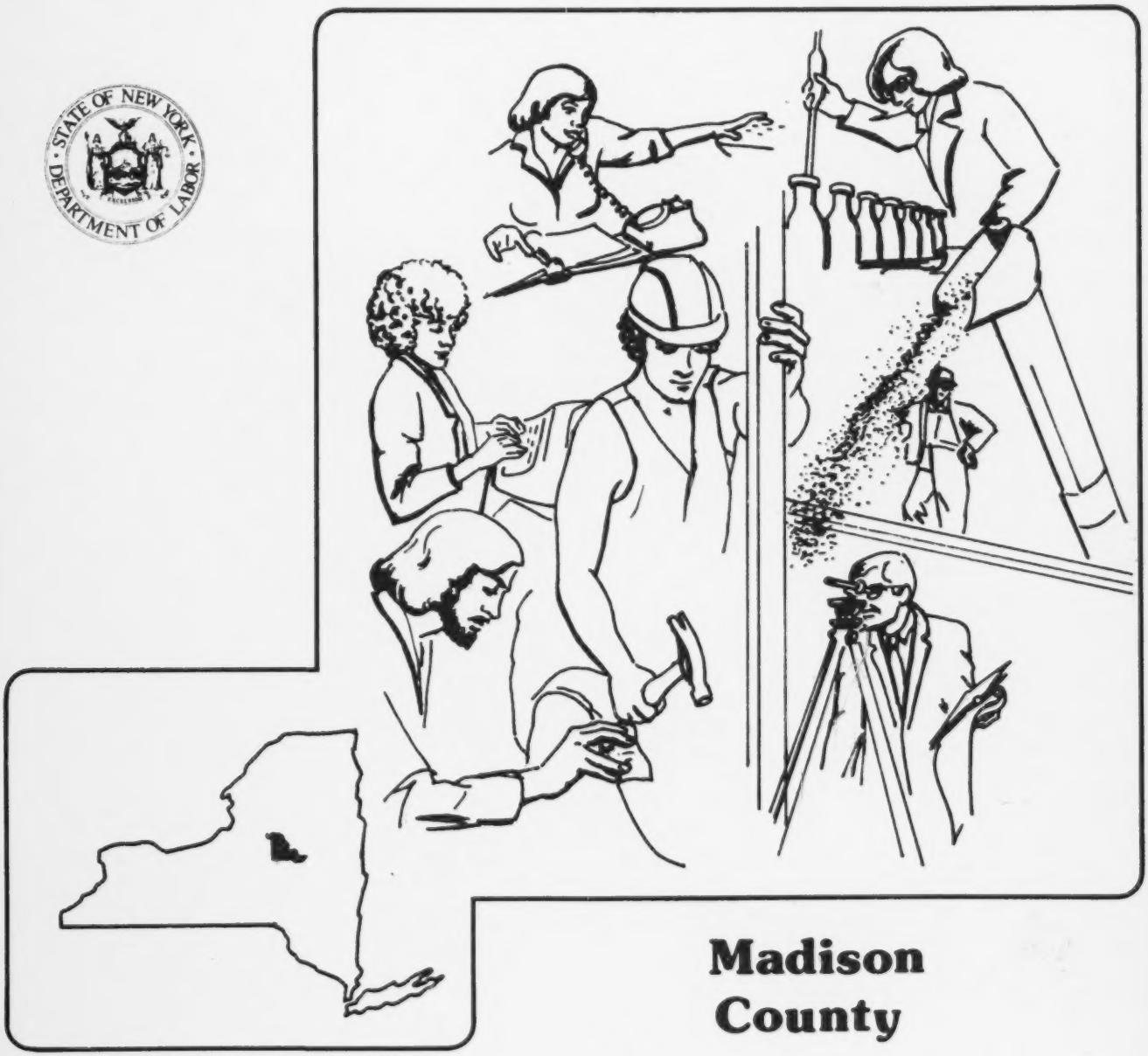
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Madison County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele and Vincent DeSantis with the assistance of Faustin Baron, Judy Thompson, Janet Cross and Muriel Warner.

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

MADISON COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

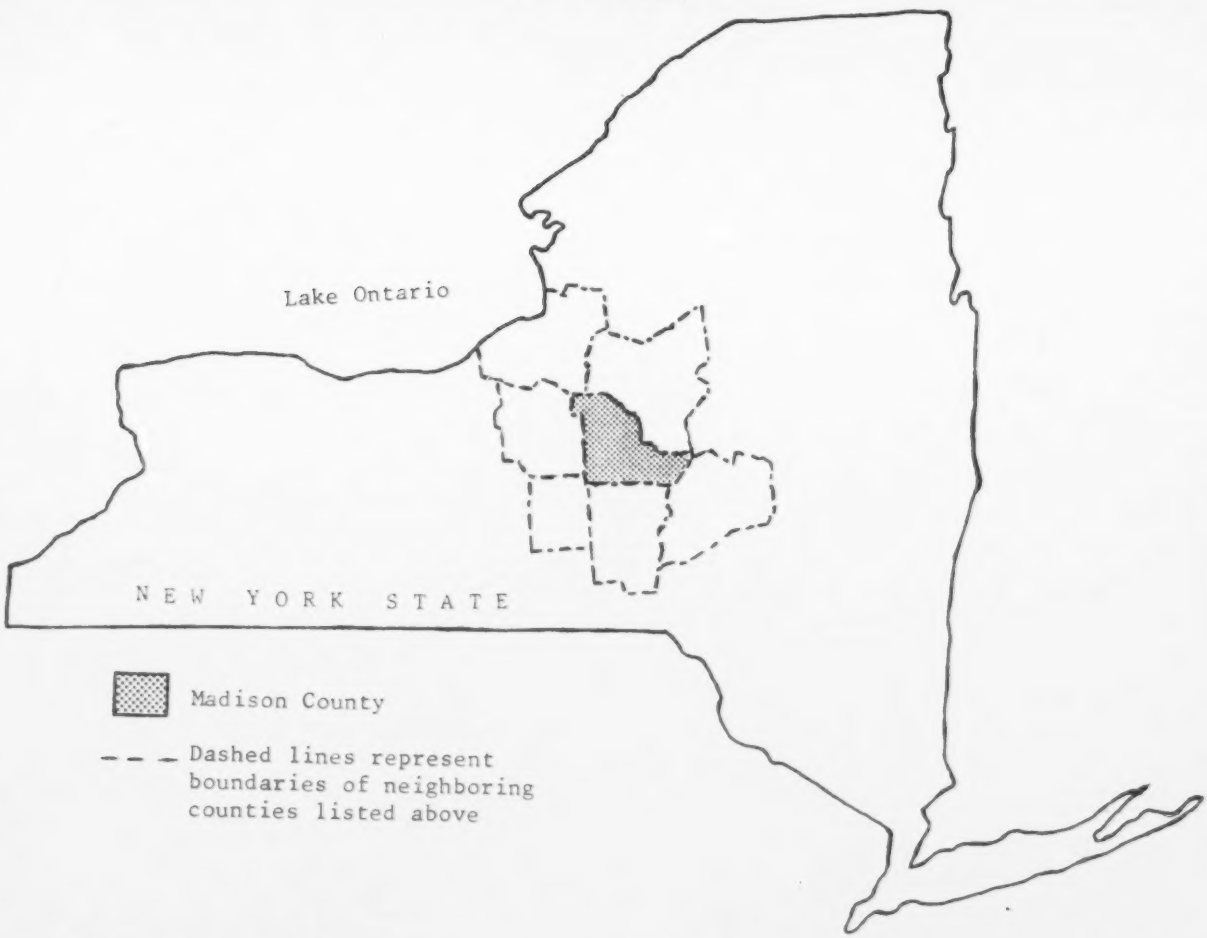
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Madison County is located in central New York State approximately 9 miles east of the City of Syracuse. It is bordered by Oneida, Otsego, Chenango, Cortland, Onondaga, and Oswego counties. (See Map 1.)

Map 1. County Location
Madison County



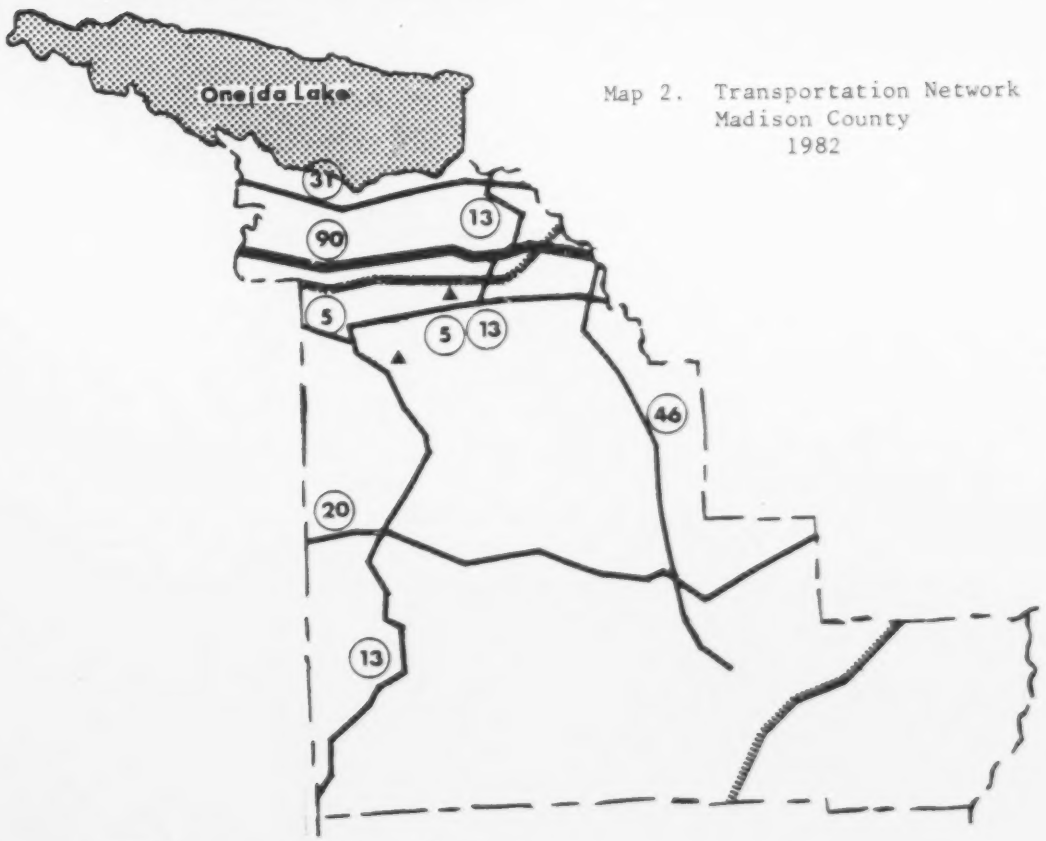
Transportation Facilities

Highways--Madison County's network of highways interconnects the population centers in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment areas in neighboring counties. The New York State thruway, a controlled access toll highway (motorists may enter or exit at interchange number 34 at Canastota), passes through the northern half of the County providing an excellent 4-lane link to areas east and wast of the County. Routes 5, 20, and 31 serve local east-west traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 13 and 46 are the primary highways running north and south (see Map 2).

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) operates two lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Canastota and Oneida. Although there are no passenger stations in Madison County, passengers may board AMTRAK in nearby Syracuse or Rome.

Waterways--Oneida Lake links Madison County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Madison County has 2 public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Luther Airport (Chittenango) and the Canastota Airport (Canastota). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines. these services are available at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport in neighboring Onondaga County.



Map 2. Transportation Network
Madison County
1982

Primary two-lane highways

Four-lane highways

Railroads

Public airports

Public waterways

Land Characteristics

The terrain of the County varies substantially from the relatively flat region near Oneida Lake, in its northern regions, to the rolling foothills of the Catskill mountains in southeastern sections. Much of the land is suitable for agriculture, 40.8 percent of the land was used for this purpose in 1968. Madison County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 1.9 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to these uses.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
MADISON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Madison County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	658.7	49,374.4
Active agriculture	40.8	21.9
Woodlands, forest	18.1	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	24.3	17.6
Wet lands	4.8	4.2
Water	1.2	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	0.9	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.5	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.3	1.2
Transportation	0.2	0.5
Inactive or under construction	7.8	6.7

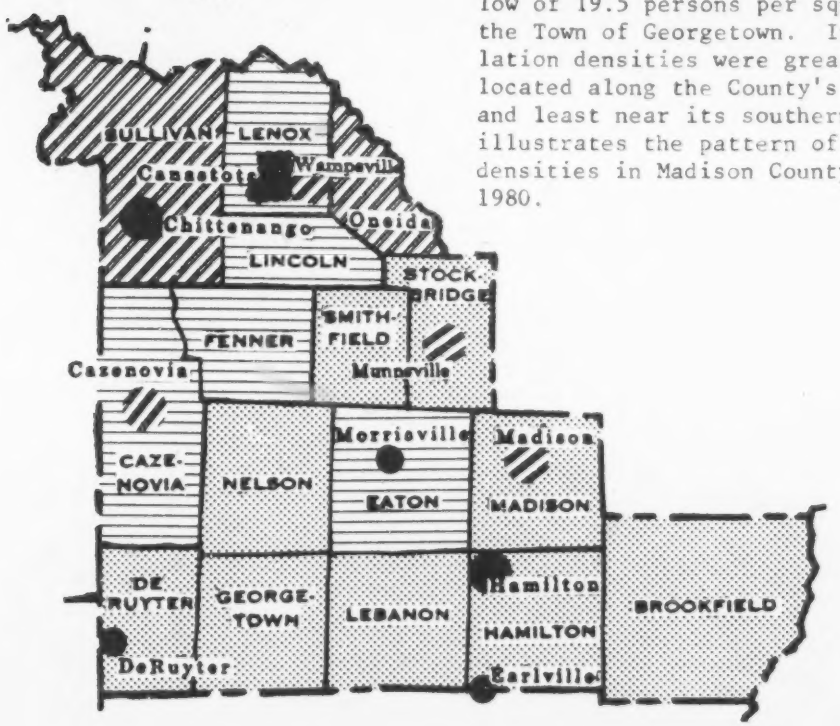
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Madison County was 65,150. The population density of 98.9 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 34th among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,707.0 persons per square mile in the Village of Morrisville to a low of 19.5 persons per square mile in the Town of Georgetown. In general, population densities were greatest in towns located along the County's northern border and least near its southern border. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Madison County, by town, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivision
Madison County
1980



0 to 49.9 persons per square mile

50 to 99.9 persons per square mile

100 to 999.9 persons per square mile

1,000 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Madison County's population increased by 60.7 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that between 1900 and 1940 the County population varied by less than 5 percent. Over the next 30 years a sustained growth of nearly 60 percent occurred. The population of Madison County continued to grow during the seventies, although the rate of growth was much slower than during the three preceding decades. Graph 1 presents Madison County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Madison County.

GRAPH 1

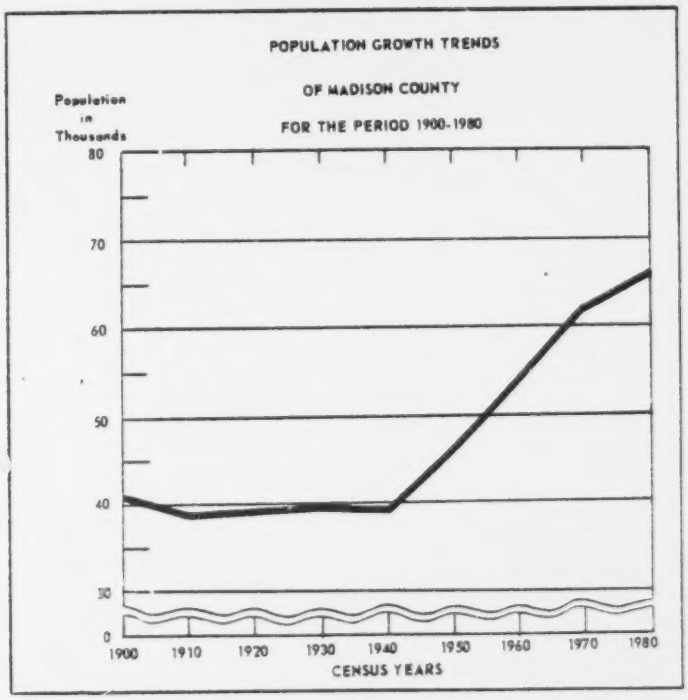


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND MADISON COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Madison County
1900	7,268,894	40,545
1910	9,113,614	39,289
1920	10,385,227	39,535
1930	12,588,066	39,790
1940	13,479,142	39,598
1950	14,830,192	46,214
1960	16,782,304	54,635
1970	18,241,266	62,864
1980	17,557,288	65,150

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND MADISON COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Madison County
1900-1910	25.4	-3.1
1910-1920	14.0	0.6
1920-1930	21.2	0.6
1930-1940	7.1	-0.5
1940-1950	10.0	16.7
1950-1960	13.2	18.2
1960-1970	8.7	15.1
1970-1980	-3.8	3.6
1900-1980	141.5	60.7

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1, and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Madison County's population grew by 41.0 percent between 1950 and 1980. Among the County's towns and villages, however, growth rates varied considerably. For example, the Village of Chittenango grew by 228.2 percent, but the Village of Earlville declined by 7.3 percent. In general, towns located closest to Onondaga County grew most rapidly as bedroom communities sprang up along major commuter routes to Syracuse. Population declines occurred only in the City of Oneida and the villages of Earlville and DeRuyter. Tables 4 and 5 present census population counts and growth rates for Madison County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
MADISON COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Oneida City	11,325	11,677	11,658	10,810
Places 2,500-9,999				
Canastota Village	4,458	4,896	5,033	4,773
Cazenovia Village	1,946	2,584	3,031	2,599
Chittenango Village	1,307	3,180	3,605	4,290
Hamilton Village	3,507	3,348	3,636	3,725
Morrisville Village	1,250	1,304	2,296	2,707
Places under 2,500				
DeRuyter Village	561	627	643	542
Earlville Village (part)	671	634	673	622
Madison Village	335	327	386	396
Munnsville Village	412	391	435	499
Wampsville Village	379	564	586	569
Towns				
Brookfield Town	1,841	1,990	2,064	2,037
Cazenovia Town	3,969	4,968	6,092	5,880
(Cazenovia Village)	(1,946)	(2,584)	(3,031)	(2,599)
DeRuyter Town	1,165	1,290	1,366	1,349
(DeRuyter Village)	(561)	(627)	(643)	(542)
Eaton Town	2,854	3,196	4,458	5,182
(Morrisville Village)	(1,250)	(1,304)	(2,296)	(2,707)
Fenner Town	852	900	1,321	1,580
Georgetown Town	616	633	816	779
Hamilton Town	5,455	5,438	5,906	6,027
(Earlville Village-part)	(671)	(634)	(673)	(622)
(Hamilton Village)*	(3,507)	(3,348)	(3,636)	(3,725)
Lebanon Town	890	880	969	1,117
Lenox Town	6,515	7,729	8,871	8,539
(Canastota Village)	(4,458)	(4,896)	(5,033)	(4,773)
(Wampsville Village)	(379)	(564)	(586)	(569)
Lincoln Town	924	1,102	1,168	1,722
Madison Town	1,615	1,915	2,221	2,314
(Madison Village)	(335)	(327)	(386)	(396)
Nelson Town	993	1,170	1,410	1,495
Smithfield Town	758	804	864	1,001
Stockbridge Town	1,537	1,574	1,711	1,947
(Munnsville Village)	(412)	(391)	(435)	(499)
Sullivan Town	4,905	9,369	11,969	13,371
(Chittenango Village)*	(1,307)	(3,180)	(3,605)	(4,290)
TOTAL: Madison County	46,214	54,635	62,864	65,150

* Part of Earlville Village is located in Chenango County; the total population in 1950 was 945, in 1960 it was 1,004. Part of Hamilton Town annexed to Hamilton Village. Part of Lenox Town annexed to Canastota Village. Parts of Sullivan Town annexed to Chittenango Village.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
MADISON COUNTY
1950-1980

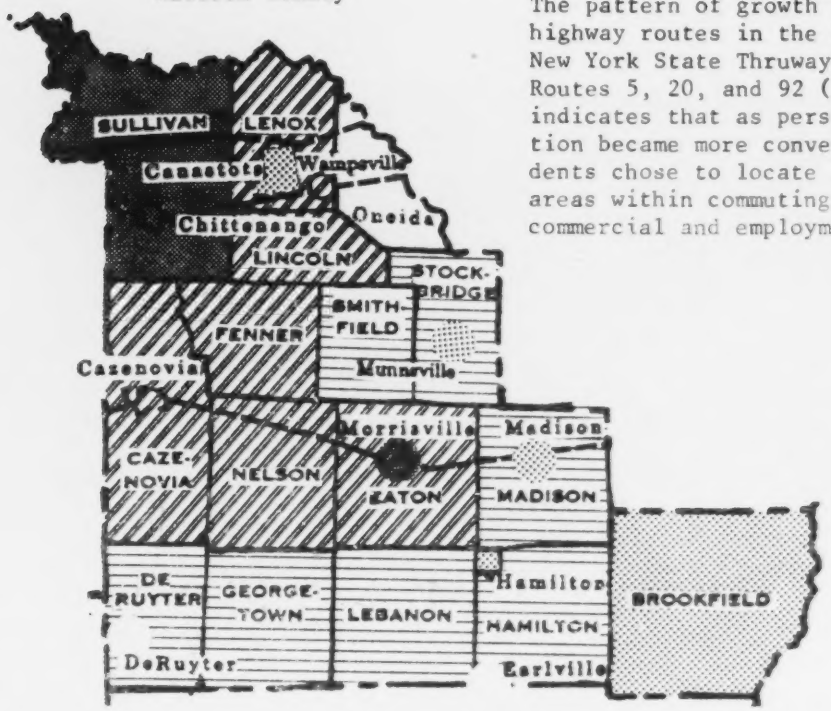
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Oneida City	3.1	-0.2	-7.3	-4.5
Places 2,500-9,999				
Canastota Village	9.8	2.8	-5.2	7.1
Cazenovia Village	32.8	17.3	-14.3	33.6
Chittenango Village	143.3	13.4	19.0	228.2
Hamilton Village	-4.5	8.6	2.4	6.2
Morrisville Village	4.3	76.1	17.9	116.6
Places under 2,500				
DeRuyter Village	11.8	2.6	-15.7	-3.4
Earlville Village	-5.5	6.2	-7.6	-7.3
Madison Village	-2.4	18.0	2.6	18.2
Munnsville Village	-5.1	11.3	14.7	21.1
Wampsville Village	48.8	3.9	-2.9	50.1
Towns				
Brookfield Town	8.1	3.7	-1.3	10.6
Cazenovia Town	25.2	22.6	-3.5	48.1
(Cazenovia Village)	(32.8)	(17.3)	(-14.3)	(33.6)
DeRuyter Town	10.7	5.9	-1.2	15.8
(DeRuyter Village)	(11.8)	(2.6)	(-15.7)	(-3.4)
Eaton Town	12.0	39.5	16.2	81.6
(Morrisville Village)	(4.3)	(76.1)	(17.9)	(116.6)
Fenner Town	5.6	46.8	19.6	85.4
Georgetown Town	2.8	28.9	-4.5	26.5
Hamilton Town	-0.3	8.6	2.0	10.5
(Earlville Village-part)	(-5.5)	(6.2)	(-7.6)	(-7.3)
(Hamilton Village)*	(-4.5)	(8.6)	(2.4)	(6.2)
Lebanon Town	-1.1	10.1	15.3	25.5
Lenox Town	18.6	14.8	-3.7	31.1
(Canastota Village)	(9.8)	(2.8)	(-5.2)	(7.1)
(Wampsville Village)	(48.8)	(3.9)	(-2.9)	(50.1)
Lincoln Town	19.3	6.0	47.4	86.4
Madison Town	18.6	16.0	4.2	43.3
(Madison Village)	(-2.4)	(18.0)	(2.6)	(18.2)
Nelson Town	17.8	20.5	6.0	50.6
Smithfield Town	6.1	7.5	15.9	32.1
Stockbridge Town	2.4	8.7	13.8	26.7
(Munnsville Village)	(5.1)	(11.3)	(14.7)	(21.1)
Sullivan Town	91.0	27.8	11.7	172.6
(Chittenango Village)*	143.3	13.4	19.0	228.2
TOTAL: Madison County	18.2	15.1	3.6	41.0

* Part of Earlville Village is located in Chenango County; the total population in 1950 was 945, in 1960 it was 1,004. Part of Hamilton Town annexed to Hamilton Village. Part of Lenox Town annexed to Canastota Village. Parts of Sullivan Town annexed to Chittenango Village.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Madison County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 43.4 percent of the County population but, by 1980, rural residents comprised 51.6 percent of the total. Village populations expanded by 5,381 during the period, but the growth in rural areas was much greater; rural populations increased by 13,555 persons. The pattern of growth followed the major highway routes in the County, i.e., the New York State Thruway--Route 90, and Routes 5, 20, and 92 (see Map 4). This indicates that as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By County Subdivision Madison County



Population decline

0 to 24.9% growth

25% to 49.9% growth

50% to 99.9% growth

100% or more growth

NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Madison County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 24.4 years in 1970 to 27.5 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 32.5 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 25.3 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex for Madison County in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

MADISON COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

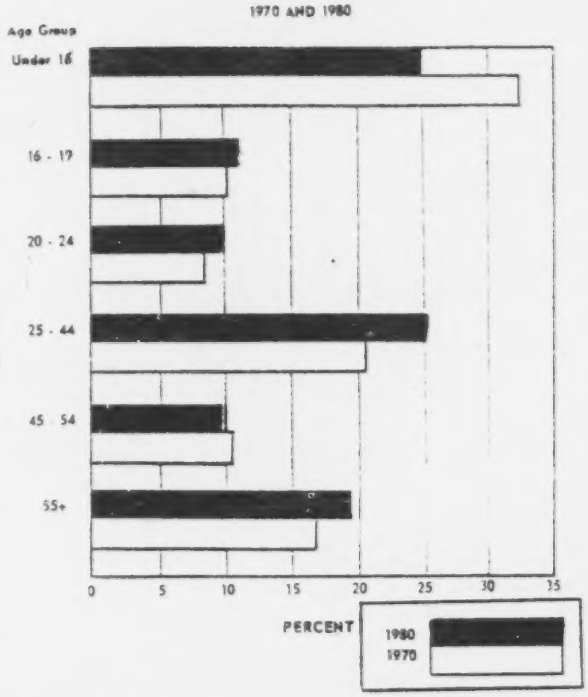


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
MADISON COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	16,514	25.4	8,509	26.5	8,005	24.2
16-19 years	7,381	11.3	3,695	11.5	3,686	11.1
20-21 years	3,216	4.9	1,742	5.4	1,474	4.5
22-29 years	7,858	12.1	3,870	12.1	3,988	12.1
30-44 years	11,672	17.9	5,780	18.1	5,892	17.8
45-54 years	6,064	9.3	2,944	9.2	3,120	9.4
55-64 years	5,855	9.0	2,822	8,8	3,033	9.2
65 or over	6,590	10.1	2,704	8.4	3,886	11.7
TOTAL	65,150	100.0	32,066	100.0	33,084	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	27.5	26.1	28.7
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.2	50.8
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Madison County's population was 98.6 percent white, 0.7 percent black, 0.3 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.5 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Madison County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
MADISON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Madison County	65,150	64,236	472	161	155	126	336
Brookfield Town	2,037	2,020	12	2	-	3	12
Cazenovia Town	5,880	5,817	33	5	15	10	26
(Cazenovia Village)	(2,599)	(2,562)	(27)	(1)	(9)	-	(15)
DeRuyter Town	1,349	1,347	-	2	-	-	10
(DeRuyter Village)	(542)	(542)	-	-	-	-	1
Eaton Town	5,182	5,065	68	6	8	35	42
(Morrisville Village)	(2,707)	(2,612)	(66)	(4)	(6)	(19)	(32)
Fenner Town	1,580	1,576	2	-	2	-	5
Georgetown Town	779	701	68	3	1	6	11
Hamilton Town	6,027	5,857	83	6	57	24	52
(Earlville Village-part)	(622)	(621)	-	(1)	-	-	(6)
(Hamilton Village)	(3,725)	(3,567)	(81)	(5)	(51)	(21)	(44)
Lebanon Town	1,117	1,107	8	-	2	-	2
Lenox Town	8,539	8,425	80	10	11	13	51
(Canastota Village)	(4,773)	(4,681)	(66)	(5)	(10)	(11)	(33)
(Wampsville Village)	(569)	(561)	(5)	(1)	-	(2)	(3)
Lincoln Town	1,722	1,712	-	7	3	-	1
Madison Town	2,314	2,289	9	1	4	11	2
(Madison Village)	(396)	(395)	(1)	-	-	-	2
Nelson Town	1,495	1,479	10	6	-	-	4
Oneida City	10,810	10,670	56	58	16	10	53
Smithfield Town	1,001	979	18	2	-	2	5
Stockbridge Town	1,947	1,920	7	17	1	2	2
(Munnsville Village)	(499)	(495)	-	(4)	-	-	-
Sullivan Town	13,371	13,272	18	36	35	10	58
(Chittenango Village)	(4,290)	(4,251)	(5)	(11)	(21)	(2)	(13)

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report PHC 80-V-34.

In 1980, the whites among Madison County's population were generally younger than the nonwhites. Of the 914 nonwhites in the County, only 25.4 percent were 17 years of age or younger. For the white population, however, 29.5 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Madison County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
MADISON COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	65,150	4,495	14,684	39,381	6,590
White	64,236	4,441	14,506	38,748	6,541
Black	472	16	85	341	30
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	161	16	36	101	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	155	13	34	101	7
Other	126	9	23	90	4
Spanish origin	336	31	93	199	13

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Madison County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Madison County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Syracuse three-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Onondaga, Madison and Oswego counties. Syracuse, the population and industrial center, is in Onondaga County which borders on Madison County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Madison County with the broader job market can be seen from data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 9 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Madison County in 1970.

Table 9. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM MADISON COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Madison County	12,738
Live in Madison County, work outside of the County	9,645
Onondaga County	6,018
Oneida County	2,448
Elsewhere	1,179
Work in Madison County, live outside of the County	2,975
Onondaga County	543
Oneida County	1,859
Elsewhere	573

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, about 12,700 persons both lived and worked in the County. More than 9,600 persons left their residence in Madison County to work outside the County and nearly 3,000 persons who resided outside the County commuted to jobs in the County. By far, the majority of persons living in but working outside Madison County, worked in Onondaga County. This large number of outcommuters to Onondaga County is the reason Madison County is part of the Syracuse LMA.

The Labor Force in Madison County

The resident labor force of Madison County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a rise in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
MADISON COUNTY
1974 - 1980

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	27.3	27.8	28.2	29.2	30.2	31.6	31.1
Employment	25.7	25.2	25.6	26.8	28.1	29.5	28.6
Unemployment	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.5
Unemployment rate	5.6	9.5	9.5	8.2	6.9	6.7	8.1

From 1974 to 1980, Madison County's civilian labor force grew 13.9 percent, an annual average growth rate of 2.3 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The rate of growth, however, was inconsistent and the labor force actually declined between 1979 and 1980. The employment expansion did not keep pace with the growth in the labor force. Employment grew 11.3 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 1.9 percent. Here too, growth was not steady. Employment decreased in two periods (1974-1975 and 1979-1980).

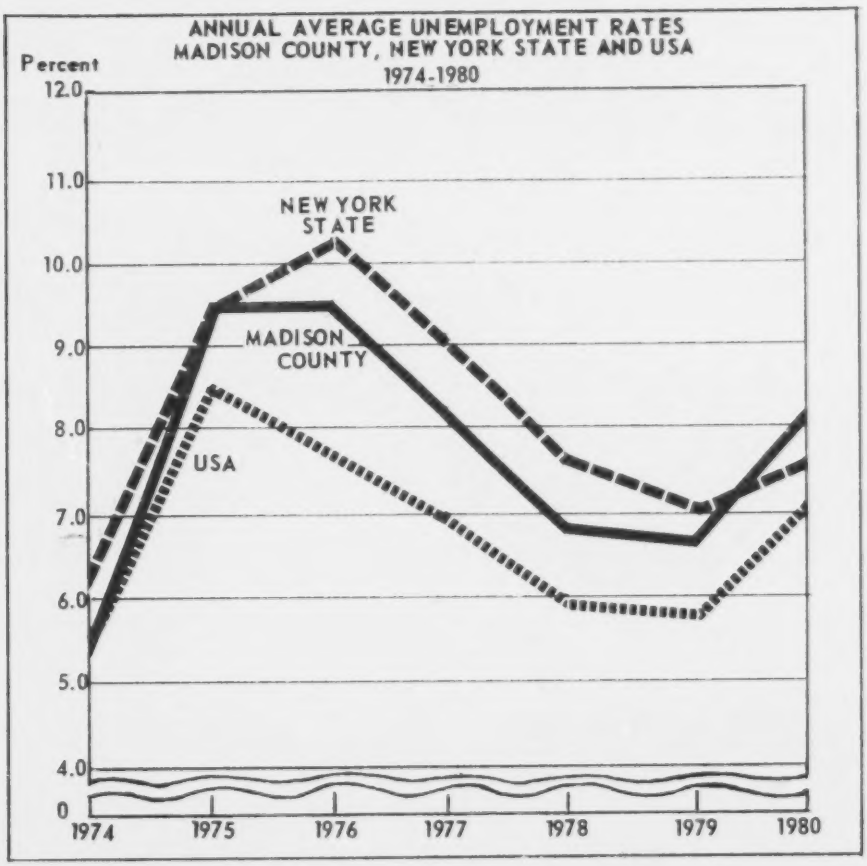
Growth in Madison County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (17.9 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a surge in labor force participation (56.3 percent in 1970 to 62.4 percent in 1980. Labor force participation rates for men rose to 74.2 percent in 1980 (a climb of 2.5 percent from 1970). The labor force participation rate of women jumped 9.6 percent to 50.4 percent over the 1970-1980 period. The increase in the labor force participation rate for women over the 1970-1980 period was in line with statewide and national trends while the broadening in the participation rate for men was contrary to State and national trends (see Table 11).

Table 11. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Madison County	
Overall	56.3	62.4	+6.1
Male	71.7	74.2	+2.5
Female	40.8	50.4	+9.6
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

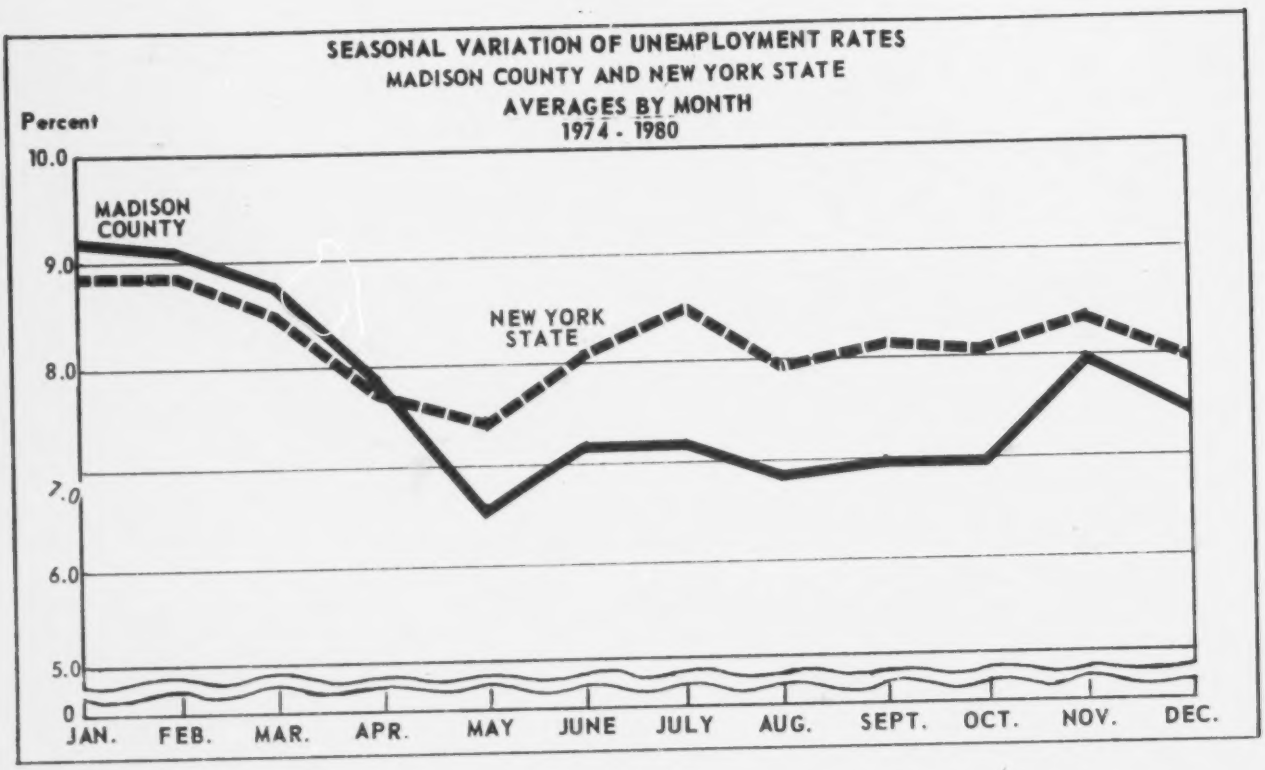
Changes in Madison County's unemployment rate followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates during the period 1974-1980 (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (5.6 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 9.5 percent in 1975 and 1976. Nationally the jobless rate reached a high of 8.5 percent in 1975. The following year the State rate topped at 10.3 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Although more pronounced for the County, seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for Madison County and New York State. (See Graph 4.) County jobless rates generally exceeded State rates from January through April and were usually lower than State rates from May through December. Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in mid-winter. Madison County usually experienced its lowest unemployment rate of the year in May. This occured because seasonal projects had resumed but students had not yet flooded the job-market seeking summer jobs.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Syracuse LMA

A local economy, such as the Syracuse LMA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Syracuse LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Syracuse LMA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980) are shown in Table 12.

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SYRACUSE LMA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Syracuse LMA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	23.2	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	15.5	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	7.7	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	76.8	79.3	76.8
Construction	4.0	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.7	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	22.2	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	6.0	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	19.9	23.0	20.2
Government	19.0	18.4	17.9

The Syracuse LMA specialized primarily in durable goods manufacturing, especially air conditioners; refrigeration and heating units; electrical and electronic materials; military systems and closed circuit TV's; automotive parts; aluminum products; and glass containers.

The Syracuse LMA also specialized in government with several large state or federally operated facilities such as the State University of New York Upstate Medical Center, the Syracuse Developmental Center, the Hutchings Psychiatric Center, the Veterans Administration Hospital, the State University College at Oswego, and the State University Agricultural and Technical College at Morrisville.

Within Madison County, the major employers were:

Establishment	Product/Service
Colgate University	education
Community Hospital	medical
Dremolding Corp.	plastic molds
Dietooling Division	custom molding
Hubbard Indus., Inc. Subsidiary	molded plastic products
Gel Pak Corp.	meat packing
Oneida Ltd.	silverware and stainless steel tableware
Oneida Molded Plastics Corp.	molded plastic products
Owl Wire & Cable Co.	wire and cable
State University at Morrisville	education

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in The Syracuse LMA

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even among areas within states. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 13 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and the Syracuse LMA.

Table 13. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE SYRACUSE LMA
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Syracuse LMA
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	13.9
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	-0.4
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	0.5
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	-2.9
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	19.1
Construction	17.9	-24.7	-7.2
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	16.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	24.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	30.2
Government	23.2	6.4	21.4

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Industry growth in the Syracuse LMA was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the LMA shifted as nonmanufacturing employment grew by 19.1 percent while manufacturing declined by 0.4 percent. Within manufacturing, a 0.5 percent increase in the number of workers in durable goods production was overshadowed by a 2.9 percent drop in nondurable goods manufacturing. In the nonmanufacturing sector, solid growth occurred in all divisions except construction where employment decreased by 7.2 percent. In summary, industry

employment in the Syracuse LMA followed the general State and national pattern of rapidly growing employment in nonmanufacturing and slower growth or a decline in the number of persons in manufacturing employment. In each industry division, however, employment in the Syracuse LMA grew faster or withstood declines better than the State but not as well as the nation.

The redistribution of the Syracuse LMA's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 SYRACUSE LMA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	228,100	259,800	+31,700
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	26.5	23.2	-3.3
Durable goods	17.5	15.5	-2.0
Nondurable goods	9.0	7.7	-1.3
Nonmanufacturing, total	73.5	76.8	+3.3
Construction	4.9	4.0	-0.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	6.2	5.7	-0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	21.7	22.2	+0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	5.5	6.0	+0.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	17.4	19.9	+2.5
Government	17.8	19.0	+1.2

Labor Market Stability in Madison County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 15 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Madison County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 21 manufacturing firms.

Table 15. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
MADISON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981
(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Madison County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	7.2	3.6
New hires	5.6	1.9
Recalls	1.1	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	6.1	3.7
Quits	2.9	1.1
Layoffs	1.8	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 7.2 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period November 1980 to October 1981. Total separations averaged 6.1 per 100 over the same period.

The County accession rate was double the State average (7.2 versus 3.6) with the new hire rate nearly three times the State average (5.6 versus 1.9). The above average new hire rate reflected, in part, above average new hiring to replace employees who quit their jobs. The County recall rate was below the State average.

The County separation rate was considerably above the State average (6.1 versus 3.7) with quit rates roughly three times higher than the State average (2.9 versus 1.1). County layoff rates were nearly the same as the State average (1.8 versus 1.9). Almost two-thirds of the layoffs were temporary in nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Madison County during the period November 1980 through October 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Madison County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The direct effects (planned, underway or completed) on employment of major firm expansions or contractions are shown in Table 16. The direct job gains (+113) just offset the direct job losses (-110). The largest single change (-110) was the complete closing of the Champion Motor Homes Division of Titan Homes Inc. in Canastota.

Table 16. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
MADISON COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Diemolding Corp. Canastota	Addition to existing facility	+20
Madison Wood Prod., Inc. Bridgeport	New firm in a new building	+8
TIC Sales Corp. Canastota Z-Loda Corp.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+31
Champion Motor Homes Div. Canastota Titan Homes, Inc.	Complete closing of a facility	-110
Oneida Molded Plastics Corp. Oneida	Equipment expansion	NA
STK Electronics, Inc. Nelson	Expansion in a new building at the same location	+14
Gray-Syracuse, Inc. Chittenango	Addition to an existing facility	+40

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Madison County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 17 presents personal income of Madison County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 17 PERSONAL INCOME OF MADISON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 to 1978		1974	1978
			Net	Percent		
Total personal income	$292.5	$400.6	108.1	37.0	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	207.5	279.8	12.3	34.8	70.9	69.8
Property income	43.7	58.0	14.3	32.7	14.9	14.5
Transfer payment	41.3	62.8	21.5	52.1	14.1	15.7

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978, personal income in Madison County climbed 37.0 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 69.8 percent of the total personal income of Madison County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 15.7 percent of personal income in Madison County and property income added 14.5 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Madison County in 1978 when they accounted for 28.4 percent of the total. Service industries were second, adding 22.0 percent. (See Graph 5). Agriculture, construction, trade, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from manufacturing; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation, communication, and utilities, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 18 compares the 1978 levels and percent distribution of labor and proprietors' income earned in Madison County with that earned in the State, by County.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
FOR MADISON COUNTY, 1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

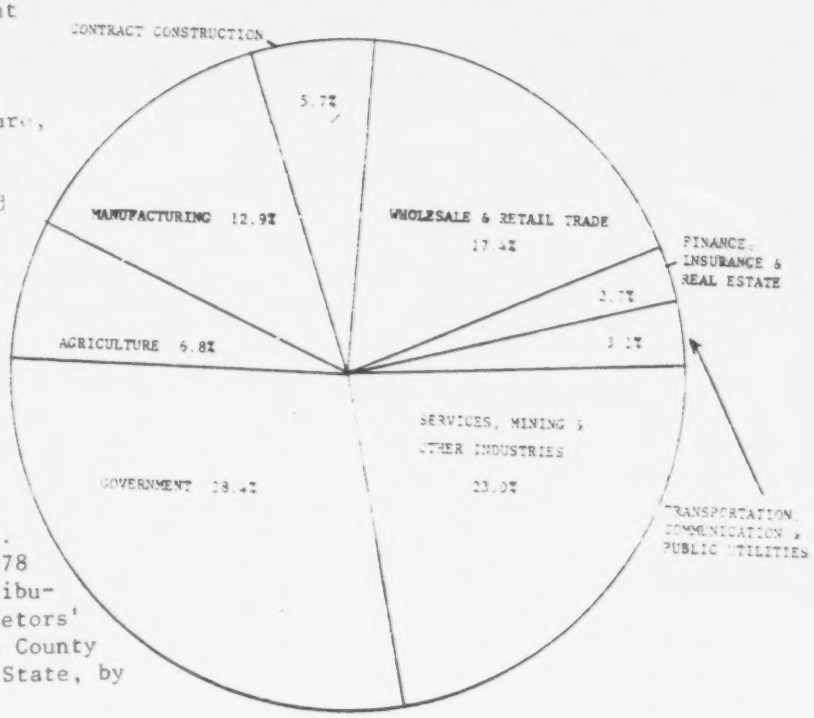


Table 18. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN MADISON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978
($ millions)

Industry	Madison County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$185.7	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	12.6	6.8	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	23.9	12.9	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Construction	10.5	5.7	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	32.3	17.4	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.1	2.7	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.8	3.1	9,956.9	9.0
Services	40.8	22.0	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	52.7	28.4	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of the workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $23.9 million was earned in manufacturing establishments located in Madison County but was paid to residents of other areas as well as Madison County.

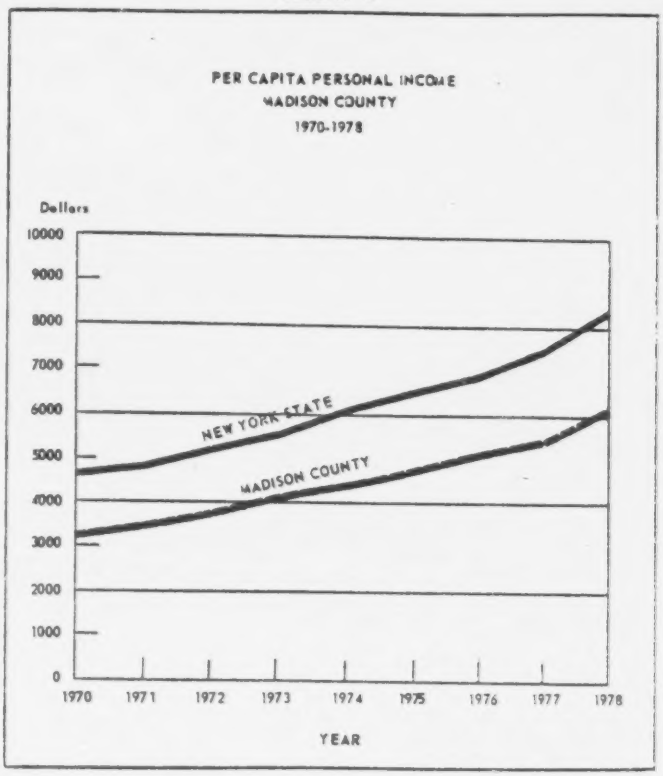
In 1978, labor and proprietors' income was $279.8 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 17) and only $185.7 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 18). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of the County is earned in neighboring counties by individuals commuting out of the County.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Madison County was $6,069 and ranked 49th among the 62 counties in New York State. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Madison County and the State for the period 1970-1978. For Madison County per capita personal income grew 84.2 percent compared to 78.7 percent for the State.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Madison County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the wholesale trade industry paid the highest average weekly wages during the period 1979-1980. Over the last 6 years the highest wages have generally been from mining; transportation, communication, and public utilities; manufacturing (nondurables), and wholesale trade. The lowest wages have been associated with agriculture and retail trade. Table 19 presents annual weekly wages paid in Madison County between 1975 and 1980, by major industry group.

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
MADISON COUNTY
1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$212	$159	$116	$134	$132	$160
Mining	244	260	246	260	265	284
Construction	195	194	213	242	261	259
Manufacturing-durable goods	183	206	214	215	227	239
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	155	164	177	191	214	220
Transportation, communication, and utilities	219	234	260	295	249	271
Wholesale trade	219	227	246	272	273	317
Retail trade	98	106	117	126	136	141
Finance, insurance and real estate	150	163	159	172	193	207
Service	146	156	162	167	192	194
Government	237	243	254	162	184	218

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying governmental jobs included in the government category of Table 19 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income ~~Guide~~lines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 20 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Madison County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR MADISON COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
MADISON COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	5,079
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	6,356
85 percent LLSIL	8,129
100 percent LLSIL	10,431

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 1,689 Madison County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $161,148 per month or $95.41 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 22) an average of 89.9 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 8.5 percent for Home Relief and 1.6 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
MADISON COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	1,799	1,588	49	1	161
February	1,733	1,533	40	-	160
March	1,718	1,535	34	-	149
April	1,718	1,549	42	1	126
May	1,672	1,504	31	-	137
June	1,626	1,481	35	-	110
July	1,648	1,459	10	-	179
August	1,641	1,486	12	1	142
September	1,611	1,466	15	1	129
October	1,617	1,481	10	-	126
November	1,660	1,495	27	-	138
December	1,828	1,652	22	-	154
12-month average	1,689	1,519	27	*	143

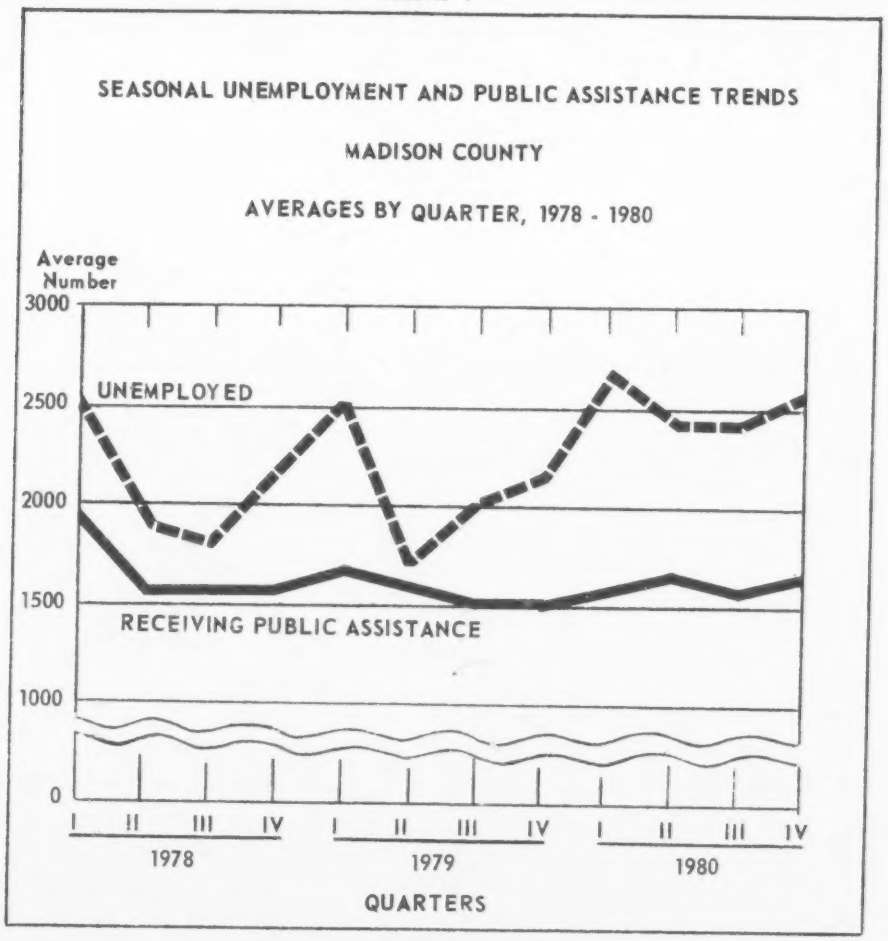
* Less than 1.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Madison County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 22 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 14,435 in Madison County. Of the County total, 50.6 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 49.4 percent in grades 7-12, roughly the same percentages as for the State.

Public school students comprised 97.9 percent of the total school enrollment in Madison County, well above the 83.1 percent level for the State. Non-public school enrollment accounted for 2.1 percent of all students within the County, compared with 16.9 percent for the State. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Madison County according to school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
MADISON COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	7,316	7,119	14,435
Public	7,121	7,011	14,132
Non-public	195	108	303

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981 both New York State and Madison County experienced declines in school enrollment, the decline in Madison County was nearly the same as for the State, although the decline in public school enrollment within the County was proportionately less than for the State. Non-public school enrollment within the County fell sharply while the State reported an upturn. Table 24 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Madison County.

Table 24. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND MADISON COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Madison County	14,822	14,435	-2.61
Public	14,488	14,132	-2.46
Non-public	334	303	-9.28

NOTE: Includes ungraded students. Totals do not include pre-kindergarten.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Madison County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Madison County, 59.2 percent were expected to continue their education, compared with 69.0 percent for New York State. A greater percentage of Madison County high school graduates sought employment than of high school graduates statewide.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND MADISON COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Madison County	995	26.2	28.2	4.8	28.2	3.3	9.1
Public	995	26.2	28.2	4.8	28.2	3.3	9.1
Non-public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 98.9 percent of the student population in Madison County was white. The highest concentration of white students was in the Chittenango and DeRuyter school districts. Brookfield and Canastota reported the largest concentration of black students. Table 26 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN MADISON COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.4	0.2	0.5	98.9
Brookfield	1.0	-	-	99.0
Canastota	0.8	-	0.3	98.9
Cazenovia	0.4	-	0.1	99.5
Chittenango	0.2	*	0.1	99.7
DeRuyter	-	-	0.2	99.8
Hamilton	0.5	-	0.5	99.0
Madison	0.5	-	-	99.5
Morrisville Eaton	*	0.8	-	99.1
Oneida	0.5	0.4	1.3	97.8
Stockbridge Valley	-	-	2.5	97.5

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Madison County in neighboring Oneida County. These are sponsored by the Madison-Oneida BOCES. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Madison-Oneida BOCES Spring Road Verona, New York 13478	Agriculture Education prevocational curriculums agriculture production agricultural mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales transportation and service Health Occupations Education prevocational curriculums nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education prevocational curriculums care and guidance of children clothing and textiles food services institutional support services

Educational Institution	Programs
Madison-Oneida BOCES (continued)	Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry masonry plumbing and pipefitting custodial services drafting electrical occupations machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology

Within Madison County, several post-secondary occupational programs are available:

State University Agricultural and Technical College Morrisville, New York 13408	Agriculture Education agriculture production agriculture business agricultural mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Health occupations medical lab nursing (associate degree) nursing (licensed practical) environmental health Home Economics Education food services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration Technical Education agricultural technology automotive technology electrical technology mechanical technology other engineering technology other technical occupations Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive mechanics commercial arts occupations other construction-maintenance drafting electronics plastics occupations quantity food occupations other trade

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Madison County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Madison County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Madison County in the following occupational areas:

Secretarial and Clerical
Truck Driving
Computer Operations
Machine Trades
Diesel Mechanics
Auto Mechanics
Respiratory Therapy
Nursing (LPN)
Surveying Technology

Madison County expected to provide CETA services to 455 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 27.

Table 27. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY MADISON COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	55
On-the-job training	47
Work experience	303
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	50
Total	455

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 28 presents a profile of Madison County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 28. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
MADISON COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	50.7	51.8	57.5	57.0	21.4
Female	49.3	48.2	42.5	43.0	78.6
Age					
14-19	20.7	16.4	13.9	13.8	37.1
20-21	6.0	14.3	10.1	10.0	5.0
22-44	39.5	57.4	63.4	63.4	49.3
45-54	11.6	7.1	8.5	8.5	6.9
55 and over	22.2	4.8	4.1	4.3	1.7
Race					
White	98.9	97.9	98.1	97.1	97.8
Black	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8
Hispanic	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
Other	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND
MADISON COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 3,141 applicants from Madison County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 2,943 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,498 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the Madison County area had a ratio of 4.2 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: cashier I, stock clerk, and carhop.

Some of the more difficult occupations for applicants to find employment included clerk general II, cashier-checker, accounting clerk, administrative clerk, kitchen helper, nurse aide, machine operator II, construction worker I, and industrial-truck operator.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand?

As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: At 8.8 applicants per job opening ratio for this occupational group had the second highest applicant/opening ratio among the 9 occupational groups. There were 282 registered applicants and 32 openings received.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 775 applicants available and 302 job openings received, or 2.6 applicants for each opening during the period.

Labor surplus--Labor surpluses were identified for the following occupations: secretary, keypunch operator, clerk (general II), bookkeeper I, cashier-checker, accounting clerk, administrative clerk, salesperson (general merchandise), and stock clerk (self-service store).

Potential labor shortage--Shortages should be investigated for cashier I, stock clerk, receptionist, and sales clerk.

Service: The service category had a ratio of 5.1 applicants available for each job opening received during the period or a total of 441 applicants and 86 openings.

Labor surplus--Houseworker (general) and nurse aide were determined to be labor surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages probably exist for: carhop, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), bartender, cook (hotel, restaurant), cook (short order I), cook (mess), nursery school attendant, guard (security), and cleaner (commercial or institutional).

Farming, Fishing and Forestry: This occupational group had the second lowest applicants-to-opening ratio of the 9 occupational groups--3.2 applicants per opening. Registered applicants during the period totaled 133 while openings received amounted to 42.

Potential labor shortage--Farmworker (dairy) should be investigated for labor shortages.

Processing: There were 88 registered applicants and 12 job openings in this occupational group during the period, a ratio of 7.3 applicants for each opening.

Machine Trades: There was an average of 3.4 applicants registered for each job opening for machine trades occupations, or a total of 248 applicants and 73 openings.

Labor surplus--Surpluses existed for production-machine tender and machine operator I and II.

Potential labor shortage--Two occupations should be examined for labor shortages: wine-drawing-machine tender and standing-machine operator.

Benchwork: Applicants seeking work in this occupational group totaled 94 while 7 job openings were received. There were 13.4 applicants for each opening, the highest ratio of the 9 occupational groups.

Structural Work: A ratio of 6.5 applicants were registered for each job opening received in structural work occupations. There were 307 job applicants and 47 job openings.

Labor surplus--Construction worker I, operating engineer, and maintenance repairer (building) were determined to be labor surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages existed for automobile-body repairer, welder (arc), electrician and construction worker II.

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 478 applicants registered and 115 job openings received during the period, the ratio of applicants to openings was 4.2. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. These occupations are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surplus--Labor surplus occupations include tractor-trailer-truck driver, truck driver (heavy), automobile service-station attendant, industrial truck operator, laborer (stores), and material handler.

Potential labor shortage--Occupations that should be reviewed for labor shortages included: truck driver (light), bus driver, packager (hand), and bandolier packer.

Table 29 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Madison County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Madison County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 29 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Madison County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 29 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 62 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 29. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
MADISON COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	3,141	1,498	2,943	4.2
Professional, technical, and managerial	282	101	32	8.8
Clerical and sales	775	272	302	2.6
Service	441	221	86	5.1
Farming, fishery, forestry	133	63	42	3.2
Processing	88	25	12	7.3
Machine trades	248	114	73	3.4
Benchwork	94	33	7	13.4
Structural work	307	138	47	6.5
Miscellaneous	478	233	115	4.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, elementary school	17	5	3	5.7
Teacher aide I	11	5	1	11.0
Management trainee	14	2	1	14.0
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	68	24	7	9.7
Clerk typist	56	15	14	4.0
Keypunch operator	13/	6	1	13.0
Typist	19	5	7	2.7
Clerk, general	44	18	7	6.3
Clerk, general II	17	12	1	17.0
Bookkeeper I	32	14	3	10.7
Bookkeeper II	15	6	3	5.0
Cashier I	31	6	41	0.8
Cashier II	35	16	5	7.0
Cashier-checker	51	30	1	51.0
Accounting Clerk	15	5	1	15.0
Administrative Clerk	40	15	2	20.0
Stock Clerk	143	4	163	0.9
Receptionist	17	6	7	2.4
Salesperson, general merchandise	13	7	0	*
Sales clerk	22	6	9	2.4
Stock clerk, self-service store	12	6	1	12.0

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 + 3)
Services				
Houseworker, general	13	8	0	*
Car hop	4	0	10	0.4
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	18	8	14	1.3
Waiter/waitress, formal	11	3	2	5.5
Waiter/waitress, informal	49	22	4	12.2
Bartender	17	8	5	3.4
Cook (hotel, rest.)	10	3	4	2.5
Cook, short order I	16	7	6	2.7
Cook (mess)	10	3	5	2.0
Kitchen helper	42	22	3	14.0
Nurse aide	43	24	0	*
Nursery school attendant	11	5	3	3.7
Guard, security	15	8	4	3.8
Cleaner, commercial or institutional	36	18	7	5.1
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, dairy	56	30	28	2.0
Processing				
Injection-molding-machine operator	16	10	1	16.0
Machine trades				
Production-machine tender	13	2	1	13.0
Wire-drawing-machine tender	9	0	15	0.6
Machine operator I	16	10	2	8.0
Stranding-machine operator	5	0	12	0.4
Machine operator II	37	16	0	*
Automobile mechanic	36	22	5	7.2
Assembler, small parts	10	3	0	*
Electronics assembler	15	5	0	*
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	15	8	4	3.8
Welder, arc	14	5	4	3.5
Electrician	10	2	4	2.5
Operating engineer	14	9	0	*
Construction worker I	40	18	1	40.0
Construction worker II	75	36	22	3.4
Maintenance repairer, building	13	3	0	*

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	23	9	2	11.5
Truck driver, heavy	37	21	3	12.3
Truck driver, light	24	17	6	4.0
Bus driver	10	4	3	3.3
Automobile-service-station attendant	11	5	0	*
Packager, hand	59	19	33	1.8
Bandolier, packer	13	1	19	0.7
Industrial-truck operator	14	9	0	*
Laborer, stores	10	7	0	*
Material handler	214	105	39	5.5

* Indicates that these occupations had 0 openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
MADISON COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	28,904
Rural	36,246
Families	15,835
Households	20,805

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	15,466	8,353	7,113
Married	27,740	13,863	13,877
Separated	916	411	505
Widowed	3,462	582	2,880
Divorced	2,307	988	1,319

3.

Housing units (all types)	23,918
Urban	9,754
Rural	14,164
Year-round housing units*	22,188
Occupied	20,805
Vacant	1,383
Seasonal/migratory units	1,730

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	4,100	2,243	1,857
2 persons	6,143	4,662	1,481
3 persons	3,654	2,844	810
4 persons	3,576	2,928	648
5 persons	1,847	1,544	303
6+ persons	1,485	1,207	278

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	457
10,000 - 14,999	779
15,000 - 19,999	1,102
20,000 - 24,999	1,348
25,000 - 29,999	1,423
30,000 - 34,999	1,327
35,000 - 39,999	993
40,000 - 49,999	1,398
50,000 - 79,999	1,502
80,000 - 99,999	206
100,000 - 149,999	130
150,000 - 199,999	26
200,000+	21
Median value	30,900

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	20,621	15,322	5,299
Black	84	49	35
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	50	30	20
Asian/Pacific Islander	26	15	11
Other	24	12	12
Spanish origin householders	70	43	27
White	56	37	19
Black	-	-	-

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

/

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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REPORT

FY 1982 No. 59
MADISON COUNTY

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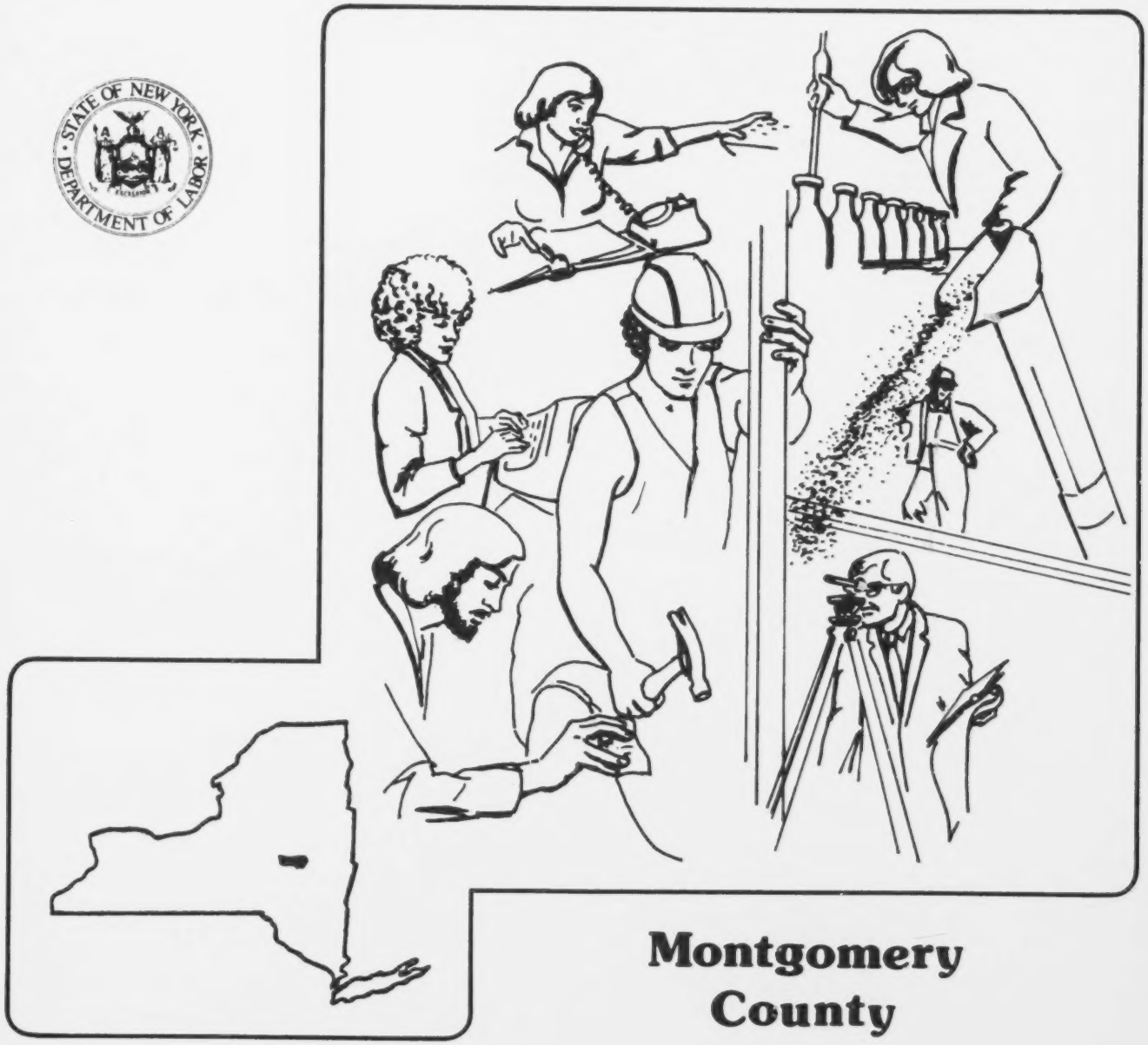
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Montgomery County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

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2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? [ ] Yes [ ] No

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3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? [ ] Yes [ ] No

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Montgomery County is located in eastern New York State approximately 20 miles northwest of the City of Albany. It is bordered by Fulton, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, and Herkimer counties. (See Map 1.)

Map 1. County Location
Montgomery County

Lake Ontario
N E W Y O R K S T A T E
Montgomery County
Dashed lines represent boundaries of neighboring counties listed above

Transportation Facilities

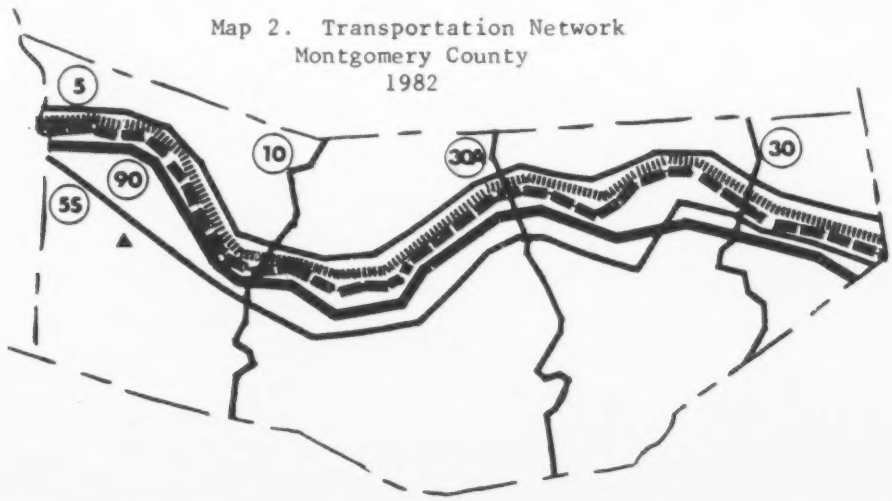
Highways--Montgomery County's network of highways interconnects the populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. The New York State Thruway, a controlled access toll highway (motorists may enter or exit at interchanges at Amsterdam, Fultonville, and Canajoharie), passes through the midsection of the County providing an excellent 4-lane link to areas east and west of the County. Routes 5 and 5S serve local east-west traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 10, 30, and 30A are the primary highways running north and south. See Map 2.)

Rail--Rail lines are operated in Montgomery County by the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railways and freight stops are made at Amsterdam and Fonda. Passengers may board AMTRAK in Amsterdam.

Air Transportation--Montgomery has one public airport capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. This is the Nellis Airport near Fort Plain. While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Albany County Airport.

Waterways--Mohawk River, a link in the New York State Barge Canal System, flows west to east through the County and connects it to the statewide system of waterways.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Montgomery County
1982



Primary two-lane highways

Four-lane highways

Railroads

Public airports

Public waterways

Land Characteristics

The Mohawk River Valley is the dominant geological feature in the County and was a major influence in its early development. Much of the land is suitable for agriculture, 52.1 percent of the land was used for this purpose in 1968. Montgomery County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 2.0 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to this use.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

1968

Category of use	Montgomery County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	408.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	52.1	21.9
Woodlands, forest	15.6	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	17.1	17.6
Wet lands	0.8	4.2
Water	0.4	4.6
Residential high density	0.3	0.7
Residential medium density	0.6	1.3
Residential low and other	0.7	1.4
Commercial	0.3	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.5	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	1.5	0.5
Inactive or under cosntruction	9.6	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

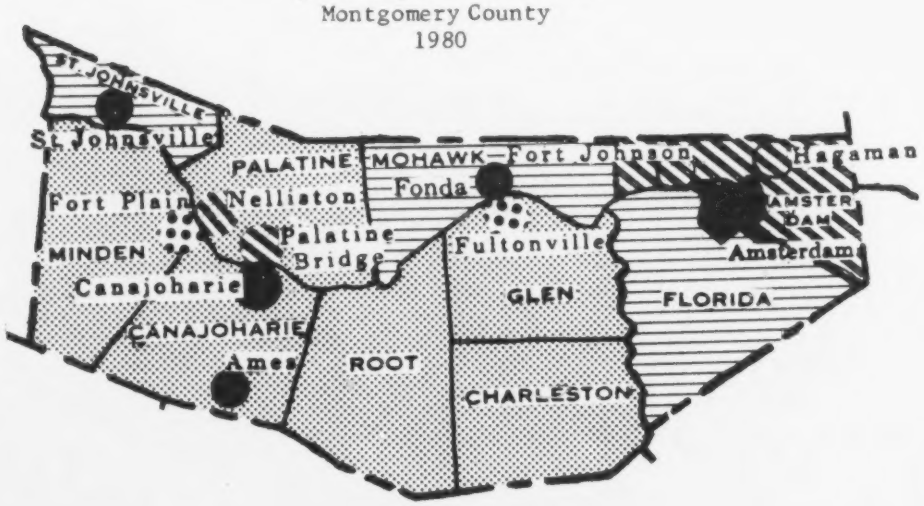
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Montgomery County was 53,439. The population density of 130.8 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 29th among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 3,645.3 persons per square mile in the City of Amsterdam to a low of 22.7 persons per square mile in the Town of Charleston. In general, population densities were greatest adjoining major highways within the Mohawk Valley. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Montgomery County, by town, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivisions
Montgomery County
1980



0 to 49.9 persons per square mile

50 to 99.9 persons per square mile

100 to 999.9 persons per square mile

1000 to 1999.9 persons per square mile

200 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Montgomery County's population increased by only 12.5 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that the County population peaked around 1930, remained relatively constant through 1950, and then gradually declined to 1980. Graph 1 illustrates Montgomery County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Montgomery County.

GRAPH 1

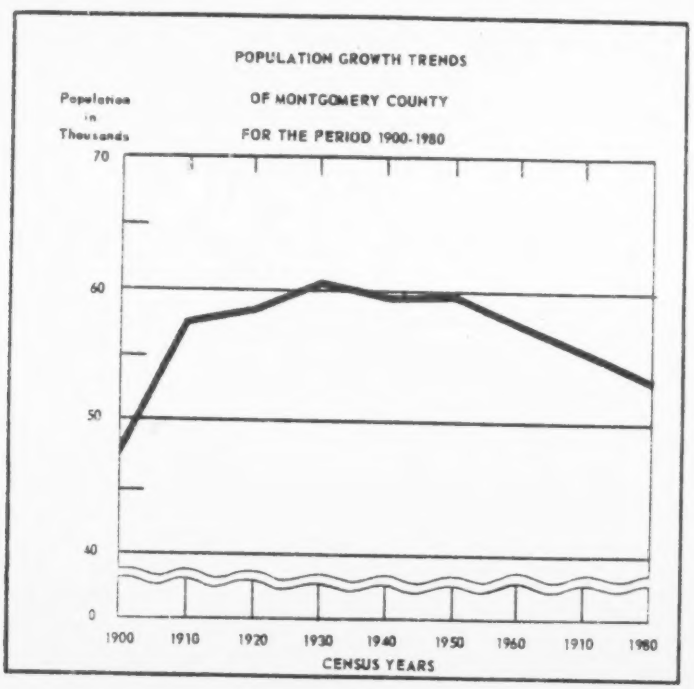


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Montgomery County
1900	7,268,894	47,488
1910	9,113,614	57,567
1920	10,385,227	57,928
1930	12,588,066	60,076
1940	13,479,142	59,142
1950	14,830,192	59,594
1960	16,782,304	57,240
1970	18,241,266	55,883
1980	17,557,288	53,439

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Montgomery County
1900-1910	25.4	21.2
1910-1920	14.0	0.6
1920-1930	21.2	3.7
1930-1940	7.1	-1.6
1940-1950	10.0	0.8
1950-1960	13.2	-4.0
1960-1970	8.7	-2.4
1970-1980	-3.8	-4.5
1900-1980	141.5	12.5

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Montgomery County's total population declined by 10.3 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, rates of population change for towns and villages within the County varied considerably in both magnitude and direction during the same 30-year period. For example, the Town of Charleston grew by 76.2 percent, but the City of Amsterdam declined by 32.2 percent. Tables 4 and 5 present census population counts and growth rates for Montgomery County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Amsterdam City*	32,240	28,772	25,524	21,872
Places 2,500-9,999				
Fort Plain Village	2,935	2,809	2,809	2,555
Places under 2,500				
Ames Village	193	162	198	224
Canajoharie Village	2,761	2,681	2,686	2,412
Fonda Village	1,026	1,004	1,120	1,006
Fort Johnson Village	930	876	711	646
Fultonville Village	840	815	812	777
Hagaman Village	1,114	1,292	1,410	1,331
Nelliston Village	693	729	716	691
Palatine Bridge Village	592	578	601	604
St. Johnsonville Village*	2,210	2,196	2,089	1,974
Tribes Hill (unincorporated)	n.a.	n.a.	1,184	n.a.
Towns				
Amsterdam Town*	4,698	5,400	5,795	5,721
(Fort Johnson Village)	(930)	(876)	(711)	(646)
(Hagaman Village)	(1,114)	(1,292)	(1,410)	(1,331)
(Tribes Hill-unincorporated-part)	n.a.	n.a.	(216)	n.a.
Canajoharie Town	4,294	4,233	4,319	4,140
(Ames Village)	(193)	(162)	(198)	(224)
(Canajoharie Village)	(2,761)	(2,681)	(2,686)	(2,412)
(Fort Plain Village-part)	(9)	n.a.	(6)	(7)
Charleston Town	575	546	658	1,013
Florida Town	2,032	2,168	2,283	2,578
Glen Town	1,742	1,734	1,797	1,893
(Fultonville Village)	(840)	(815)	(812)	(777)
Minden Town	4,656	4,560	4,691	4,743
(Fort Plain Village-part)	(2,926)	(2,809)	(2,803)	(2,548)
Mohawk Town	2,680	3,070	3,677	3,795
(Fonda Village)	(1,026)	(1,004)	(1,120)	(1,006)
(Tribes Hill-unincorporated-part)	n.a.	n.a.	(968)	n.a.
Palatine Town	2,529	2,556	2,711	2,819
(Nelliston Village)	(693)	(729)	(716)	(691)
(Palatine Bridge Village)	(592)	(578)	(601)	(604)
Root Town	1,214	1,243	1,513	1,801
St. Johnsville Town *	2,934	2,958	2,915	3,064
(St. Johnsville Village)*	(2,210)	(2,196)	(2,089)	(1,974)
TOTAL: Montgomery County	59,594	57,240	55,883	53,439

n.a. = not available.

* Annexations: Part of Amsterdam Town annexed by Amsterdam City; Part of St. Johnsville Town annexed by St. Johnsville Village.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1950-1980

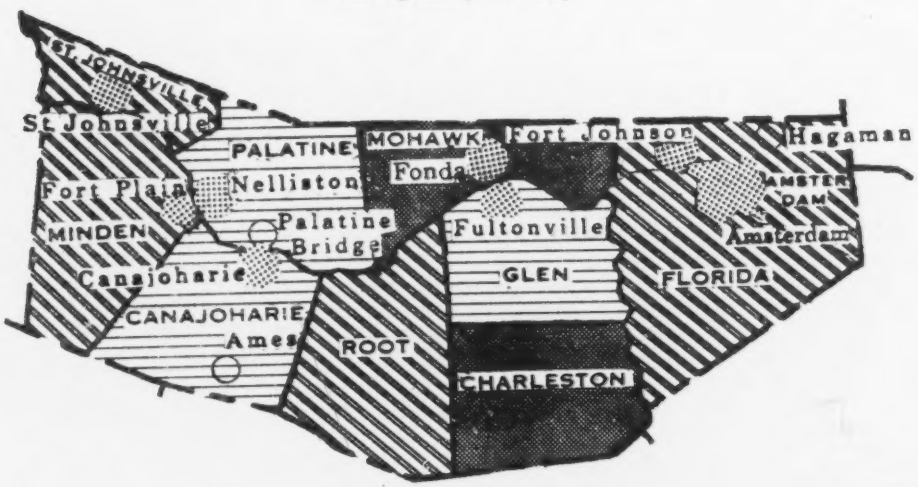
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Amsterdam City*	-10.8	-11.3	-14.3	-32.2
Places 2,500-9,999				
Fort Plain Village	-4.3	0.0	-9.0	-12.9
Places under 2,500				
Ames Village	-16.1	22.2	13.1	16.1
Canajoharie Village	-2.9	0.2	-10.2	-12.6
Fonda Village	-2.1	11.6	-10.2	-1.9
Fort Johnson Village	-5.8	-18.8	-9.1	-30.5
Fultonville Village	-3.0	-0.4	-4.3	-7.5
Hagaman Village	16.0	9.1	-5.6	19.5
Nelliston Village	5.2	-1.8	-3.5	-0.3
Palatine Bridge Village	-2.4	4.0	0.5	2.0
St. Johnsonville Village*	-0.6	-4.9	-5.5	-10.7
Tribes Hill (unincorporated)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Towns				
Amsterdam Town*	14.9	7.3	-1.3	21.8
(Fort Johnson Village)	(-5.8)	(-18.8)	(-9.1)	(-30.5)
(Hagaman Village)	(16.0)	(9.1)	(-5.6)	(19.5)
(Tribes Hill-unincorporated-part)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canajoharie Town	-1.4	2.0	-4.1	-3.6
(Ames Village)	(-16.1)	(22.2)	(13.1)	(16.1)
(Canajoharie Village)	(-2.9)	(0.2)	(-10.2)	(-12.6)
(Fort Plain Village-part)	n.a.	n.a.	(16.7)	(-22.2)
Charleston Town	-5.0	20.5	54.0	76.2
Florida Town	6.7	5.3	12.9	26.9
Glen Town	-0.5	3.6	5.3	8.7
(Fultonville Village)	(-3.0)	(-0.4)	(-4.3)	(-7.5)
Minden Town	-2.1	2.9	1.1	1.9
(Fort Plain Village-part)	(-4.0)	(-0.2)	(-9.1)	(-12.9)
Mohawk Town	14.6	19.8	3.2	41.6
(Fonda Village)	(-2.1)	(11.6)	(-10.2)	(-1.9)
(Tribes Hill-unincorporated-part)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Palatine Town	1.1	6.1	4.0	11.5
(Nelliston Village)	(5.2)	(-1.8)	(-3.5)	(-0.3)
(Palatine Bridge Village)	(-2.4)	(4.0)	(0.5)	(2.0)
Root Town	2.4	21.7	19.0	48.4
St. Johnsville Town*	0.8	-1.5	5.1	4.4
(St. Johnsville Village)*	(-0.6)	(-4.9)	(-5.5)	(-10.7)
TOTAL: Montgomery County	-4.0	-2.4	-4.4	-10.3

n.a. = not available.

*Annexations: Part of Amsterdam Town annexed by Amsterdam City; Part of St. Johnsville Town annexed by St. Johnsville Village.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Montgomery County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 23.6 percent of the County population, but by 1980, rural residents comprised 36.1 percent of the total. This change resulted from the loss of 11,397 persons in the City of Amsterdam and certain villages in the County combined with an increase of 5,242 persons in the areas outside the villages. Map 4 shows that as the population decreased in the City of Amsterdam and most villages it increased in all areas outside of the villages in Montgomery County.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends
from 1950 to 1980
By County Subdivisions
Montgomery County



Population decline

0 to 24.9% growth

25% to 49.9% growth

50% or more growth

NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Contrary to State and national trends, the median age of Montgomery County residents was lower in 1980 than in 1970. The County's median age dropped from 36.3 years in 1970 to 34.8 years in 1980 while the State median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 26.4 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 22.7 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was a jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex for Montgomery County's population in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1970 - 1980

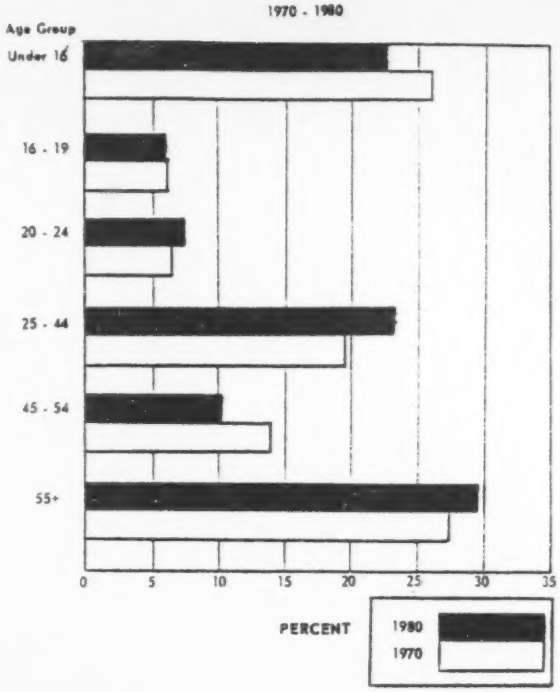


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	12,111	22.7	6,229	24.4	5,882	21.1
16-19 years	3,400	6.3	1,727	6.8	1,673	6.0
20-21 years	1,494	2.8	703	2.8	791	2.8
22-29 years	6,227	11.7	3,153	12.3	3,074	11.0
30-44 years	8,764	16.4	4,331	17.0	4,433	15.9
45-54 years	5,547	10.4	2,588	10.1	2,959	10.6
55-64 years	6,806	12.7	3,177	12.4	3,629	13.0
65 and older						
TOTAL	53,439	100.0	25,532	100.0	27,907	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	34.8	32.6	37.7
State	31.9	30.3	33.4

Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	47.8	52.2
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Montgomery County's population was 98.1 percent white, 0.5 percent black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1.1 percent "other" races. In addition, 3.0 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Nearly 80 percent of all minorities and 88 percent of persons of Spanish origin in the County live in the City of Amsterdam. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Montgomery County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
MONTGOMERY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Montgomery County	53,439	52,424	262	65	107	581	1,590
Amsterdam City	21,872	21,065	202	24	48	533	1,402
Amsterdam Town	5,721	5,675	7	1	18	20	53
(Fort Johnson Village)	(646)	(644)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(11)
(Hagaman Village)	(1,331)	(1,325)	-	(1)	(4)	(1)	(6)
Canajoharie Town	4,140	4,110	14	12	1	3	12
(Ames Village)	(224)	(224)	-	-	-	-	-
(Canajoharie Village)	(2,412)	(2,393)	(12)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(8)
Fort Plain Village (part)	(7)	(7)	-	-	-	-	-
Charleston Town	1,013	1,003	9	-	1	-	5
Florida Town	2,578	2,560	10	1	6	1	23
Glen Town	1,893	1,890	1	-	2	-	13
(Fultonville Village)	(777)	(776)	(1)	-	-	-	(9)
Minden Town	4,743	4,707	1	14	7	14	44
(Fort Plain Village-part)	(2,548)	(2,522)	(1)	(12)	(2)	(11)	(38)
St. Johnsville Village (part)	45	45	-	-	-	-	-
Mohawk Town	3,795	3,775	12	2	2	4	10
(Fonda Village)	(1,006)	(994)	(8)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)
Palatine Town	2,819	2,794	2	5	13	5	7
(Nelliston Village)	(691)	(684)	-	(3)	(3)	(1)	(3)
(Palatine Bridge Village)	(604)	(602)	-	-	(2)	-	-
Root Town	1,801	1,794	2	2	2	1	5
St. Johnsville Town	3,064	3,051	2	4	7	-	16
(St. Johnsville Village - part)	(1,974)	(1,962)	(2)	(3)	(7)	-	(12)

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report PHC 80-V-34.

In 1980, Montgomery County's nonwhite population was generally younger than its white population. Fully 40.5 percent of the 1,015 nonwhites were 17 years of age or younger. Among white, however, only 25.8 percent were 17 years of age or younger. The Spanish origin segment, which includes both whites and nonwhites, was noteworthy; 43.8 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population of Montgomery County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	53,439	3,309	10,641	30,399	9,090
White	52,424	3,189	10,350	29,857	9,028
Black	262	36	62	137	27
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	65	7	17	39	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	107	10	32	58	7
Other	581	67	180	308	26
Spanish origin	1,590	196	500	829	65
White	1,127	129	320	531	47
Black	68	11	18	37	2

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Montgomery County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Montgomery County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Albany-Schenectady-Troy five-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Albany, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga and Schenectady counties. The cities of Albany, Schenectady and Troy, the population and industrial centers are in Albany, Schenectady and Rensselaer counties, respectively.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Montgomery County with the broader job market can be seen from data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 9 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Montgomery County in 1970.

Table 9. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Montgomery County	16,435
Live in Montgomery County, work outside of the County	5,601
Albany County	1,273
Fulton County	659
Herkimer County	295
Schenectady County	2,766
Elsewhere	608
Work in Montgomery County, live outside of the County	3,189
Fulton	1,899
Schenectady	331
Elsewhere	959

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, about 16,400 persons lived and worked in Montgomery County. Just over 5,600 persons left their residence in Montgomery County to work outside the County. By far, most of these persons commuted to jobs in Albany and Schenectady counties. Montgomery County is part of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA because of the large portion of its residents working in Albany and Schenectady counties.

Nearly 3,200 persons commuted to work from outside Montgomery County to jobs within its borders. By far, most of these persons lived in Fulton County.

The Labor Force in Montgomery County

The resident labor force of Montgomery County has expanded since 1974 reflecting an increase in the working age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the 1974 to 1980 period.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	24.6	24.9	25.5	25.6	26.6	27.3	27.3
Employment	22.7	22.3	22.3	23.0	23.9	24.9	24.6
Unemployment	2.0	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7
Unemployment rate	7.9	10.2	12.5	10.1	10.0	9.1	9.8

The labor force in Montgomery County grew 11.0 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 1.8 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The rate of growth, however, was inconsistent and the labor force actually remained unchanged during the period 1979-1980. Employment expansion did not keep pace with the growth in the labor force. Employment grew 8.4 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average increase of 1.4 percent. Here too, growth was not steady. Employment actually declined in two periods (1974-1975 and 1979-1980).

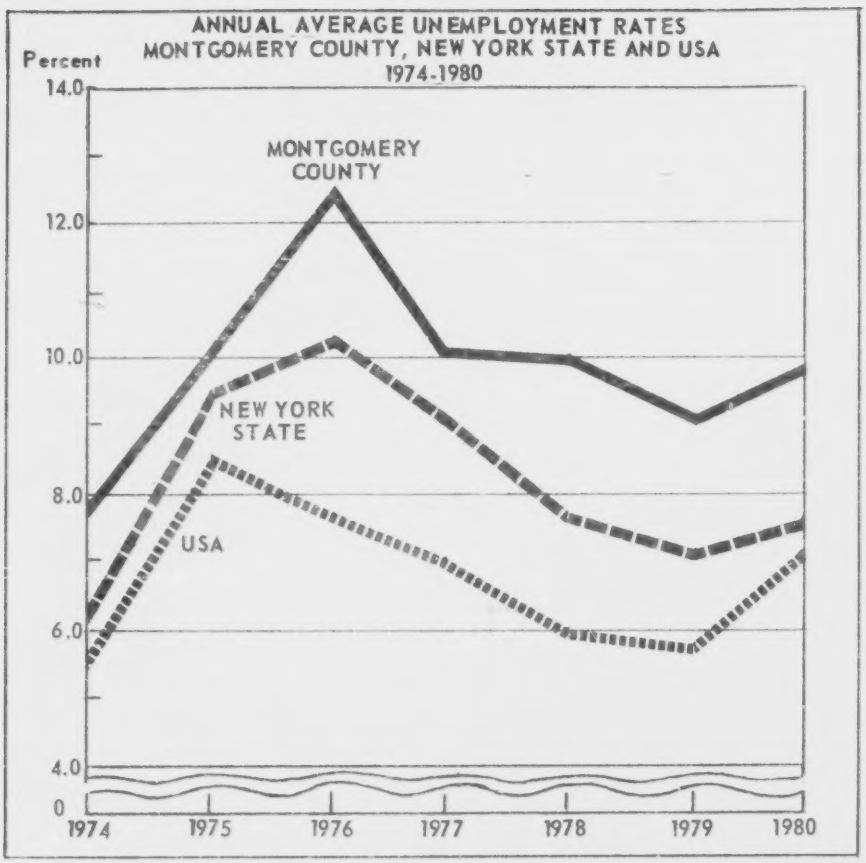
Growth in Montgomery County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (4.0 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a surge in labor force participation (58.1 percent in 1970 to 64.2 percent in 1980). Labor force participation rates for men rose to 75.3 percent in 1980 (a climb of 1.5 percent from 1970). The labor force participation rate of women jumped 9.8 percent to 54.3 percent over the 1970-1980 period. The increase in the labor force participation rate for women over the 1970-1980 period was similar to statewide and national trends while the broadening in the participation rate of men was contrary to State and national trends (see Table 11).

Table 11. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Montgomery County	
Overall	58.1	64.2	+6.1
Male	73.8	75.3	+1.5
Female	44.5	54.3	+9.8
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

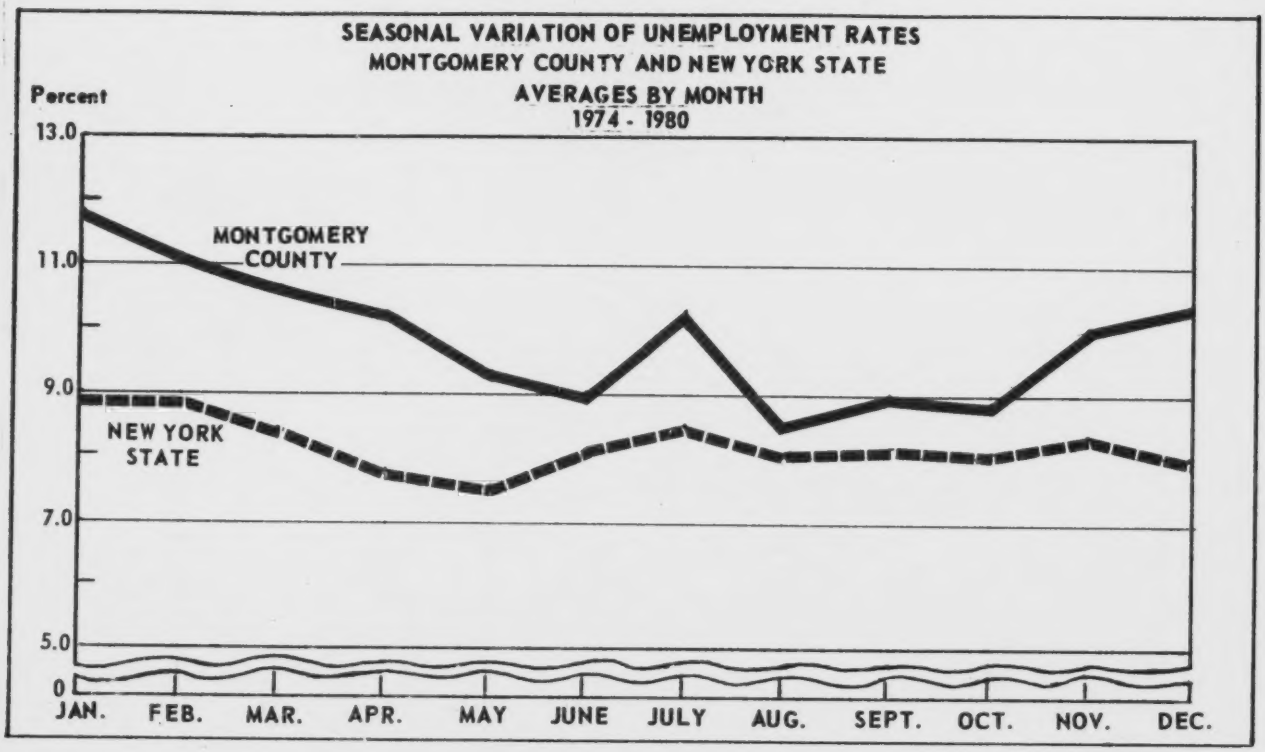
Montgomery County's unemployment rate consistently exceeded the statewide and national jobless rate during the period 1974 to 1980. Changes in the County's rate, however, followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates during the period 1974-1980 (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (7.9 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 12.5 percent in 1976. In the same year the State rate topped at 10.3 percent. One year earlier the national jobless rate reached a high mark of 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Although more pronounced for the County, seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for Montgomery County and New York State (see Graph 4). Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in mid-winter with the County unemployment rate averaging 11.8 percent for January compared with 8.9 percent for New York State. Monthly unemployment rates were at their lowest for the County in August. By August most unsuccessful summer jobseekers have discontinued their job search and many seasonal projects are operating near capacity.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA

A local economy, such as the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980) are shown in Table 12.

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY LMA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	17.9	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	9.7	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.2	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	82.1	79.3	76.8
Construction	3.3	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	4.7	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	20.4	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.5	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	20.3	23.0	20.2
Government	28.9	18.4	17.9

The Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA's specialization was overwhelming in government since Albany is the State capitol. The major industrial and commercial employers in Montgomery County were:

Firm	Product
Amsterdam Printing and Lithographic Company	tax forms, printed office supplies, office record storage items, key cases and imprinted specialities
Coleco Industries, Inc.	games, toys and recreational products
Consolidated Foods Corp. (Electrolux Corp., subsidiary) (White Mop Wringer Co., Div.)	cleaning equipment
Esquire Novelty Corp.	games and toys
Gem Urethane Corp.	coated fabrics
Glen & Mohawk Milk Asso., Inc.	fluid milk
Milupa Corp. (Beech-Nut Foods)	baby foods and cereals
Mohasco Industries, Inc.	textile products (Administrative Office in County)
Princeton Industries, Inc.	circular knit fabrics
Squibb Corp. (Life Saver, Inc., subsidiary)	chewing gum and cough drops

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 13 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA.

Table 13. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY LMA THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Albany, Schenectady, Troy LMA
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	11.7
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	-11.8
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	-6.3
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	-17.5
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	18.6
Construction	17.9	-24.7	-31.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	15.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	25.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	34.4
Government	23.2	6.4	25.3

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 major industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Industry growth in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the LMA shifted as nonmanufacturing employment grew by 18.6 percent while manufacturing employment declined by 11.8 percent. Within manufacturing, employment in both durable goods and nondurable goods production fell (6.3 percent and 17.5 percent, respectively). In the nonmanufacturing sector, solid growth occurred in all industries except construction and transportation, communication and public utilities. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA

paralleled that of the State. Manufacturing employment became less important to the area while nonmanufacturing grew more important.

The redistribution of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY LMA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	301,300	336,500	35,200
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	22.7	17.9	-4.8
Durable goods	11.5	9.7	-1.8
Nondurable goods	11.2	8.2	-3.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	77.3	82.1	+4.8
Construction	5.4	3.3	-2.1
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.5	4.7	-0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	19.7	20.4	+0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.1	4.5	+0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.9	20.3	+3.4
Government	25.7	28.9	+3.2

Labor Market Stability in Montgomery County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 15 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Montgomery County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 36 manufacturing firms.

Table 15. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Montgomery County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	4.7	3.6
New hires	2.2	1.9
Recalls	2.5	1.4
Separations		
Total	5.0	3.7
Quits	1.3	1.1
Layoffs	3.1	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 4.7 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from November 1980 through October 1981. Total separations averaged 5.0 per 100 over the same period.

New hires averaged 2.2 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 2.5 per 100, both exceeding averages for New York State. The overall accession rate for the County was considerably above the State average (4.7 versus 3.6).

The separation rate for Montgomery County (5.0 percent) also exceeded the State average (3.7 percent) with both the quit rate and the layoff rate higher than the State average. Most of the layoffs were temporary, followed by recalls in ensuing weeks or months.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Montgomery County during the period November 1980 through October 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Montgomery County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contractions. The direct effects (planned, underway or completed) of firm expansions and contractions are shown in Table 16. The direct job losses (-600) more than offset the job gains (+138). The largest single change (-250) was the partial closing of Firth Carpet Company.

Table 16. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm Name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Helmont Mills, Inc. St. Johnsville Gehring Textiles, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+23
Bojud Knitting Mills, Inc. Amsterdam	Equipment expansion	+30
Kasson and Keller, Inc. Fonda	Addition to an existing facility	NA
Firth Carpet Co. Amsterdam Mohasco Corp.	Partial closing	-250
Valley Dyeing and Finishing Co., Inc. Fort Plain	New firm in an existing building	+65
Princeton Indus., Inc. St. Johnsville	Bankruptcy	-180
Life Savers, Inc. Canajoharie Squibb Corp.	Partial closing	-70
Life Savers, Inc. Canajoharie Squibb, Inc.	Move of part of operation out of State	-100
Mohawk Lifts, Inc. Amsterdam	New Firm in an existing building	+20

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Montgomery County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 17 presents personal income of Montgomery County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 17. PERSONAL INCOME OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 to 1978 Net	1974 to 1978 Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$284.0	$364.5	80.5	28.3	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	192.7	239.0	46.3	24.0	67.9	65.6
Property income	42.9	53.7	10.8	25.2	15.1	14.7
Transfer payment	48.3	71.8	23.5	48.7	17.0	19.7

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Montgomery County climbed 28.3 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because growth in transfer payments exceeded growth in labor and proprietors' income and in property income.

In 1978 net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 65.6 percent of the total personal income of Montgomery County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 19.7 percent of personal income in Montgomery County and property income added 14.7 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing was the primary source of labor and proprietors' income earned in Montgomery County in 1978 when it accounted for 40.9 percent. Government was a distant second, adding 16.9 percent (see Graph 5). Farming, manufacturing, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from services; finance, insurance, and real estate; trade, and mining, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 18 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Montgomery County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

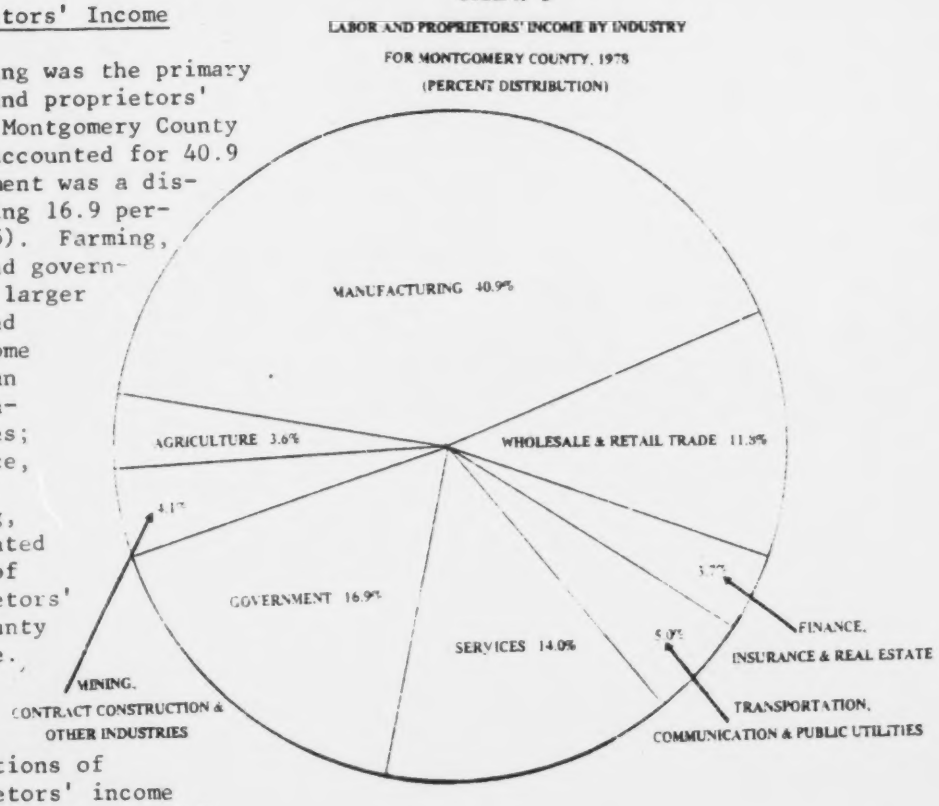


Table 18. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ million)

Industry	Montgomery County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$222.3	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	8.1	3.6	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	91.0	40.9	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.1	0.4	200.9	0.2
Construction	(D)	-	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	26.2	11.8	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	8.3	3.7	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication, and utilities	11.1	5.0	9,956.9	9.0
Services	31.2	14.0	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	37.5	16.9	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

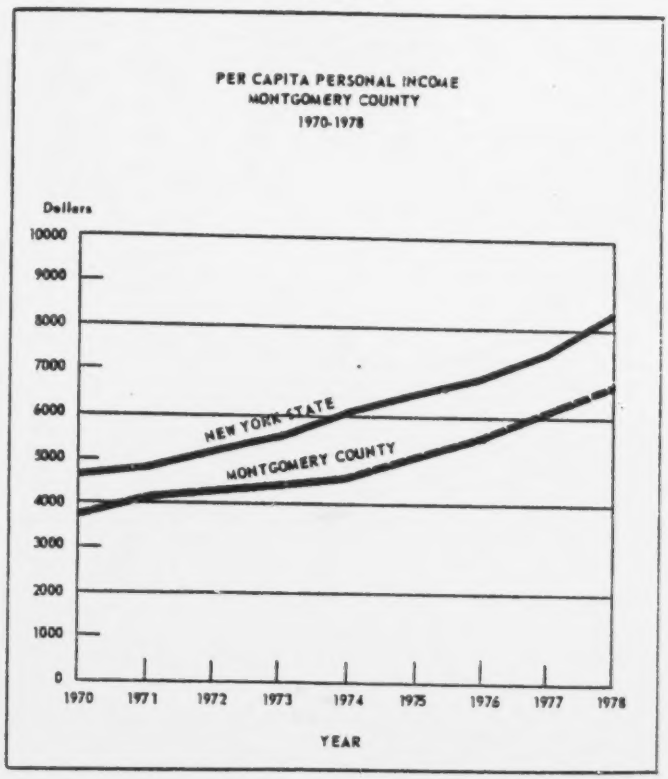
In 1978, Montgomery County's labor and proprietors' income was $364.5 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 17) and only $222.3 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 18). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Montgomery County, at $6,686 ranked 34th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Montgomery County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Montgomery County's per capita income grew by 77.6 percent while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries will vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Montgomery County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was $466 and was paid in the mining industry. Prior to 1980, however, the mining industry in the County was very small and consisted primarily of part-time employment.

From 1975 through 1979, the highest wages were paid to workers employed in transportation, communication and public utilities. The lowest wages over the 6-year period were paid by retail trade employers. Table 19 presents annual weekly wages paid in Montgomery County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classifications.

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP MONTGOMERY COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$104	$112	$126	$150	$144	$155
Mining	116	145	153	157	141	466
Construction	180	180	244	259	294	274
Manufacturing-durable goods	163	175	192	202	214	232
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	171	177	185	194	207	229
Transportation, communication, and utilities	235	272	290	294	298	302
Wholesale trade	185	190	196	210	227	229
Retail trade	107	110	114	116	124	137
Finance, insurance and real estate	153	158	178	188	201	212
Service	122	125	139	130	151	167
Government	239	247	255	156	174	214

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, weekly wages in the government sector did not actually experience the drop indicated in Table 19.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 20 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Montgomery County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	5,087
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	6,365
85 percent LLSIL	8,141
100 percent LLSIL	10,446

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 2,169 Montgomery County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $171,944 per month or $79.27 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 22) an average of 72.0 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 11.9 percent for Home Relief and 16.0 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	2,079	1,437	431	5	206
February	2,140	1,492	415	3	230
March	2,273	1,511	508	6	248
April	2,171	1,441	476	8	246
May	2,203	1,479	455	2	267
June	2,118	1,485	380	6	247
July	1,963	1,573	128	5	257
August	1,955	1,560	114	1	280
September	1,905	1,558	56	3	288
October	2,098	1,679	120	2	297
November	2,476	1,702	498	2	274
December	2,646	1,810	576	1	259
12-month average	2,169	1,561	346	4	258

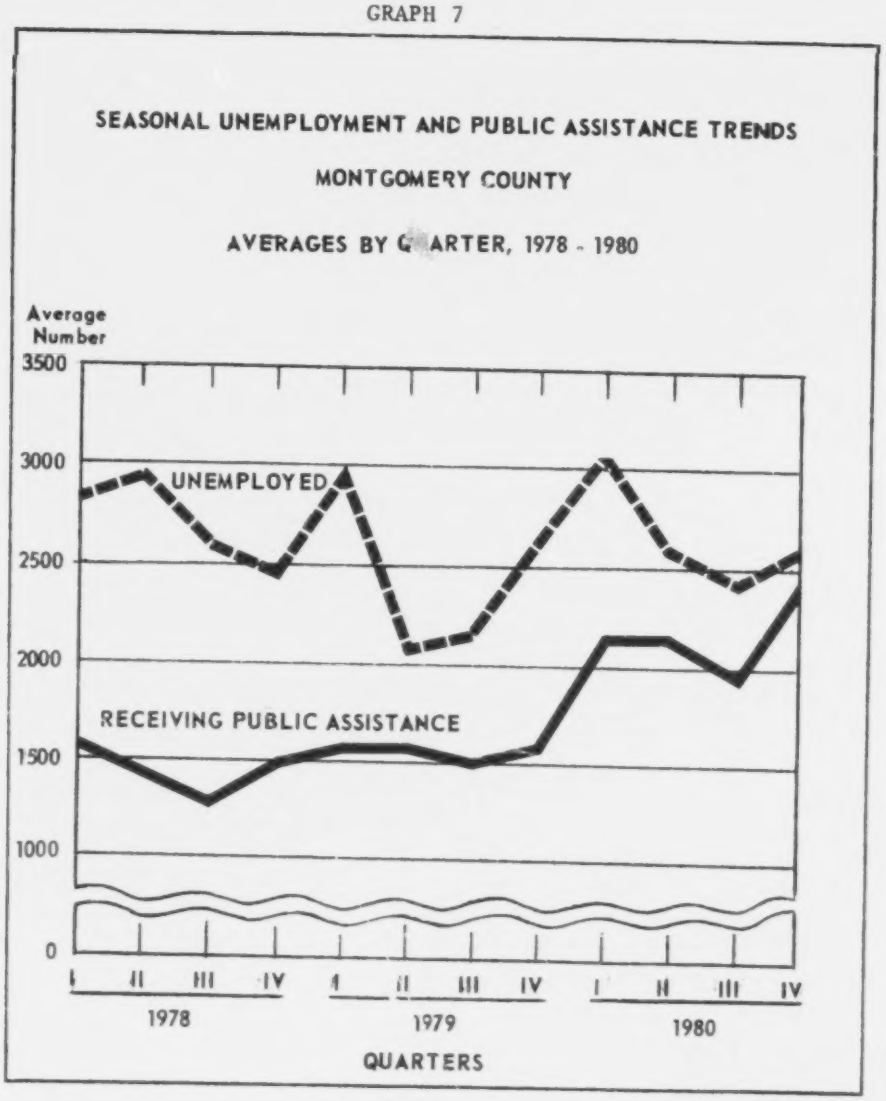
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Montgomery County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 22 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 9,998 in Montgomery County, 52.1 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 47.9 percent in grades 7-12. By comparison, enrollment for New York State was more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. This indicates that the County's student population is slightly younger than the State's.

Of the total school enrollment in Montgomery County, public schools accounted for 91.1 percent compared with 83.1 percent for the State. Non-public schools enrolled 8.9 percent of all students in Montgomery County, compared with 16.9 percent for the State. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Montgomery County according to school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	5,208	4,790	9,998
Public	4,723	4,383	9,106
Non-public	485	407	892

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Montgomery County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline for Montgomery County was larger than for the State, although the decline in public school enrollment within the County was proportionately less. Table 24 illustrates the year-to-year trend in School enrollment for New York State and Montgomery County.

Table 24. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Montgomery County	10,320	9,998	-3.12
Public	9,322	9,106	-2.32
Non-public	998	892	-10.62

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public school graduates in New York State and Montgomery County. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Montgomery County, 62.0 percent were expected to continue their education compared with 69.0 percent for New York State. Statewide, a greater percentage of non-public school graduates are pursuing a post-secondary education; the same trend has been noted among graduates of public and non-public high schools in Montgomery County.

The percentage of Montgomery County high school graduates seeking employment exceeded that of high school graduates statewide.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Montgomery County	739	25.4	31.6	5.0	25.6	5.4	7.0
Public	666	22.8	31.4	5.2	27.2	5.7	7.8
Non-public	73	49.3	32.9	4.1	11.0	2.7	0.0

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 94.3 percent of the student population in Montgomery County was white; the remaining 5.7 percent was primarily of Hispanic origin. Table 26 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN MONTGOMERY COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.6	4.8	0.2	94.3
Amsterdam	1.2	10.0	0.4	88.5
Canajoharie	0.2	*	-	99.8
Fonda-Fullerton	0.3	0.3	0.3	99.1
Fort Palin	*	0.2	0.1	99.7
St. Johnsville	-	-	-	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs in neighboring Fulton County are available to residents of Montgomery County. These are sponsored by BOCES and Fulton-Montgomery Community College. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Tri-County Area Center of Occupational Education Box 665 Johnstown, New York 12095	Agriculture Education ornamental horticulture conservation other agriculture Distributive Education food distribution Health Occupations nursing (licensed practical) nurse assisting (nurse aide) home health assisting Home Economics Education food services Business and Office Education other office occupations Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry other construction-maintenance electrical occupations graphic arts welding and cutting cosmetology

Educational Institution (continued)	Programs
Fulton-Montgomery Community College Johnstown, New York 12095	Agriculture Education conservation Health Occupations nursing (associate degree) Home Economics food services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration Technical Education architectural technology automotive technology electrical technology Trade, Industrial Service Education carpentry graphic arts law enforcement-firearms control

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Montgomery County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Montgomery County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Montgomery County in the following occupational areas:

Building Maintenance	Welding
Auto Mechanics	Data Processing/Computer Science

Montgomery County expected to provide CETA services to 401 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 27.

Table 27. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY MONTGOMERY COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	125
On-the-job training	34
Work experience	192
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	50
Total	401

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 28 presents a profile of Montgomery County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 28. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.3	48.2	56.0	55.8	20.2
Female	52.7	51.8	44.0	44.2	79.8
Age					
14-19	12.1	19.5	12.4	12.2	37.1
20-21	3.4	12.1	8.8	8.9	5.0
22-44	34.3	51.2	66.6	67.0	49.3
45-54	13.1	7.8	7.8	7.5	6.9
55 and over	37.1	9.4	4.3	4.4	1.7
Race					
White	99.5	0.0	83.2	0.0	80.8
Black	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.8
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	14.7
Other	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 4,213 applicants from Montgomery County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 3,509 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,498 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) Montgomery County had a ratio of 2.0 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: salesperson (general merchandise), assembler (small products), stacking-machine operator, and material handler.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included manager (retail store), clerk (general), accounting clerk, welder (arc), construction worker I, and tractor-trailer-truck driver.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: Registered applicants totaled 330 and openings received amounted to 92 resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.6.

Labor surplus--One occupation, administrative assistant, was determined to be a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Counselor (camp) should be investigated as a surplus occupation.

Clerical and Sales--An applicants-to-openings ratio of 2.6 in this occupational group was the result of 1,015 applicants registered for 384 job openings.

Labor surplus--Shorthand (reporter), clerk (general), and accounting clerk were identified as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Bookkeeper I, cashier I, cashier-checker, salesperson (general merchandise), and advertising (material distribution) were identified as possible shortage occupations.

Service: Total registered applicants during the period stood at 601 while openings in this occupational group totaled 281, for an applicant/opening ratio of 2.1.

Potential labor shortage--Several occupations should be considered as shortage occupations: counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), waiter/waitress (bar), counter attendant (cafeteria), kitchen helper, recreation facility attendant, home attendant, guard (school crossing), guard (security), cleaner (commercial or institutional), and cleaner (industrial).

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: There was an average of 1.9 registered applicants for each opening in this occupational group, with 73 applicants registered and 39 openings received during the period.

Potential labor shortage--Farm worker (dairy) was identified as a labor shortage occupation.

Processing: The applicant/opening ratio for this occupational group was 1.3, lowest of the 9 groups. There were 235 applicants applying for 183 job openings.

Labor surplus--There were 4 labor surplus occupations: gum-scoring-machine operator, confectionery cooker, utility worker (chewing gum), and laborer (general).

Potential labor shortage--Five occupations in this occupational group should be considered as shortage occupations: peeled-potato inspector, bundles hanger (tobacco), cannery worker, tender frame operator and skein-yarn dyer.

Machine Trades: There was an average of 2.2 applicants registered for each job opening in this occupational group. Registered applicants totaled 299 while 138 openings were received during the period.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages should be investigated for machine operator I, maintenance mechanic, knitting-machine operator, knitting-machine operator helper, and patroller.

Benchwork: There was an average of approximately 1 applicant for each job opening in this occupational group with 639 applicants competing for 660 jobs.

Labor surplus--Labor surpluses were identified for electronics assemblers, production assemblers, and sewing machine operators.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages existed for: quality-control inspector, salvager, lacer, stacking-machine operator, assembler (small products), fabricator (foam rubber), sewer (hand), and sewing-machine operator (house furnishings).

Structural Work: Applicants for structural work occupations totaled 351 while job openings numbered 92 for the applicants/opening ratio of 3.8.

Labor surplus--Surplus occupations included welder (arc), carpenter, and construction worker I.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages should be investigated for the following occupations: welder (combination), construction worker II, maintenance repairer (factory/mill), and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 742 applicants and 190 openings, the applicant-to-openings ratio was 3.9. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--The following were labor surplus occupations: tractor-trailer-truck driver, truck driver (heavy), truck driver (light), laborer (stores), and packager (machine).

Potential labor shortage--dump-truck driver, automobile-service-station attendant, packager (hand), bagger and industrial-truck operator were listed as potential shortage occupations.

Table 29 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Montgomery County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Montgomery County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 29 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Montgomery County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 29 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 86 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 29. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	4,213	1,498	3,509	1.2
Professional, technical, and managerial	330	107	384	2.6
Clerical and sales	1,015	295	384	2.6
Service	601	202	281	2.1
Farming, fishery, forestry	73	22	39	1.9
Processing	235	69	183	1.3
Machine trades	299	109	138	2.2
Benchwork	639	133	660	1.0
Structural work	351	146	92	3.8
Miscellaneous	742	308	190	3.9
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, secondary school	25	8	3	8.3
Counselor (camp)	0	0	11	*
Administrative assistant	13	4	0	*
Manager, retail store	10	3	1	10.0
Management trainee	20	5	4	5.0
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	42	10	12	3.5
Shorthand reporter	16	2	0	*
Stenographer	43	3	8	5.4
Clerk, typist	38	15	6	6.3
Typist	66	16	13	5.1
Clerk, general	139	54	16	8.7
Bookkeeper I	21	4	9	2.3
Cashier I	28	2	29	1.0
Cashier-checker	61	22	27	2.5
Accounting clerk	17	7	1	17.0
Administrative clerk	58	16	10	5.8
Shipping and receiving clerk	33	14	10	3.3
Stock clerk	16	6	3	5.3
Advertising-material distribution	0	0	15	**
Salesperson, general merchandise	197	22	99	2.0
Sales clerk	41	13	12	3.4
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	42	9	30	1.4
Waiter/waitress, bar	15	7	7	2.1
Waiter/waitress, formal	12	3	2	6.0
Waiter/waitress, informal	53	16	21	2.5

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services (continued)				
Counter attendant, cafeteria	12	2	14	0.9
Bartender	16	6	4	4.0
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	19	8	6	3.2
Cook, short order I	13	6	3	4.3
Cook, short order II	16	2	4	4.0
Kitchen helper	46	16	23	2.0
Cleaner, housekeeping	20	5	8	2.5
Recreation-facility attendant	14	0	13	1.1
Home attendant	33	3	26	1.3
Nurse aide	49	15	9	5.4
Guard, school crossing	8	0	11	0.7
Guard, security	18	3	13	1.4
Cleaner, comm./inst.	40	18	21	1.9
Cleaner, industrial	22	9	12	1.8
Janitor	16	8	3	5.3
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, dairy	36	9	24	1.5
Gun-scoring-machine operator	11	6	0	*
Peeled-potato inspection	4	0	45	0.1
Confectionery cooker	34	12	0	*
Bundles hanger (tobacco)	5	0	13	0.4
Cannery worker	10	1	29	0.3
Production helper	18	6	12	1.5
Utility worker (chewing gum)	19	4	0	*
Tender-frame operator	13	1	21	0.6
Skein-yarn dyer	12	0	16	0.8
Laborer, general	12	7	0	*
Machine trades				
Machine operator I	12	6	6	2.0
Automobile mechanic	37	17	10	3.7
Maintenance mechanic	18	5	11	1.6
Knitting-machine operator	29	10	18	1.6
Knitting-machine operator helper	6	0	13	0.5
Patroller	15	2	16	0.9
Assembler, production	26	11	15	1.7
Quality-control inspector	1	0	11	0.1
Electronics assembler	10	5	2	5.0
Salvager	15	1	15	1.0
Lacer	6	0	18	0.3
Stacking-machine operator II	60	2	78	0.8
Assembler, small products	354	59	378	0.9
Fabricator, foam rubber	11	2	20	0.6
Sewer, hand	20	0	22	0.9
Sewing-machine operator (any ind.)	40	8	22	1.8
Sewing-machine operator (house furn.)	3	0	10	0.3

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Structural work				
Welder, arc	12	6	1	12.0
Welder, combination	10	2	5	2.0
Carpenter	27	12	0	*
Construction worker I	40	16	3	13.3
Construction worker II	55	18	20	2.8
Maintenance repairer (factory/ mill)	10	6	8	1.2
Maintenance repairer (bldg.)	33	14	18	1.8
Miscellaneous				
Dump-truck driver	8	1	13	0.6
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	35	19	2	17.5
Truck driver, heavy	31	11	5	6.2
Truck driver, light	23	9	4	5.8
Automobile-service-station attendant	10	5	6	1.7
Packager, hand	64	20	35	1.8
Packager, machine	18	10	0	*
Bagger	15	5	7	2.1
Industrial-truck operator	38	12	12	3.2
Laborer, stores	136	62	16	8.5
Material handler	287	110	68	4.2

* Indicates that either the number of applicants or the number of job openings in a specific occupation was zero and the ratio of applicants-to-openings could not be computed.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	24,427
Rural	29,012
Families	14,544
Households	19,845

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	9,979	5,371	4,608
Married	24,843	12,415	12,428
Separated	877	359	518
Widowed	4,570	792	3,778
Divorced	1,948	821	1,127

3.

Housing units (all types)	21,192
Urban	10,659
Rural	10,533
Year-round housing units*	21,120
Occupied	19,845
Vacent	1,275
Seasonal/migratory units	72

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	4,844	2,298	2,546
2 persons	6,418	4,526	1,892
3 persons	3,458	2,469	989
4 persons	2,677	2,055	622
5 persons	1,424	1,126	298
6+ persons	1,024	797	227

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	517
10,000 - 14,999	650
15,000 - 19,999	920
20,000 - 24,999	1,231
25,000 - 29,999	1,091
30,000 - 34,999	1,051
35,000 - 39,999	730
40,000 - 49,999	977
50,000 - 79,999	741
80,000 - 99,999	61
100,000 - 149,999	36
150,000 - 199,999	2
200,000+	1
Median value	28,100

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	19,539	13,175	6,364
Black	88	30	58
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	18	7	11
Asian/Pacific Islander	24	12	12
Other	176	47	129
Spanish origin householders	466	168	298
White	303	128	175
Black	17	3	14

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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REPORT

FY 1982 No. 60
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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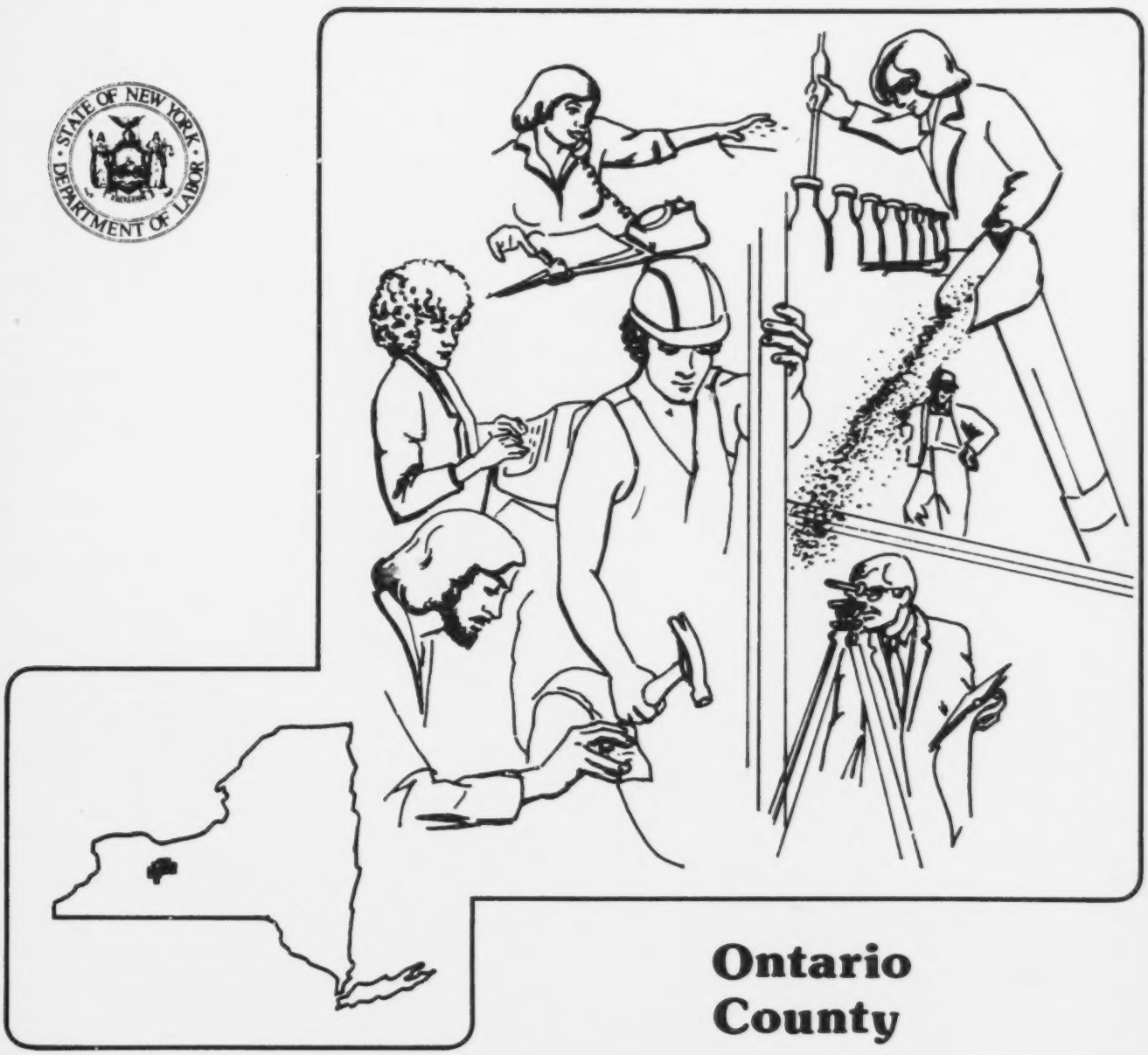
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Ontario County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

ONTARIO COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

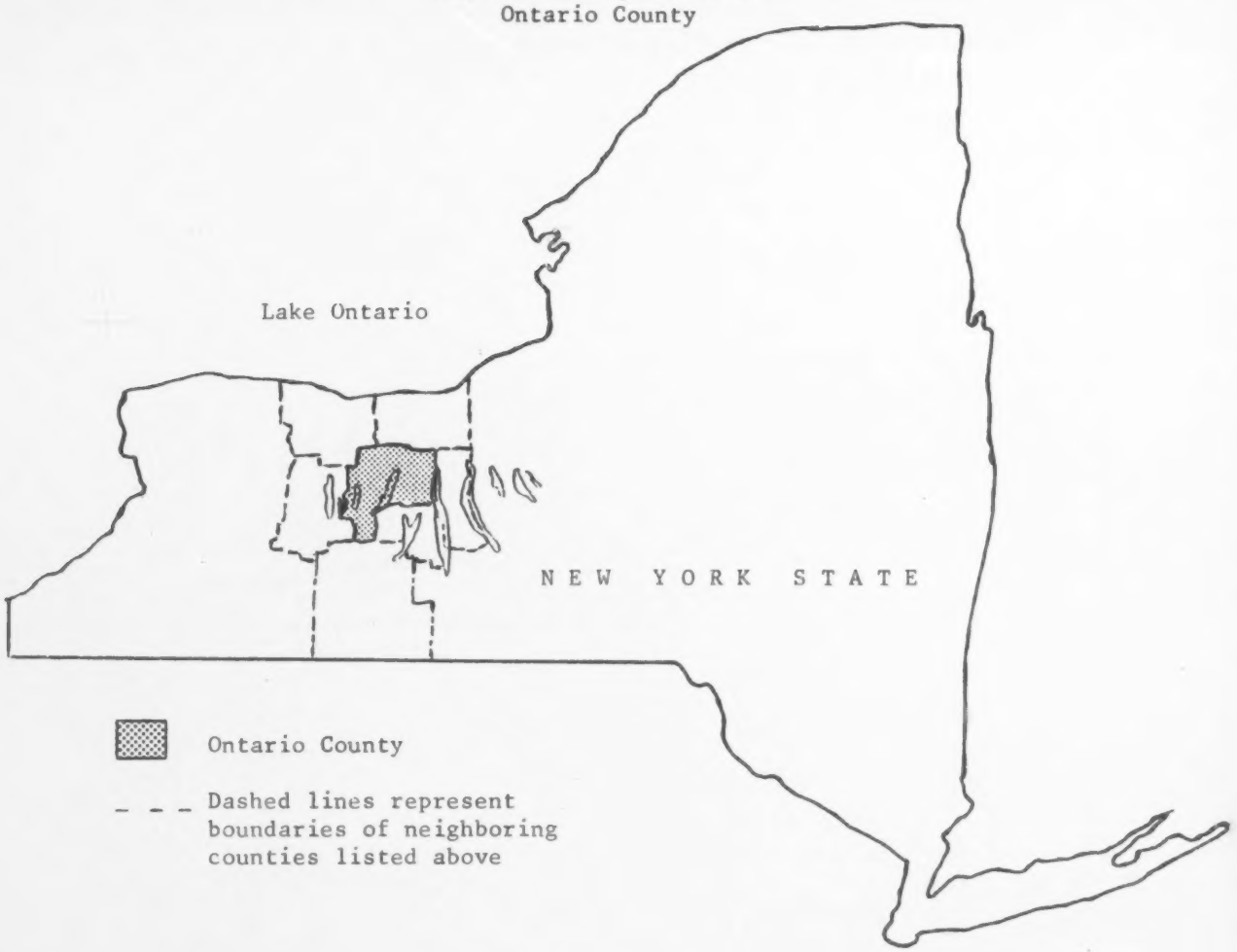
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Ontario County is located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State approximately 9 miles southeast of the City of Rochester. It is bordered by Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, and Monroe counties. (See Map 1.)

Map 1. County Location
Ontario County



Transportation Facilities

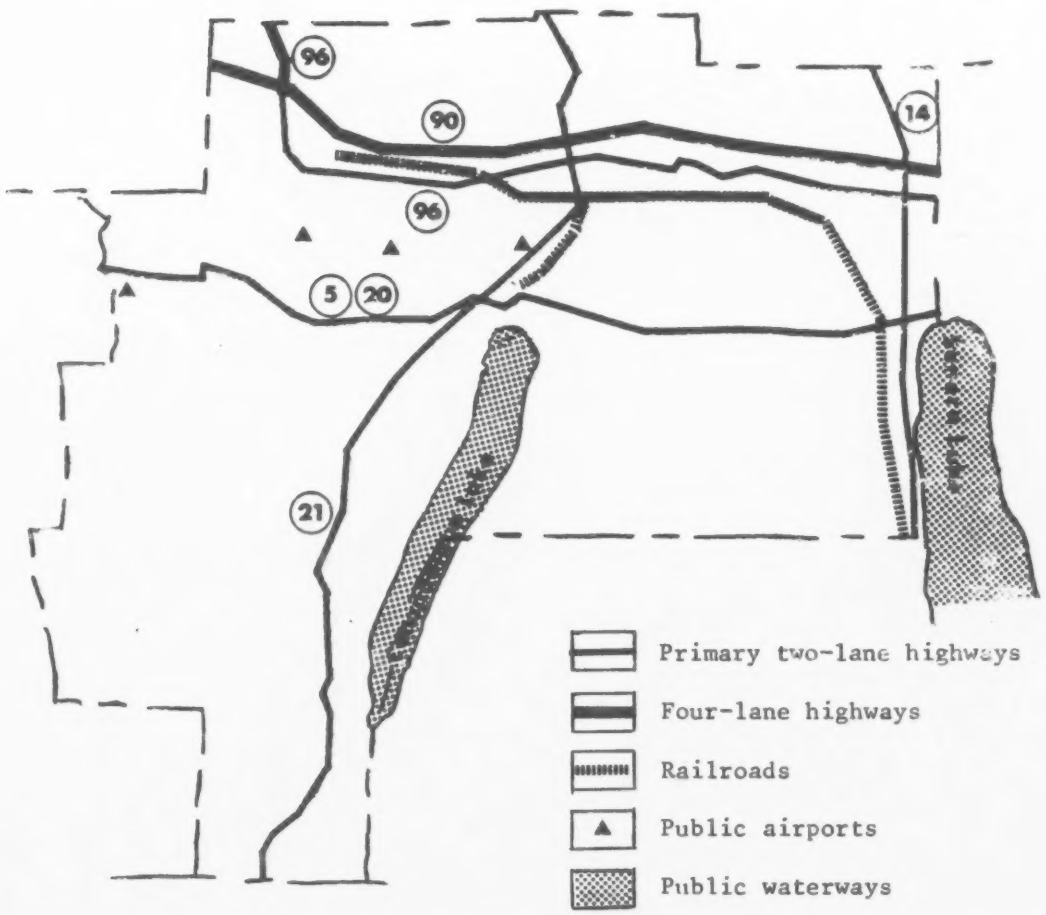
Highways--Ontario County's network of highways interconnects populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. The New York State Thruway, a controlled access toll highway (motorists may enter or exit at several interchanges in the County), passes through the northern half of the County providing an excellent 4-lane link to areas east and west of the County. Routes 5, 20, and 96 serve local east-west traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 14 and 21 are the primary highways running north and south (see Map 2).

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Ontario Central operate lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Geneva, Shortsville, Canandaigua, Manchester, Farmington, and Victor. Although there are no passenger stations in Ontario County, passengers may board AMTRAK in nearby Rochester.

Waterways--Seneca Lake links Ontario County to the statewide system of waterways. In addition, the New York State Barge Canal (The Erie Canal), which flows along Wayne County's southern border, is convenient to Ontario County.

Air Transportation--Ontario County has four public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Canandaigua Airport (Canandaigua), the Creekside Airport (Holcomb), the Fort Hill Airport (West Bloomfield), and the Hopewell Airport (Chapin). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Rochester-Monroe County Airport.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Ontario County
1982



Land Characteristics

The Finger Lakes and the surrounding hills and valleys are the dominant geological features in the Ontario County. The climate and soil conditions in the County are ideal for growing a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. As a result, in 1968 active agriculture accounted for nearly half of the land use in the County. Ontario County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 2.2 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commerical, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to these uses.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
ONTARIO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Ontario County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	660.8	49,374.4
Active agriculture	47.6	21.9
Woodlands, forest	16.2	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	17.1	17.6
Wet lands	3.8	4.2
Water	2.9	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.5	1.3
Residential low and other	1.0	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.4	0.4
Public,semi-public	0.5	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.6	1.2
Transportation	0.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	8.4	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

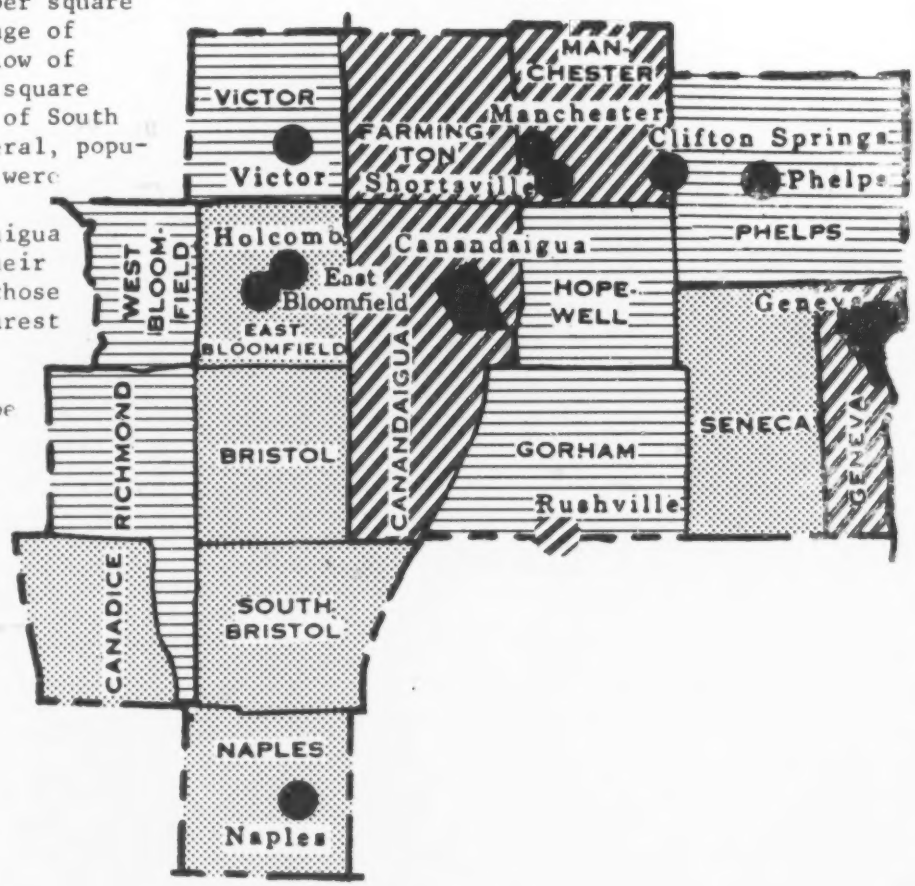
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Ontario County was 88,909. The population density of 134.5 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 27th among the 62 counties of the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,425.7 persons per square mile in the Village of Manchester to a low of 30.0 persons per square mile in the Town of South Bristol. In general, population densities were greatest in the cities of Canandaigua and Geneva and their environs and in those towns located nearest to the City of Rochester in neighboring Monroe County. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Ontario County, by town, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivisions
Ontario County
1980



0 to 59.9 persons per square mile

60 to 99.9 persons per square mile

100 to 999.9 persons per square mile

1,000 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Ontario County's population increased by 79.2 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that although the County's population has grown during every decade since 1900, the most rapid period of growth was between 1950 and 1980 when the population expanded by 47.8 percent. The 12.8 percent increase of the seventies was particularly significant since the State experienced a 3.8 percent decline over the same period. Graph 1 illustrates Ontario County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Ontario County.

GRAPH 1

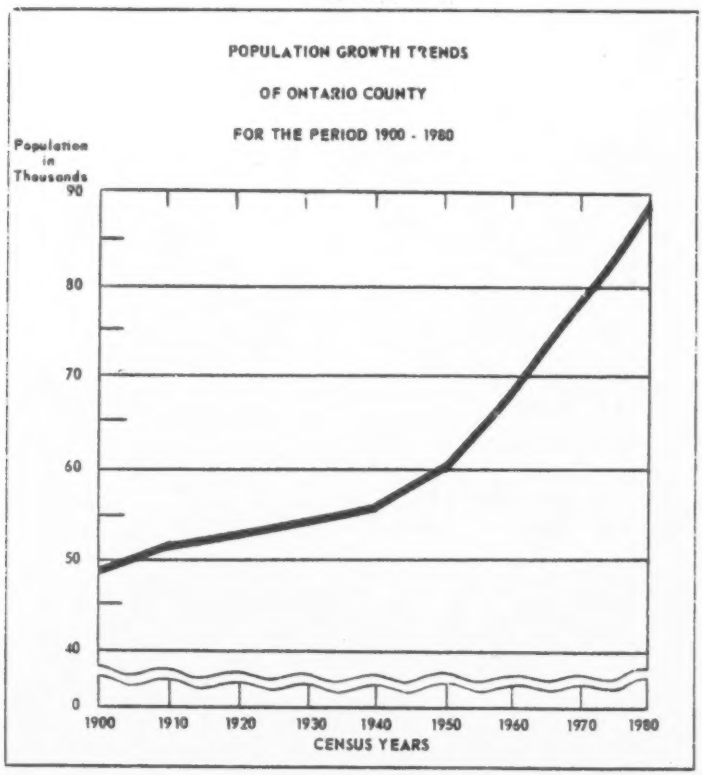


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND ONTARIO COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Ontario County
1900	7,268,894	49,605
1910	9,113,614	52,286
1920	10,385,227	52,652
1930	12,588,066	54,276
1940	13,479,142	55,307
1950	14,830,192	60,172
1960	16,782,304	68,070
1970	18,241,266	78,849
1980	17,557,288	88,909

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND ONTARIO COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Ontario County
1900-1910	25.4	5.4
1910-1920	14.0	0.7
1920-1930	21.2	3.1
1930-1940	7.1	1.9
1940-1950	10.0	8.8
1950-1960	13.2	13.1
1960-1970	8.7	15.8
1970-1980	-3.8	12.8
1900-1980	141.5	79.2

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1, and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Although Ontario County's total population grew by 47.8 percent between 1950 and 1980, growth rates among towns and villages varied considerably from this rate. The Town of Farmington advanced by an impressive 538.5 percent while the City of Geneva declined by 11.7 percent. In general, towns linked to Rochester by major highways grew most rapidly as bedroom communities sprang up along these commuter routes. The only population decline in the County was in the City of Geneva. Tables 4 and 5 present census counts and growth rates for the population of Ontario County subdivisions for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
ONTARIO COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places of 10,000 and over				
Geneva City	17,144	17,286	16,793	15,133
Canandaigua City	8,332	9,370	10,488	10,419
Places under 2,500				
Clifton Springs Village	1,838	1,953	2,058	2,039
East Bloomfield Village	425	488	643	587
Holcomb Village*	313	460	778	952
Manchester Village	1,262	1,344	1,305	1,698
Naples Village	1,141	1,237	1,324	1,225
Phelps Village*	1,650	1,887	1,989	2,004
Rushville Village (part)	141	159	194	148
Shortsville Village	1,314	1,382	1,516	1,669
Victor Village*	1,066	1,180	2,187	2,370
Towns				
Bristol Town	915	1,002	1,307	1,802
Canadice Town	303	558	971	1,467
Canandaigua Town	4,218	4,894	5,149	6,060
East Bloomfield Town	1,848	2,297	3,151	3,327
(East Bloomfield Village)	(425)	(488)	(643)	(587)
(Holcomb Village)*	(313)	(460)	(778)	(952)
Farmington Town	1,399	2,114	3,565	8,933
Geneva Town	1,771	2,603	2,781	3,077
Gorham Town	2,354	2,664	3,033	3,598
(Rushville Village-part)	(141)	(159)	(194)	(148)
Hopewell Town	1,506	1,822	2,347	2,509
Manchester Town	5,755	6,242	7,840	9,002
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(1,463)	(1,398)	(1,556)	(1,533)
(Manchester Village)	(1,262)	(1,344)	(1,305)	(1,698)
(Shortsville Village)	(1,314)	(1,382)	(1,516)	(1,669)
Naples Town	1,906	1,955	2,236	2,338
(Naples Village)	(1,141)	(1,237)	(1,324)	(1,225)
Phelps Town	4,890	5,825	6,330	6,522
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(375)	(455)	(502)	(506)
(Phelps Village)*	(1,650)	(1,887)	(1,989)	(2,004)
Richmond Town	959	1,384	1,925	2,703
Seneca Town	2,535	2,698	2,808	2,749
South Bristol Town	542	617	794	1,205
Victor Town	2,640	3,295	5,071	5,784
(Victor Village)*	(1,065)	(1,180)	(2,187)	(2,370)
West Bloomfield Town	1,155	1,444	1,990	2,281
TOTAL: Ontario County	60,172	68,070	78,849	88,909

* Part of East Bloomfield Town annexed by Holcomb Village. Part of Phelps Town annexed by Phelps Village. Part of Victor Town annexed by Victor Village.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
ONTARIO COUNTY
1950-1980

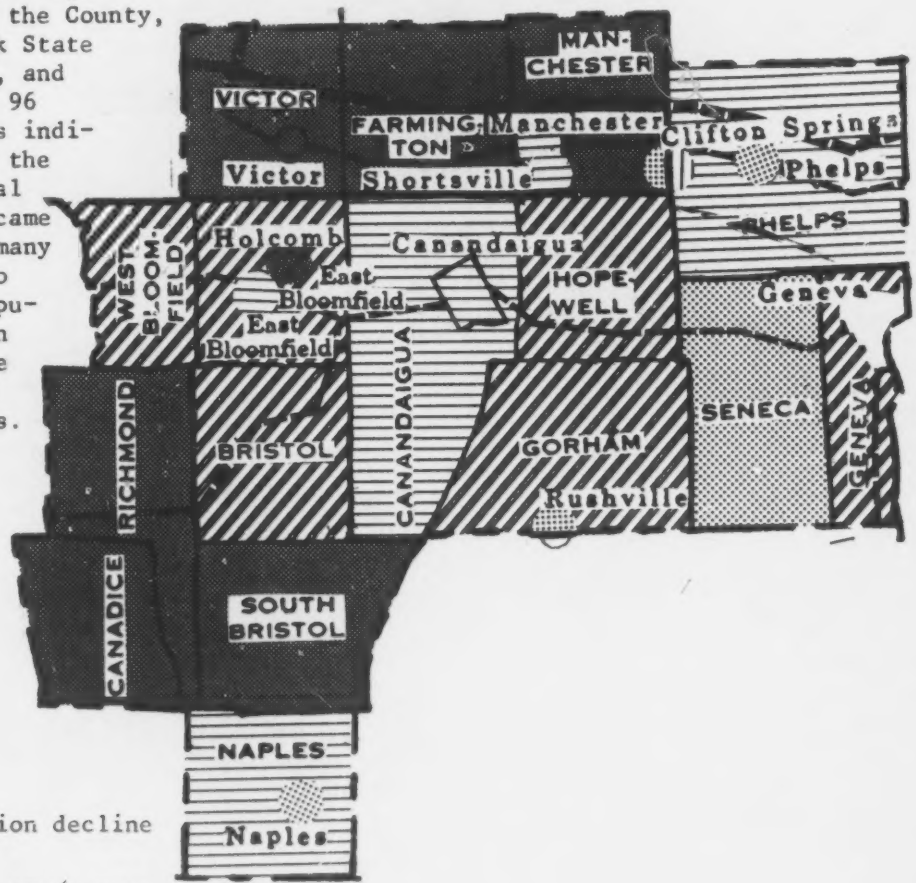
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Geneva City	0.8	-2.9	-9.9	-11.7
Canandaigua City	12.5	11.9	0.7	25.0
Places under 2,500				
Clifton Springs Village	6.3	5.4	-0.9	10.9
East Bloomfield Village	14.8	31.8	-8.7	38.1
Holcomb Village*	47.0	69.1	22.4	204.2
Manchester Village	6.5	-2.9	30.1	34.5
Naples Village	8.4	7.0	-7.5	7.4
Phelps Village*	14.4	5.4	0.8	21.5
Rushville Village (part)	12.8	22.0	-23.7	5.0
Shortsville Village	5.2	9.7	10.1	27.0
Victor Village*	10.7	85.3	8.4	122.3
Towns				
Bristol Town	9.5	30.4	37.9	96.9
Canadice Town	84.2	74.0	51.1	384.2
Canandaigua Town	16.0	10.7	11.8	43.7
East Bloomfield Town	24.3	37.2	5.6	80.0
(East Bloomfield Village)	(14.8)	(31.8)	(-8.7)	(38.1)
(Holcomb Village)*	(47.0)	(69.1)	(22.4)	(204.2)
Farmington Town	51.1	68.6	150.6	538.5
Geneva Town	47.0	6.8	10.6	73.7
Gorham Town	13.2	13.9	18.6	52.8
(Rushville Village-part)	(12.8)	(22.0)	(-23.7)	(5.0)
Hopewell Town	21.0	28.8	6.9	66.6
Manchester Town	8.5	25.6	14.8	56.4
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(2.4)	(3.9)	(-1.5)	(4.8)
(Manchester Village)	(6.5)	(-2.9)	(30.1)	(34.5)
(Shortsville Village)	(5.2)	(9.7)	(10.1)	(27.0)
Naples Town	2.6	14.4	4.6	22.7
(Naples Village)	(8.4)	(7.0)	(-7.5)	(7.4)
Phelps Town	19.1	8.7	3.0	33.4
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(21.3)	(10.3)	(0.8)	(34.9)
(Phelps Village)	(14.4)	(5.4)	(0.8)	(21.5)
Richmond Town	44.3	39.1	40.4	181.9
Seneca Town	6.4	4.1	-2.1	8.4
South Bristol Town	13.8	28.7	51.8	122.3
Victor Town	24.8	53.9	14.1	119.1
(Victor Village)*	(10.7)	(85.3)	(8.4)	(122.3)
West Bloomfield Town	25.0	37.8	14.6	97.5
TOTAL: Ontario County	13.1	15.8	12.8	47.8

* Part of East Bloomfield Town annexed by Holcomb Village. Part of Phelps Town annexed by Phelps Village. Part of Victor Town annexed by Victor Village.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Ontario County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 42.5 percent of the County population but, by 1980, rural residents comprised 51.5 percent of the total. Village population expanded by 3,618 during the period, but the growth in rural areas was much greater as rural populations increased by 15,059 persons. The pattern of growth followed the major highway routes in the County, i.e., the New York State Thruway--Route 90, and Routes 5, 20, and 96 (see Map 4). This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends
from 1950 to 1980
By County Subdivisions
Ontario County



Population decline

0 to 24.9% growth

25% to 49.9% growth

50% to 99.9% growth

100% or more growth

NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Ontario County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 27.5 years in 1970 to 30.6 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 32.0 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 24.4 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex for Ontario County in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

ONTARIO COUNTY

1970 - 1980

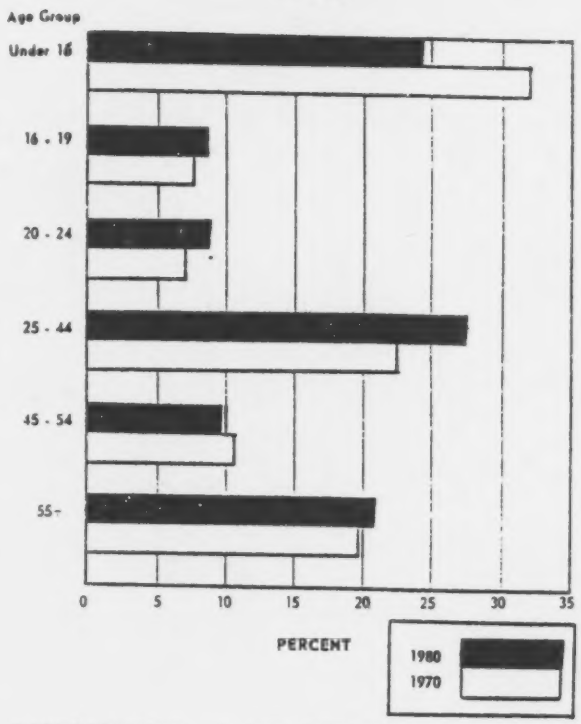


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
ONTARIO COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	21,685	24.4	11,042	25.1	10,643	23.7
16-19 years	7,171	8.0	3,662	8.3	3,509	7.8
20-21 years	3,341	3.8	1,702	3.9	1,639	3.6
22-29 years	11,426	12.9	5,653	12.9	5,773	12.8
30-44 years	17,479	19.7	8,687	19.8	8,792	19.5
45-54 years	8,846	9.9	4,480	10.2	4,366	9.7
55-64 years	8,648	9.7	4,248	9.7	4,400	9.8
65 or older	10,313	11.6	4,425	10.1	5,888	13.1
TOTAL	88,909	100.0	43,899	100.0	45,010	100.0/

Median age (years	Total	Male	Female
County	30.6	29.8	31.3
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.4	50.6
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Ontario County's population was 97.4 percent white, 1.6 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent "other" races. In addition, 1.1 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Ontario County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
ONTARIO COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Ontario County	88,909	86,629	1,458	141	193	488	958
Bristol Town	1,802	1,783	4	4	8	3	7
Canadice Town	1,467	1,443	8	4	3	9	-
Canandaigua Town	10,419	10,271	62	29	21	36	79
Canadaigua Town	6,060	5,950	60	12	26	12	17
East Bloomfield Town	3,327	3,269	11	11	1	35	57
(East Bloomfield Village)	(587)	(576)	(10)	(1)	-	-	-
(Holcomb Village)	(952)	(944)	(1)	-	(1)	(6)	(10)
Farmington Town	8,933	8,762	93	14	32	32	74
Geneva City (part)	15,133	13,692	1,076	8	57	300	525
Geneva Town	3,077	3,042	18	5	2	10	11
Gorham Town	3,598	3,577	15	1	2	3	32
(Rushville Village-part)	(148)	(142)	(5)	-	-	(1)	(1)
Hopewell Town	2,509	2,495	5	6	-	3	20
Manchester Town	9,002	8,968	9	13	4	8	40
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(1,533)	(1,526)	-	(5)	(2)	-	(2)
(Manchester Village)	(1,698)	(1,695)	(2)	-	-	(1)	(10)
(Shortsville Village)	(1,669)	(1,660)	(5)	-	(2)	(2)	(5)
Naples Town	2,338	2,314	9	1	3	11	7
(Naples Village)	(1,225)	(1,210)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(8)	(6)
Phelps Town	6,522	6,446	45	11	8	12	24
(Clifton Springs Village-part)	(506)	(502)	-	(3)	(1)	-	(3)
(Phelps Village)	(2,004)	(1,997)	-	(1)	(5)	(1)	(4)
Richmond Town	2,703	2,685	10	1	6	1	8
Seneca Town	2,749	2,741	3	2	2	1	2
South Bristol Town	1,205	1,196	1	4	2	2	4
Victor Town	5,782	5,728	24	12	13	7	42
(Victor Village)	(2,370)	(2,351)	(9)	-	(6)	(4)	(25)
West Bloomfield Town	2,281	2,267	5	3	3	3	9

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report PHC 80-V-34.

In 1980, nonwhites among Ontario County's population were generally younger than the whites. Of the 2,280 nonwhites in the County, 37.7 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Only 28.0 percent of the whites were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Ontario County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
ONTARIO COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	88,909	5,913	19,240	53,443	10,313
White	86,629	5,671	18,623	52,141	10,194
Black	1,458	134	383	853	88
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	141	16	37	82	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	193	23	49	110	11
Other	488	69	148	257	14
Spanish origin	958	113	283	514	48
White	578	70	167	301	40
Black	38	1	10	24	3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Ontario County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Ontario County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Rochester five-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans and Wayne counties. Rochester, the industrial center, is in Monroe County which is located along the northeastern border of Ontario County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Ontario County with the broader job market can be seen from data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 9 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Ontario County in 1970.

Table 9. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM ONTARIO COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Ontario County	19,178
Live in Ontario County, work outside of County	10,110
Monroe County	6,292
Seneca County	1,000
Wayne County	1,793
Elsewhere	1,025
Work in Ontario County, live outside of County	3,158
Monroe County	430
Seneca County	1,230
Wayne County	465
Yates County	633
Elsewhere	400

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, nearly 19,200 persons lived and worked in the County. More than 10,000 persons left their residences in Ontario County to work outside the County and over 3,000 persons commuted from outside the County to jobs within its borders. By far, most persons living in but working outside Ontario County, worked in Monroe County. Ontario County is included in the Rochester LMA because of the large numbers of its residents who commute to Monroe and Wayne counties.

The Labor Force in Ontario County

The resident labor force of Ontario County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a rise in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table 10 shows trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
ONTARIO COUNTY
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	37.3	39.5	40.3	40.7	41.6	43.0	42.8
Employment	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.1	38.6	40.2	39.8
Unemployment	1.9	3.7	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.0
Unemployment rate	5.0	9.3	11.0	8.8	7.1	6.5	7.1

From 1974 to 1980, the civilian labor force grew 14.7 percent, an annual growth rate of 2.4 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's labor force rate of growth, however, was inconsistent. The labor force actually declined from 1979 to 1980. Employment expansion was slower than labor force growth. Employment increased 12.1 percent, an average of 2.0 percent per year. Here too, the rate of growth varied from year to year.

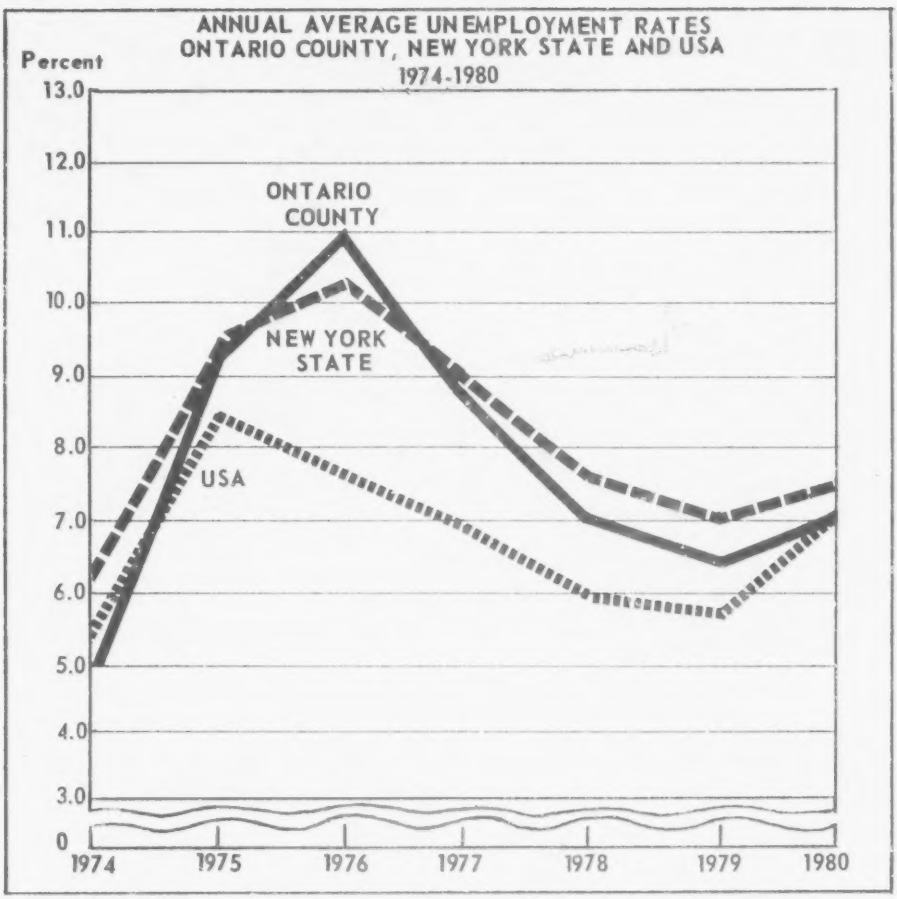
Growth in Ontario County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (24.3 percent from 1970-1980); and 2) a surge in the labor force participation (58.6 percent in 1970 to 63.7 in 1980). Changes in the labor force participation rates of men and women were markedly different during the period 1970-1980. The participation rate of women in the County jumped 9.3 percent to 53.5 percent while the male rate climbed by only 1.0 percent to 74.5 percent in 1980. Statewide and nationwide the labor force participation rates of women increased slightly less than in the County and male rates registered a slight decline (see Table 11).

Table 11. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Ontario County	
Overall	58.6	63.7	+5.1
Male	73.5	74.5	+1.0
Female	44.2	53.5	+9.3
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

During this period 1974-1980, Ontario County's annual unemployment rate was lower than the statewide jobless rate for all years except 1976. In contrast, the County jobless rate exceeded the national unemployment rate from 1975 to 1979. Still, changes in the County rate roughly followed swings in statewide and national rates (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (5.0 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 11.0 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate topped at 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State, and nation began to rise again in 1980.

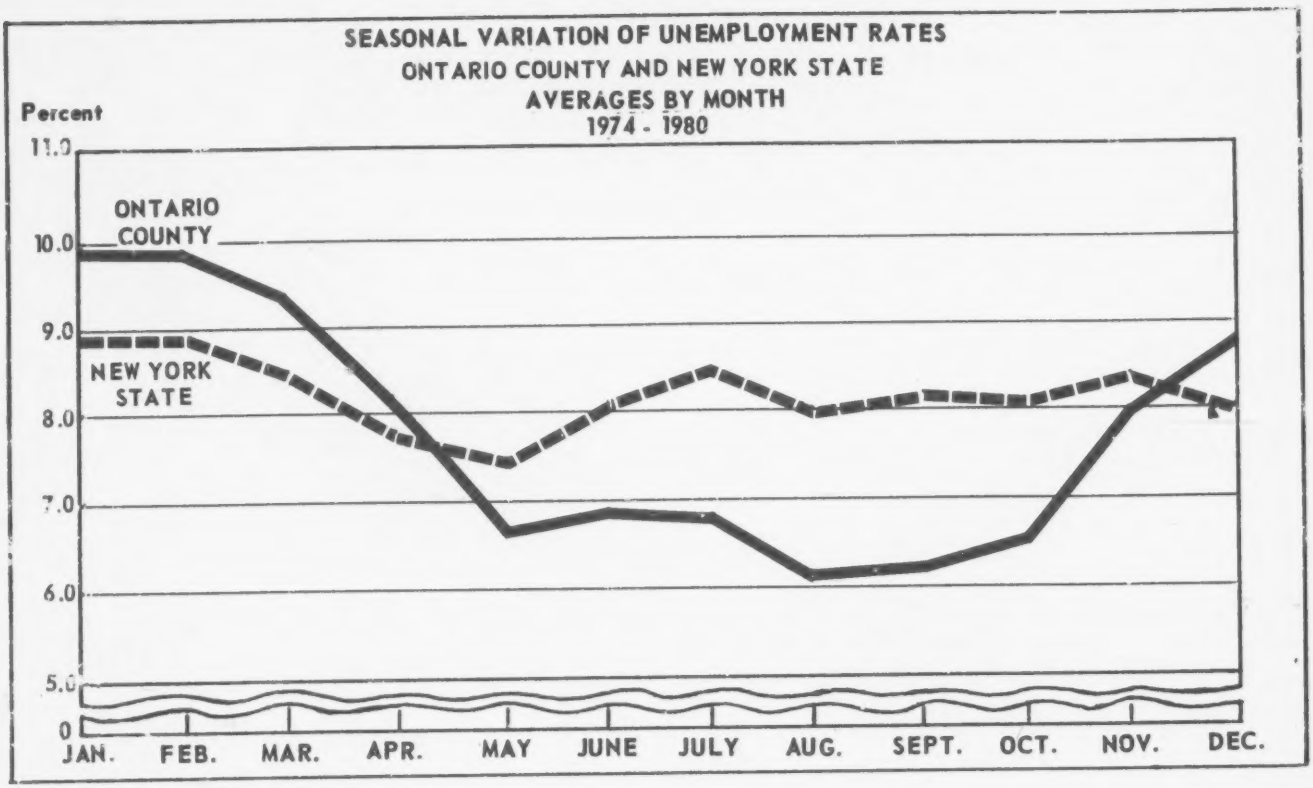
GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were more pronounced for the County than for the State (see Graph 4). Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in mid-winter. From 1974 to 1980, the County unemployment rate averaged 9.9 percent for January and February compared with 8.9 percent for New York State for the same months.

Monthly jobless rates were typically lowest in August and September for the County. By August, most students who were unable to find a summer job have stopped looking for work. In September, hourly workers at schools are working again. Furthermore, work projects that are dependent upon fair weather are usually operating near capacity during these months.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Rochester LMA

A local economy, such as the Rochester LMA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Rochester LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 12 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Rochester LMA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ROCHESTER LMA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Rochester LMA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	37.8	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	29.7	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.1	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	62.2	79.3	76.8
Construction	2.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.1	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.8	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.7	23.0	20.2
Government	14.8	18.4	17.9

The Rochester LMA specialized in durable goods manufacturing, especially photographic equipment and supplies; copiers, duplicators, facsimile devices and mail-addressing machines; optical instruments and lenses; radio and television transmitting equipment; electric motors for automotive accessories; motor vehicle parts; machine tools; instruments for indicating, recording and controlling temperature, pressure, flow and liquid level; dental and medical equipment and supplies; heat exchangers and glassed-steel equipment; and plastic tanks and laboratory ware. The Rochester LMA's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 29.7 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation.

The major industrial and commercial employers in Ontario County were:

Firm	Product/Service
American Can Company	container machiner and closing equipment
Alleson of Rochester, Inc.	athletic sportswear
Gould-Brown Boven, Inc.	high voltage porcelain insulators
Mobil Corp. (Mobil Chemical Company, Plastics Division)	polystyrene foam products
Zotos Internationa, Inc.	hair preparations

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in the Rochester Labor Market Area

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social

trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even among areas within states. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 13 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and the Rochester LMA.

Table 13. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES NEW YORK STATE AND THE ROCHESTER LMA THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Rochester LMA
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	12.1
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	7.5
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	10.6
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	-2.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	15.1
Construction	17.9	-24.7	-19.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	15.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	24.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	25.9
Government	23.2	6.4	15.2

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Industry growth in the Rochester LMA was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the LMA shifted as nonmanufacturing employment grew twice as fast as manufacturing employment. Within manufacturing, durable goods production expanded by 10.6 percent while nondurable goods production declined by 2.6 percent. In the nonmanufacturing sector, solid growth occurred in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government but construction employment fell by 19.9 percent and transportation, communication and public utilities employment dipped by 5.8 percent. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in the Rochester LMA was similar to the nation. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment totals increased but the rate of growth in nonmanufacturing was significantly greater than manufacturing.

Industries that registered employment losses in the Rochester LMA also declined statewide during the period.

The redistribution of the Rochester Labor Market Area's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 ROCHESTER LABOR MARKET AREA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	367,000	411,300	+44,300
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	39.4	37.8	-1.6
Durable goods	30.1	29.7	-0.4
Nondurable goods	9.3	8.1	-1.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.6	62.2	+1.6
Construction	4.1	2.9	-1.2
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.7	3.1	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	18.8	+0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.5	3.9	+0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.6	18.7	+2.1
Government	14.4	14.8	+0.4

Labor Market Stability in Ontario County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 15 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Ontario County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 48 manufacturing firms.

Table 15. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS ONTARIO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Ontario County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	5.2	3.6
New hires	3.5	1.9
Recalls	1.4	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	6.0	3.7
Quits	2.0	1.1
Layoffs	3.1	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

In Ontario County, total accessions averaged 5.2 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from November 1980 through October 1981. Total separations averaged 6.0 per 100 over the same period.

New hires in Ontario County averaged 3.5 per 100 employees, while averaging only 1.9 per 100 employees statewide. Recalls averaged 1.4 per 100 for both the County and the State. The overall accession rate for the County was considerably above the State average (5.2 versus 3.6).

The separation rate for Ontario County (6.0 percent) exceeded the State average (3.7 percent) with both quit and layoff rates higher for the County than the State. Almost half of the County layoffs were of a temporary nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period November 1980 through October 1981, one labor-management dispute in Ontario County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute, at International Paper, involved 77 employees represented by Paperworkers' Local 828. It began on October 20, 1980 and ended on February 5, 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Ontario County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job gains (+290) directly associated with these changes outweighed job losses (-227). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Ontario County during the period are shown in Table 16. The largest single change was an employment loss of 140 jobs due to the closing of Mepco/Electra Inc. in Canandaigua.

Table 16. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
ONTARIO COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Wise Die Casting Manchester	Intercounty expansion in an existing building	+56
Zotos International, Inc. Geneva	Addition to an existing facility	+100
Newtex Industries, Inc. Victor	New firm in an existing bldg.	+10
Honeoye Industries, Inc. Honeoye Bunnington Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+71
Canandaigua Wine Co., Inc. Canandaigua	Addition to an existing facility	+20
Mepco/Electra, Inc. Canandaigua North Amer. Phillips Corp.	Complete closing of a facility	-140
Mobil Chemical Company Victor Mobil Oil Corp.	Expansion in an existing bldg. at a different location in County	NA
Wise Die Casting Corp. Manchester	Equipment expansion	+8
Libby McNeill & Libby, Inc. Geneva Nestle Enterprises, Inc.	Equipment expansion	NA
Libby McNeill & Libby, Inc. Geneva Nestle Enterprises, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+25
A B Cowles Co., Inc. Manchester	Expansion in existing building at a different location in County	NA
Honeoye Industries, Inc. Springwater Div. Honeoye Bunnington Corp.	Partial closing	-37
American Technologies Div. Geneva American Can Company	Partial closing	-50
Xerox Corp. Victor	Branch facility in an existing building	NA
Wright Components, Inc. Clifton Springs	Addition to an existing facility	NA

NOTE: NA = Not available.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Ontario County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 17 presents personal income of Ontario County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 17. PERSONAL INCOME OF ONTARIO COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 Net	1978 Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$439.6	$629.6	190.0	43.2	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	317.8	442.3	124.5	39.2	72.3	70.3
Property income	62.0	89.4	27.4	44.2	14.1	14.2
Transfer payment	59.8	97.9	38.1	63.7	13.6	15.5

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Ontario County climbed 43.2 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 70.3 percent of the total personal income of Ontario County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 15.5 percent of personal income in Ontario County and property income added 14.2 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Ontario County in 1978 when they accounted for 24.5 percent of the total. Manufacturing industries were a close second, adding 23.2 percent. (See Graph 5.)

Agriculture, construction, trade, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and service industries, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than the State. Table 18 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Ontario County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
FOR ONTARIO COUNTY, 1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

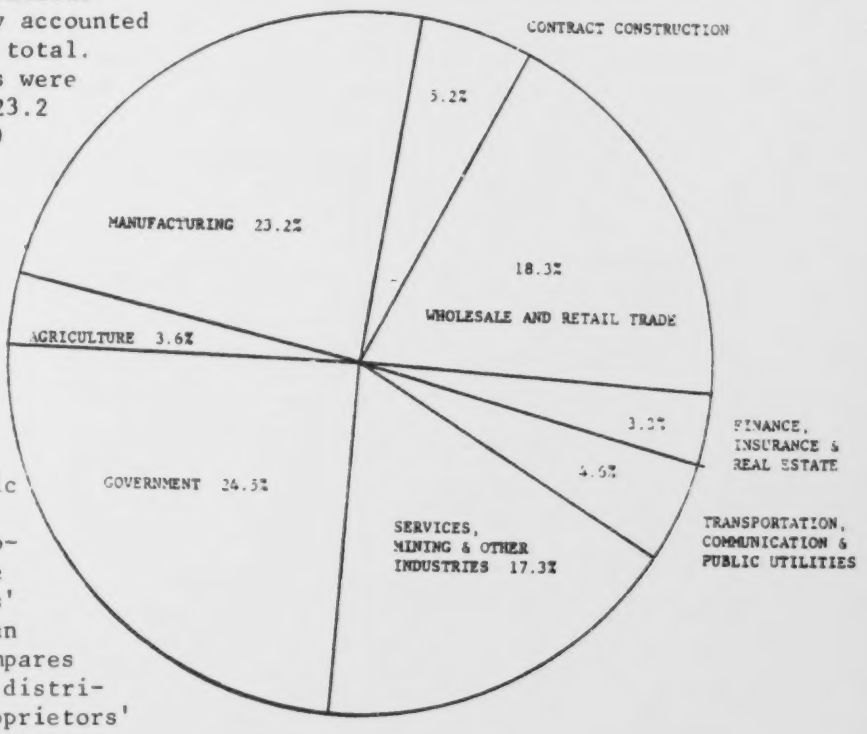


Table 18: LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN ONTARIO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978
($ million)

Industry	Ontario County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$342.8	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	12.3	3.6	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	79.6	23.2	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	1.0	0.3	200.9	0.2
Construction	17.9	5.2	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	62.9	18.3	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	11.4	3.3	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.7	4.6	9,956.9	9.0
Services	56.4	16.5	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.6	0.5	305.9	0.3
Government	84.0	24.5	17,757.5	16.0

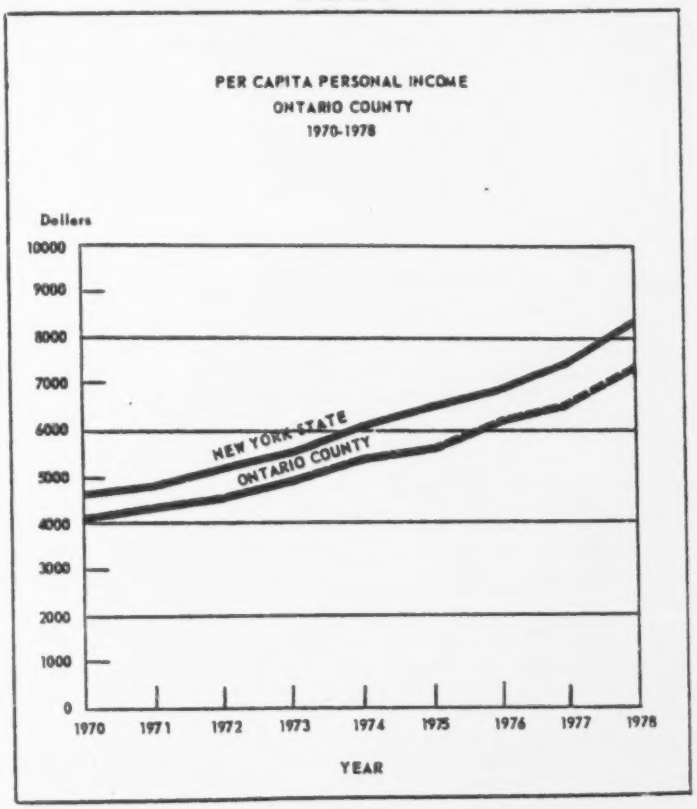
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence locations of the workers.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1978, Ontario County's labor and proprietors' income was $442.3 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 17) and only $342.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 18). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capits Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Ontario County was $7,230 and ranked 19th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230. Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Ontario County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Ontario County's per capita income grew by 79.4 percent while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Ontario County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the mining industry paid the highest average weekly wages during 1980. From 1975 to 1980 mining; construction; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and government were the highest paying industries while trade and service industries paid the least.

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP ONTARIO COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$132	$106	$117	$161	$181	$194
Mining	276	253	246	279	305	342
Construction	215	215	231	248	277	307
Manufacturing-durable goods	221	233	243	255	266	303
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	165	181	186	210	220	242
Transportation, communication and utilities	215	243	262	284	302	307
Wholesale trade	195	208	218	231	250	271
Retail trade	107	111	115	123	130	140
Finance, insurance and real estate	172	192	199	211	226	249
Service	135	145	148	151	163	175
Government	239	256	270	232	237	255

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category of Table 19 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 20 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Ontario County. Table 21 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR ONTARIO COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
ONTARIO COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	6,513
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	8,150
85 percent LLSIL	10,424
100 percent LLSIL	13,376

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 2,099 Ontario County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $233,460 per month or $111.22 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 22) an average of 80.1 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 15.1 percent for Home Relief and 4.7 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
ONTARIO COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	2,080	1,678	104	2	296
February	2,101	1,684	107	-	310
March	2,053	1,672	90	1	290
April	2,157	1,678	148	4	327
May	2,081	1,658	118	1	304
June	2,063	1,640	110	-	313
July	2,067	1,660	83	6	318
August	2,065	1,668	67	1	329
September	2,110	1,683	94	1	332
October	2,096	1,701	56	2	337
November	2,129	1,708	97	1	323
December	2,186	1,757	106	3	320
12-month average	2,099	1,682	98	2	317

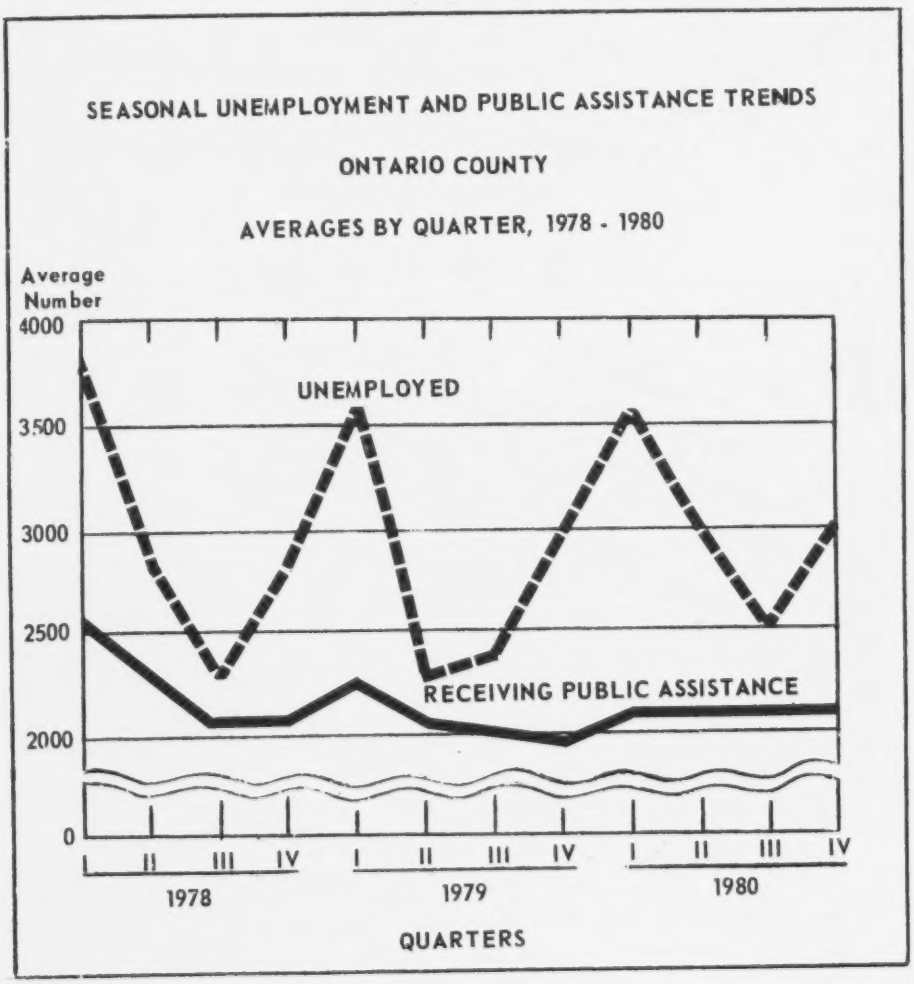
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Ontario County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Graph 7 illustrates the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-PUblic School Enrollment

Fall enrollments in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 18,830 in Ontario County. Public schools accounted for 95.2 percent of enrollments. In 1980-1981, 51.5 percent of enrollments in Ontario County's public schools were in grades K-6 and 48.5 percent were in grades 7-12. By comparison, 62.1 percent of non-public school enrollments were in grades K-6 while 37.9 percent were in grades 7-12. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Ontario County according to school enrollments.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
ONTARIO COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	9,698	9,132	18,830
Public	9,142	8,793	17,935
Non-public	556	339	895

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Ontario County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline in Ontario County was larger than for the State, with public and non-public schools within the County reporting enrollment downturns. Table 24 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Ontario County.

Table 24 ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND ONTARIO COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Ontario County	19,552	18,830	-3.69
Public	18,634	17,935	-3.75
Non-public	918	895	-2.51

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Ontario County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Statewide, 69.0 percent of high school students graduating in 1980 expected to continue their education. Of the State's public school graduates, 66.3 percent had decided to pursue a post-secondary education while 86.5 percent of non-public school graduates had this intention. Within Ontario County, 53.0 percent of the students graduating in 1980 had indicated they would further their education (52.1 percent of public school graduates and 75.8 percent of the non-public school graduates). A much larger percentage of Ontario County high school graduates sought employment than from the State.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND ONTARIO COUNTY
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Ontario County	1,492	24.1	25.4	3.6	36.2	4.0	6.7
Public	1,434	23.8	25.0	3.3	36.7	4.2	7.0
Non-public	58	32.7	32.8	10.3	24.1	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 96.1 percent of the student population in Ontario County was white; blacks accounted for most of the remainder. Compared to the average for the County, the Geneva school district reported a high concentration of balck students. The highest concentration of white students was reported in the Honeoye school district. Table 26 presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN ONTARIO COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	2.1	1.0	0.8	96.1
Canandaigua	0.9	0.6	1.3	97.2
East Bloomfield	0.2	1.2	1.0	97.5
Geneva	11.0	4.2	0.9	84.0
Honeoye	0.2	-	0.5	99.3
Marcus Whitman	1.1	0.7	0.4	97.9
Naples	0.3	0.6	1.3	97.7
Phelps-Clifton Springs	0.3	0.2	0.5	99.0
Red Jacket	0.4	0.3	0.6	98.6
Victor	0.3	0.3	0.6	98.9

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available within Ontario County. These are sponsored by Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES and Community College of the Finger Lakes. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES Finger Lakes Occupational School R.D. #2 Stanley, New York 14561	Agriculture Education agriculture production agricultural mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Distributive Education food distribution general merchandising-sales other distributive education Health occupations nursing (licensed practical) nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics care and guidance of children food services institutional support and services Business and Office Education data processing stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration

Educational Institution	Programs
Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES (continued)	Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning appliance repair automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry plumbing and pipefitting other construction-maintenance custodial services drafting electrical occupations electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology
Community College of the Finger Lakes Lincoln Hill Road Canandaigua, New York 14424	Agriculture Education ornamental horticulture conservation Distributive Education advertising services finance and credit general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nursing (associate degree) medical assistant Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration Technical Education environmental control technology mechanical technology other engineering technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education commercial arts occupations drafting law enforcement-firearms control

Additional educational opportunities are offered by:

Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Geneva, New York 14456

Hobart enrolls only men and Williams Smith enrolls only women. The institutions share the same facilities and faculty. Both Hobart and William Smith are private liberal arts colleges. Each college confers the degrees of B.A. and B.S.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Ontario County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Ontario County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Ontario County in the following occupational areas:

Secretarial/Clerical	Refrigeration/Air Conditioning
Data Processing	Plumbing and Heating
Food Service	Tractor-Trailer Truck Driving
Nursing (LPN)	Word Processing
Nurse Assistance	Auto/Diesel Mechanics
Machine Trades	Electrical Maintenance
Welding	

Ontario County expected to provide CETA services to 458 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 27.

Table 27. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY ONTARIO COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	112
On-the-job training	30
Work experience	298
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	18
Total	458

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 28 presents a profile of Ontario County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 28. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
ONTARIO COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.6	50.0	57.7	57.3	20.2
Female	51.4	50.0	42.3	42.7	79.8
Age					
14-19	15.8	17.8	18.4	18.1	37.1
20-21	4.3	16.1	11.7	11.7	5.0
22-44	40.7	55.5	56.3	56.6	49.3
45-54	13.4	6.5	8.2	8.4	6.9
55 and over	25.8	4.1	5.4	5.2	1.7
Race					
White	97.5	0.0	79.6	0.0	63.1
Black	2.2	0.0	13.4	0.0	17.6
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	18.4
Other	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

ONTARIO COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 4,329 applicants from Ontario County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period, 1,911 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,466 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the Ontario County had a ratio of 2.9 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: inventory clerk, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), skate shop attendant, cannery worker, assembler (production), and packager (hand).

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included administrative assistant, manager (retail store), accounting clerk, secretary, bartender, merchant patroller, automobile mechanic, assembler (electrical accessories), carpenter (rough), construction worker I, construction worker II, and maintenance repairer (building).

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: Within this group 345 applicants were registered and 37 job openings were received; resulting in an applicant-to-opening ratio of 9.3, the highest of the 9 occupational groups.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,101 applicants available and 284 openings received or 3.9 applicants registered for each job opening received during the period.

Labor surplus--There were at least 15 job openings received for each applicant for keypunch operator, accounting clerk, and salesperson (general merchandise).

Potential labor shortage--Four occupations: teller, cashier II, ticket seller, and inventory clerk were identified as shortage occupations.

Service: This occupational category had a ratio of 2.2 applicants per opening with 622 registered applicants and 282 job openings available during the period.

Labor surplus--Labor surpluses were recorded for bartender, cleaner (housekeeping), nursery school attendant, and merchant patroller occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Several occupations: counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), waiter/waitress (bar), waiter/waitress (formal), cook (hotel or restaurant), cook (short order), skate shop attendant, ski-tow operator, psychiatric aide, and guard (security) should be investigated for shortages.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: With 105 applicants available for 23 openings, this occupational group produced an applicant/opening ratio of 4:6.

Potential labor shortage--One occupation, laborer (landscape), should be considered as a possible shortage occupation.

Processing: Among processing occupations there were 248 applicants and 237 job openings, nearly 1 job opening for each applicant.

Potential labor shortage--Three occupations: plater (hot dip), winery worker, and cannery worker should be investigated for labor shortages.

Machine Trades: Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered job openings by 6.1 to 1 with 305 applicants and 50 job openings.

Potential labor shortate--Labor shortates were identified for machinist, production-machine tender, and maintenance mechanic.

Benchwork: Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.0 applicants for each job opening, the second lowest of the 9 occupational groups. There were 452 applicants active during the period and 221 job openings.

Labor surplus--Electronics assembler and assembler (electrical accessories) were recognized as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages were noted for assembler (production) and assembler (small products).

Structural Work: The number of applicants registered for jobs in this occupational group amounted to 411 compared to 61 job openings during the period or an applicant/opening ratio of 6.1

Labor surplus--One occupation, maintenance repairer (building), was calculated to have a labor surplus.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages should be investigated for electrician, operating engineer, and carpenter.

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 644 registered applicants and 264 openings the ratio of applicants per opening was 2.4. Many etnry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--For laborer (stores) there were 8 applicants for each job opening.

Potential labor shortages--Automobile-service-station attendant, packager (hand), bagger, and snow maker are possible shortage occupations.

Table 29 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Ontario County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Ontario County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 29 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Ontario County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 29 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 77 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 29. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
ONTARIO COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	4,329	1,466	1,911	
Professional, technical, and managerial	345	125	37	9.3
Clerical and sales	1,101	351	284	3.9
Service	622	198	282	2.2
Farming, fishery, forestry	105	23	23	4.6
Processing	248	61	237	1.0
Machine trades	305	97	50	6.1
Benchwork	452	93	221	2.0
Structural work	411	138	67	6.1
Miscellaneous	644	206	264	2.4
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, elementary school	21	10	0	*
Administrative assistant	22	6	1	22.0
Manager, retail store	18	6	1	18.0
Management trainee	13	3	1	13.0
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	16	3	3	5.3
Secretary	93	26	12	7.8
Clerk, typist	25	11	9	2.8
Keypunch operator	17	5	0	*
Clerk, general	174	51	52	3.3
Bookkeeper I	30	16	4	7.5
Bookkeeper II	14	6	2	7.0
Teller	12	6	9	1.3
Cashier II	10	1	7	1.4
Cashier-checker	48	8	7	6.9
Ticket seller	5	0	11	0.5
Accounting clerk	45	12	3	15.0
Administrative clerk	158	44	21	7.5
Inventory clerk	24	1	35	0.7
Shipping and receiving clerk	14	5	2	7.0
Stock clerk	11	3	4	2.8
Receptionist	21	8	5	4.2
Salesperson, general merchandise	16	6	0	*
Sales clerk	72	27	13	5.5
Driver, sales route	12	4	4	3.0

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	28	4	33	0.8
Waiter/waitress, bar	19	3	15	1.3
Waiter/waitress, formal	21	5	10	2.1
Waiter/waitress, informal	59	13	11	5.4
Waiter/waitress, take out	13	4	5	2.6
Bartender	19	7	1	19.0
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	20	4	9	2.2
Cook, short order I	11	5	9	1.2
Kitchen helper	32	11	10	3.2
Cleaner, housekeeping	13	3	9	1.4
Skate-shop attendant	27	0	40	0.7
Ski-tow operator	10	0	18	0.6
Psychiatric aide	24	2	30	0.8
Nurse aide	54	18	10	5.4
Nursery school attendant	14	8	0	*
Guard, security	17	4	10	1.7
Merchant patroller	10	3	1	10.0
Cleaner, commercial/industrial	41	18	7	5.9
Janitor	34	10	15	2.3
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, fruit II	13	2	2	6.5
Laborer, landscape	13	4	8	1.6
Plater, hot dip	6	0	10	0.6
Winery worker	9	0	15	0.6
Cannery worker	115	28	167	0.7
Injection-molding-machine operator	24	17	20	1.2
Machine trades				
Machinist	16	6	3	5.3
Production-machine tender	10	2	2	5.0
Machine operator I	13	3	0	*
Machine operator	14	4	2	7.0
Automobile mechanic	47	13	5	9.4
Maintenance mechanic	21	8	5	4.2
Assembler, production	210	34	155	1.4
Electronics assembler	10	3	0	*
Assembler, electrical accessories	19	3	2	9.5
Assembler, small products	7	1	40	0.2

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 + 3)
Structural work				
Electrician	10	2	2	5.0
Painter	14	6	0	*
Operating engineer	18	9	3	6.0
Carpenter	21	6	18	1.2
Carpenter, rough	12	6	1	12.0
Construction worker I	51	15	6	8.5
Construction worker II	75	22	5	15.0
Maintenance repairer, building	37	14	0	*
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck criver	20	10	5	4.0
Truck driver, heavy	47	18	12	3.9
Truck driver, light	18	8	5	3.6
Automobile-service-station attendant	9	2	12	0.8
Packager, hand	89	12	87	1.0
Bagger	14	0	7	2.0
Industrial-truck operator	48	13	9	5.3
Laborer, stores	32	8	4	8.0
Material handler	269	98	91	3.0
Snow maker	7	0	13	0.5

* Indicates that these occupations had 0 openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING ONTARIO COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	25,552
Rural	63,357
Families	22,842
Households	30,307

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	18,532	10,175	8,357
Married	40,321	20,298	20,023
Separated	1,568	703	865
Widowed	4,967	922	4,045
Divorced	3,543	1,601	1,942

3.

Housing units (all types)	34,082
Urban	9,547
Rural	24,535
Year-round housing units*	32,134
Occupied	30,307
Vacant	1,827
Seasonal/migratory units	1,948

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	6,206	3,210	2,996
2 persons	9,339	6,946	2,393
3 persons	5,286	4,051	1,235
4 persons	5,300	4,428	872
5 persons	2,563	2,189	374
6+ persons	1,613	1,334	279

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	279
10,000 - 14,999	496
15,000 - 19,999	822
20,000 - 24,999	1,256
25,000 - 29,999	1,543
30,000 - 34,999	1,764
35,000 - 39,999	1,859
40,000 - 49,999	3,118
50,000 - 79,999	3,390
80,000 - 99,999	441
100,000 - 149,999	286
150,000 - 199,999	55
200,000+	31
Median value	39,100

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	29,639	21,910	7,729
Black	430	151	279
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	45	25	20
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	23	22
Other	148	49	99
Spanish origin householders	252	104	148
White	133	71	62
Black	11	3	8

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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ONTARIO COUNTY

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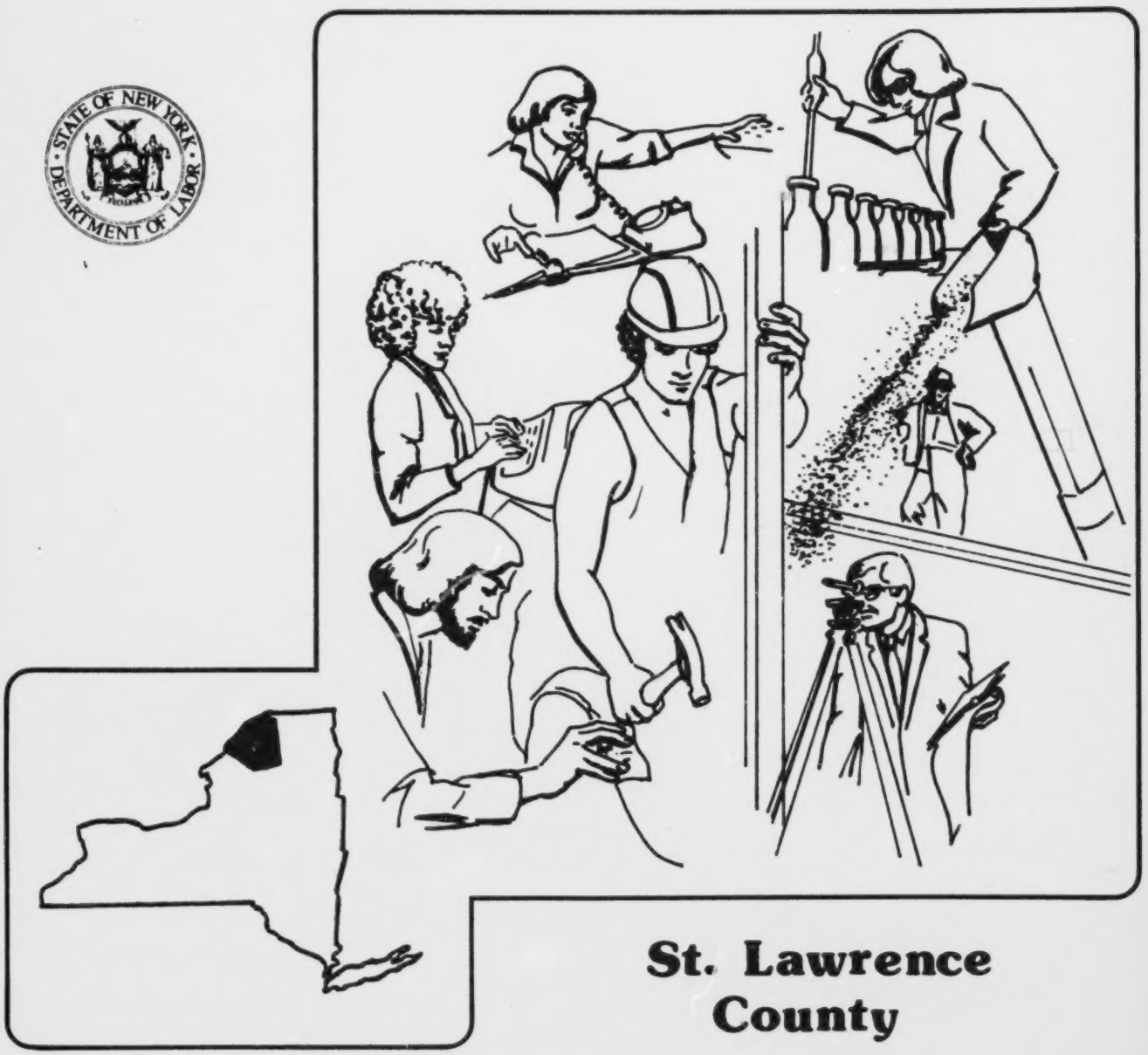
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



St. Lawrence County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele and Vincent DeSantis with the assistance of Faustin Baron, Judy Thompson, Janet Cross and Muriel Warner.

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

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2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? [ ] Yes [ ] No

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

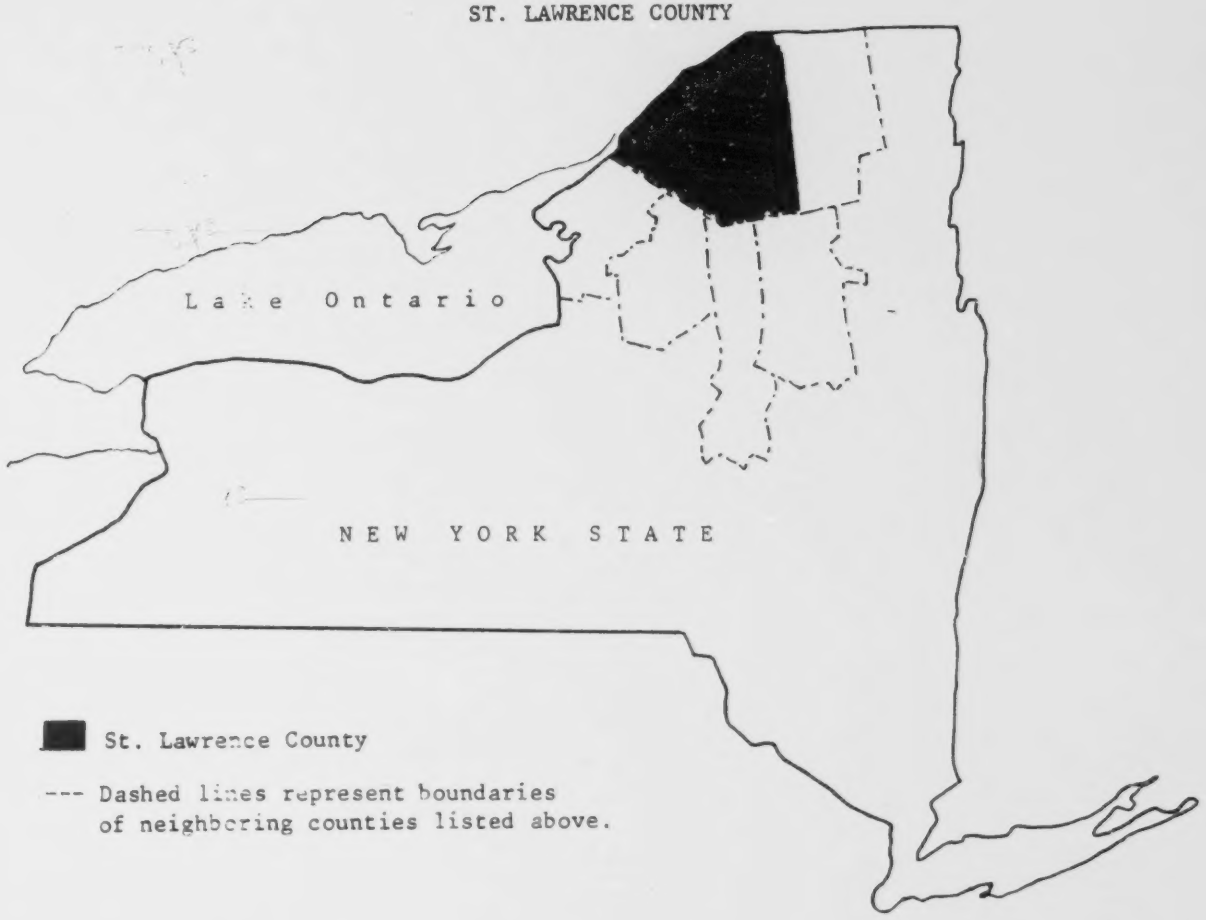
Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

St. Lawrence County, the largest county in New York State, is located in northern New York State approximately 65 miles north of the City of Utica. The St. Lawrence River defines its northern boundary. Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Hamilton and Franklin counties adjoin its southern and eastern boundaries (see Map 1).

MAP 1. COUNTY LOCATION

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY


Lake Ontario
NEW YORK STATE
St. Lawrence County
--- Dashed lines represent boundaries of neighboring counties listed above.

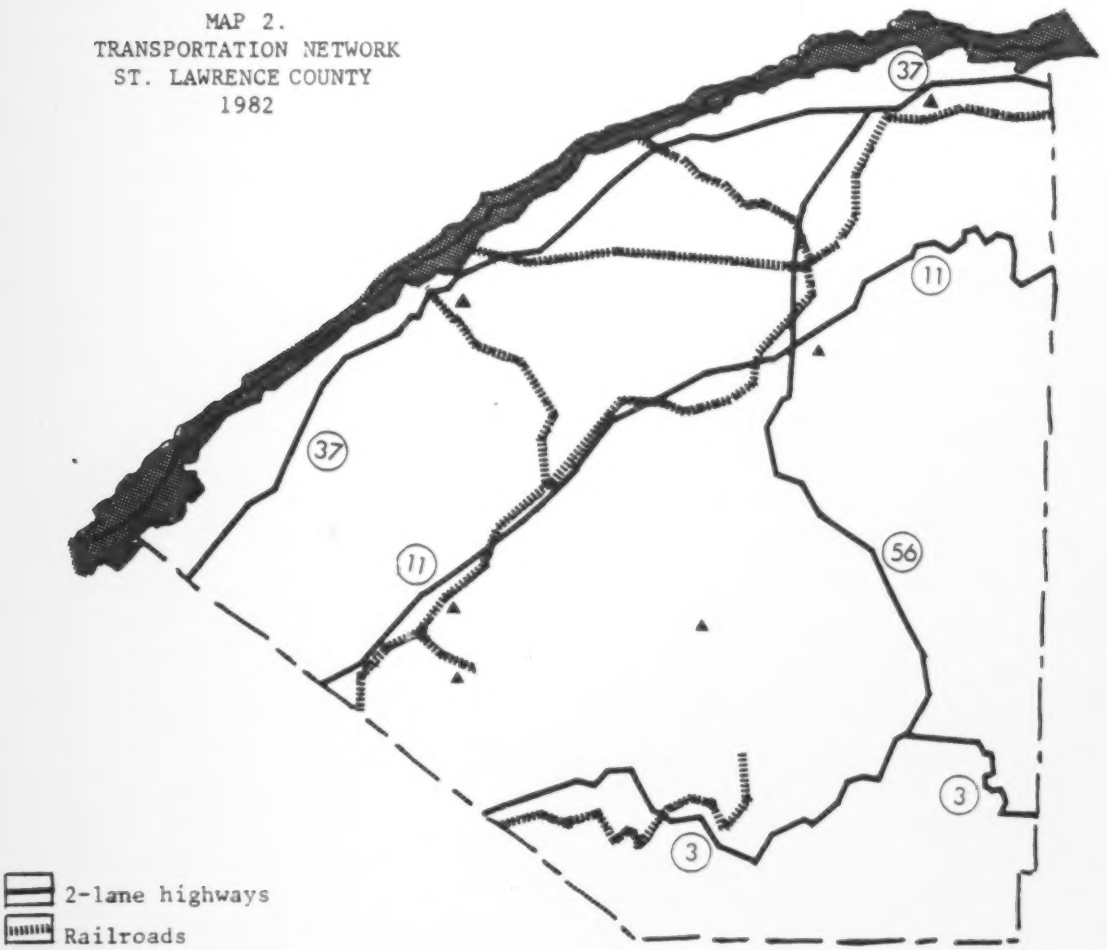
Transportation Facilities

Highways--St. Lawrence County, because of its large size, has a network of 23 numbered highway routes. A few of the primary routes are described here. In southern sections of the County, Route 3 winds its way east-west. Route 56, a north-south highway, bisects most of the County, beginning in Messina, passing through Potsdam, and ending at a junction with Route 3. Routes 11 and 37, among the most prominent highways in the County, run roughly parallel courses from southwest to northeast,

with Route 11 approximately 25 miles southeast of Route 37. Route 11 passes through Gouverneur, Richville, Canton and Potsdam. Route 37, follows the St. Lawrence River through much of the County, passing through Morristown, Ogdensburg, Waddington and Massena (see Map 2).

Rail--Five railroad companies; Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail), North Country, St. Lawrence and Messina Terminal and Canadian National railroads, operate rail service in St. Lawrence County. Conrail makes freight stops at Newton Falls, Benson Mines, Balmat, Emeryville, G&O Junction, Natural Dam, Gouverneur, DeKalb Junction, Potsdam, Norwood, and Massena Springs. Conrail service is also provided between Helena and Rooseveltown. Canadian National operates a line to Montreal with freight stops at Massena Springs and Helena. The North Country railway line connects Ogdensburg and DeKalb Junction. The two lines of the St. Lawrence railway link Norwood to Ogdensburg and Waddington. Massena Terminal railways connects Massena to Massena Springs (see Map 2).

MAP 2.
TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1982



Waterways--Ogdensburg, with a port on the St. Lawrence Seaway, provides St. Lawrence County with access to ports around the world.

Air Transportation--Airports with runways over 4,000 feet long are located just outside of Ogdensburg and Massena. Smaller airports exist in the towns of Clare (Moores), Gouverneur (Hendricks), Fowler (Ryder's), and Potsdam (Damon). Locations of all airports are shown on Map 2.

Land Characteristics

The primary geological features in St. Lawrence County are the St. Lawrence River Valley and the Adirondack Mountains. The St. Lawrence River played an important role in the early development of the County and continues to shape the economy of the area. Southeastern sections of the County are dominated by the Adirondack Mountains. Rough terrain has helped maintain the natural beauty of the area by limiting access to only a few major routes.

Land Use

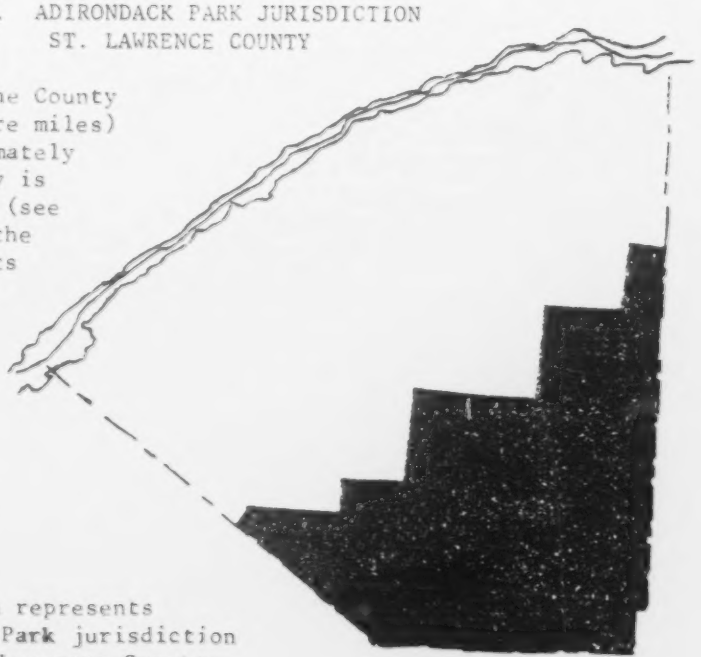
Numerous State parks in St. Lawrence County attract large numbers of tourists. Some are located along the St. Lawrence River while others are situated in the woodlands of the Adirondack Mountains. State parks located along the St. Lawrence River include:

Cedar Island State Park
Jacques Cartier State Park
St. Lawrence State Park (undeveloped)
Coles Creek State Park
Croil Island State Park (undeveloped
Robert Moses State Park
Highey Flow State Park and Cranberry Lake State Campground are located in the County's interior

Map 3. ADIRONDACK PARK JURISDICTION
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

The largest parkland in the County is an immense portion (901 square miles) of the Adirondack Par. Approximately one-third of St. Lawrence County is included in the Adirondack Park (see Map 3). Regulations governing the use of the Adirondack Park limits development of this portion of the County.

In addition to State parks, three wildlife management areas are in the County--Fish Creek Marsh Wildlife Management Area, Upper and Lower Lakes State Wildlife management Area, and Wilson Hill State Wildlife Management Area.



Shaded area represents Adirondack Park jurisdiction within St. Lawrence County

Not surprisingly, the County is much more rural than the State. In 1968 only 0.8 percent of the County was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was put to these uses. Woodlands of one type or another comprised 62.4 percent of County land compared with 54.7 percent of all State land (see Table 1).

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	St. Lawrence County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	2,822.2	49,374.4
Active agriculture	16.3	21.9
Woodlands, forest	45.0	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	17.4	17.6
Wet lands	9.4	4.2
Water	5.1	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential low and other	0.4	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.4	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	5.0	6.7

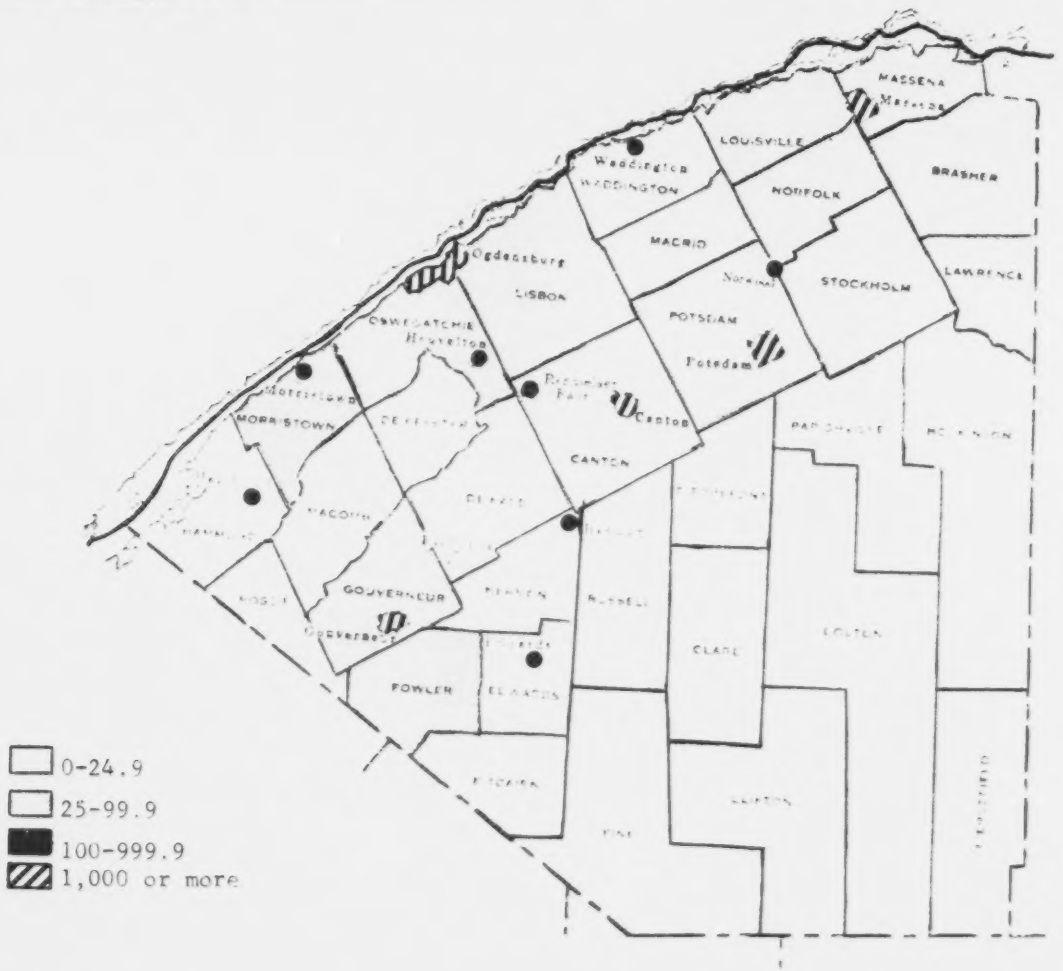
- Represents zero.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for St. Lawrence County was 114,254. The population density of 41.3 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 57 among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the Coungy ranged from a high of 3,212.8 persons per square mile in the Village of Massena to a low of 1.2 persons per square mile in the Town of Clare in the Adirondack Park.

Map 4. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY 1980



NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, St. Lawrence County's population increased 28.3 percent while New York State's population grew 141.5 percent. The County's population declined slightly between 1900 and 1920. Between 1920 and 1940 the population grew slowly (3.4 percent). From 1940 to 1960 the population increased substantially more (22.1 percent). In the last twenty years, 1960-1980, population growth was sluggish (2.7 percent). During the 1900-1980 period the rate of population growth in New York State fluctuated widely. Of late, the statewide population has declined (3.8 percent from 1970 to 1980). Graph 1 illustrates County population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and St. Lawrence County.

GRAPH 1

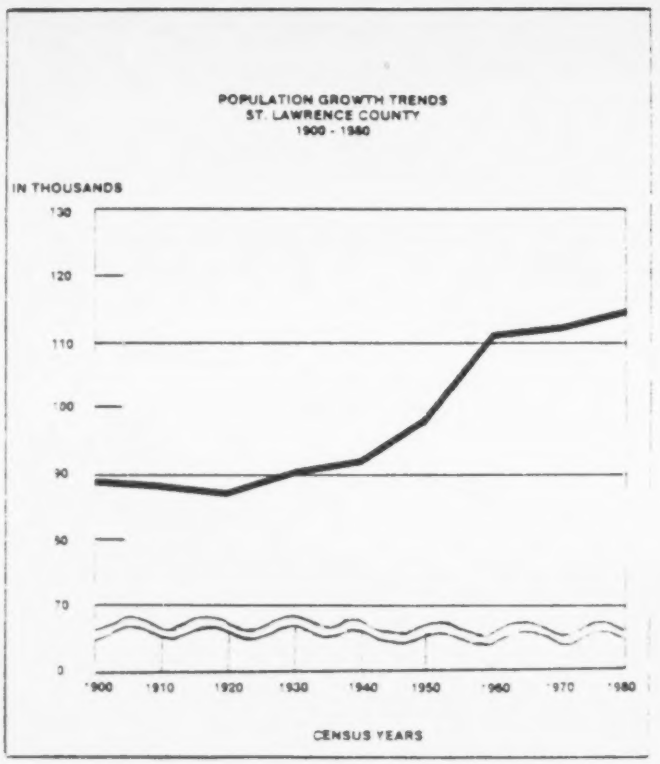


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census year	New York State	St. Lawrence County
1900	7,268,894	89,083
1910	9,113,614	89,005
1920	10,385,227	88,121
1930	12,588,066	90,960
1940	13,479,142	91,098
1950	14,830,192	98,897
1960	16,782,304	111,239
1970	18,241,391	112,309
1980	17,557,288	114,254

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Decade	New York State	St. Lawrence County
1900-1910	25.4	-0.1
1910-1920	14.0	-1.0
1920-1930	21.2	3.2
1930-1940	7.1	0.2
1940-1950	10.0	8.6
1950-1960	13.2	12.5
1960-1970	8.7	1.0
1970-1980	-3.8	1.7
1900-1980	141.5	28.3

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

St. Lawrence County's population grew 15.5 percent between 1950 and 1980. Growth rates of towns and villages varied considerably from the County rate. For example, the population of the Town of Pierrepont grew 85.2 percent while the Town of Piercefield's population declined 34.1 percent. Population decreased in two of three places in the County with a population over 10,000 (the Village of Massena and the City of Ogdensburg) but increased substantially in the other--the Village of Potsdam. The Village of Potsdam grew (+3,144 or 42.0 percent) reflecting the creation and expansion of the State University of New York at Potsdam in the sixties. Pierrepont Town, Parishville Town, Canton Village and balance-of-Canton Town were near the Village of Potsdam. Most villages, the City of Ogdensburg and some towns in the western and southern portions of the County had a decline in population. Tables 4 and 5 show census counts and growth rates for St. Lawrence County subdivisions for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Massena Village	13,137	15,478	14,042	12,851
Ogdensburg City	16,166	16,122	14,554	12,375
Potsdam Village	7,491	7,765	10,303	10,635
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Canton Village	4,379	5,046	6,398	7,055
Gouverneur Village	4,916	4,946	4,574	4,285
Places under 2,500				
Edwards Village	584	658	576	561
Hammond Village	329	314	273	271
Hermon Village	547	612	521	490
Heuvelton Village	712	810	770	777
Morristown Village	546	541	532	461
Norfolk Center (unincorp.)	1,252	1,353	1,379	n.a.
Norwood Village	1,995	2,200	2,098	1,902
Rensselaer Falls Village	323	375	332	360
Richville Village	254	292	334	336
Waddington Village	819	921	955	980
Towns				
Brasher Town	1,916	2,536	2,410	2,375
Canton Town	7,652	8,935	10,348	11,568
(Canton Village)	(4,379)	(5,046)	(6,398)	(7,055)
(Rensselaer Falls Village)	(323)	(375)	(332)	(360)
Clare Town	107	87	97	121
Clifton Town	1,382	1,306	1,207	1,005
Colton Town	960	1,195	1,249	1,292
DeKalb Town	2,063	2,137	2,062	2,130
(Richville Village)	(254)	(292)	(334)	(336)
DePeyster Town	642	759	769	917
Edwards Town	1,426	1,366	1,219	1,208
(Edwards Village)	(584)	(658)	(576)	(561)
Fine Town	1,875	2,391	2,302	2,243
Fowler Town	1,602	1,722	1,576	1,721
Gouverneur Town	6,506	6,757	6,710	6,629
(Gouverneur Village)	(4,916)	(4,946)	(4,574)	(4,285)
Hammond Town	1,251	1,076	1,015	1,090
(Hammond Village)	(329)	(314)	(273)	(271)
Hermon Town	1,350	1,255	1,087	1,083
(Hermon Village)	(547)	(612)	(521)	(490)
Hopkinton Town	935	1,032	884	1,064
Lawrence Town	1,625	1,785	1,632	1,658
Lisbon Town	2,557	3,040	3,271	3,548
Louisville Town	1,825	2,520	2,727	2,946
(Massena Village-part)	-	(92)	(160)	(217)
Macomb Town	848	881	813	816
Madrid Town	1,551	1,623	1,635	1,852

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Massena Town	14,862	17,730	16,021	14,856
(Massena Village-part)	-	(15,386)	(13,882)	(12,634)
Morristown Town	1,569	1,776	1,823	1,921
(Morristown Village)	(546)	(541)	(532)	(461)
Norfolk Town	3,481	4,590	4,701	4,992
(Norfolk Center (unincorp.)	(1,252)	(1,353)	(1,379)	n.a.
(Norwood Village-part)	(79)	(44)	(67)	(70)
Oswegatchie Town	2,363	2,836	3,162	3,846
(Heuvelton Village)	(712)	(810)	(770)	(777)
Parishville Town	1,245	1,473	1,631	1,951
Piercefield Town	554	420	422	365
Pierrepont Town	1,192	1,523	1,726	2,207
Pitcairn Town	569	647	676	792
Potsdam Town	12,437	14,045	16,700	17,411
(Norwood Village-part)	(1,916)	(2,156)	(2,031)	(1,832)
(Potsdam Village)	(7,491)	(7,765)	(10,303)	(10,635)
Rossie Town	611	649	643	842
Russell Town	1,472	1,588	1,586	1,638
Stockholm Town	2,558	3,465	3,597	3,676
(Norwood Village-part)	(0)	(0)	(-)	(n.a.)
Waddingtown Town	1,745	1,972	2,054	2,116
(Waddingtown Village)	(819)	(921)	(955)	(980)
TOTAL: St. Lawrence Co.	98,897	111,239	112,309	114,254

n.a. = not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1950-1980

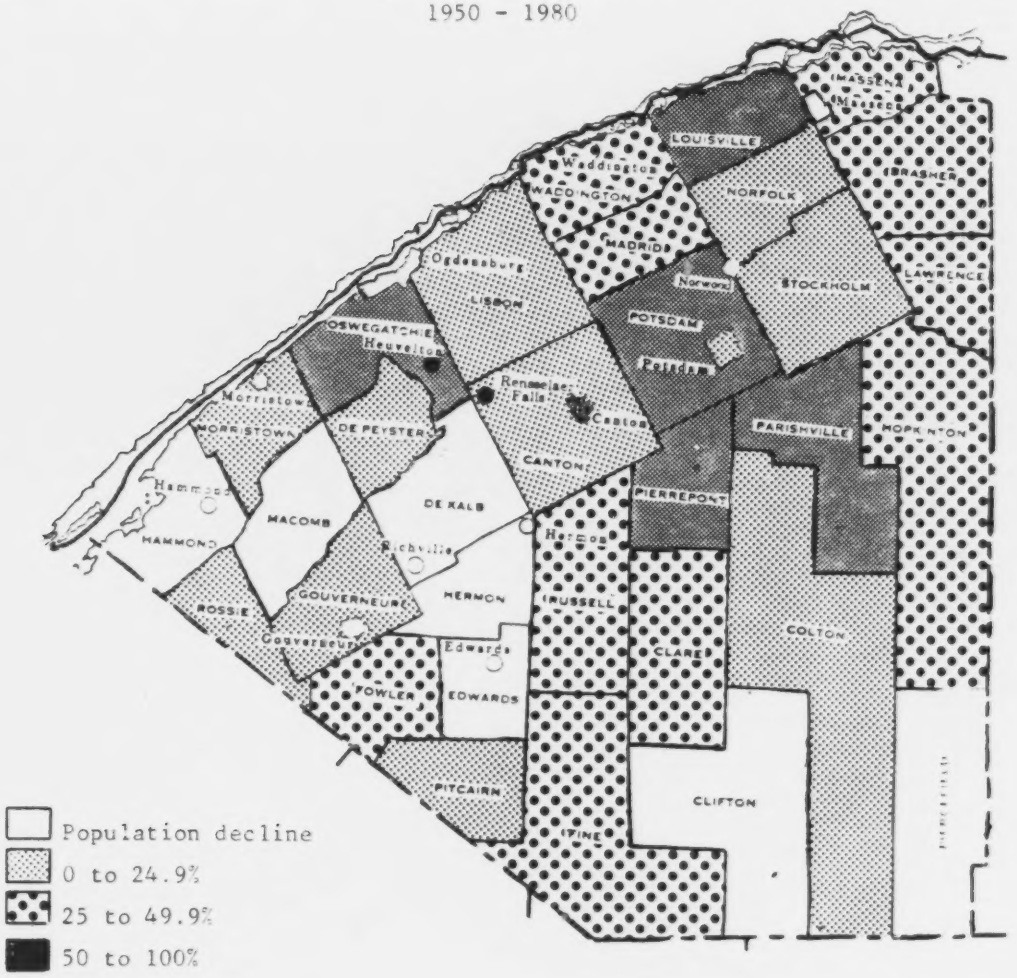
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Massena Village	17.8	-9.3	-8.5	-2.2
Ogdensburg City	-0.3	-9.7	-15.0	-23.5
Potsdam Village	3.7	32.7	3.2	42.0
Places 2,500-9,999				
Canton Village	15.2	26.8	10.3	61.1
Gouverneur Village	0.6	-7.5	-6.3	-12.8
Places under 2,500				
Edwards Village	12.7	-12.5	-2.6	-3.9
Hammond Village	-4.6	-13.1	-0.7	-17.6
Hermon Village	11.9	-14.9	-6.0	-10.4
Heuvelton Village	13.8	-4.9	0.9	9.1
Morristown Village	-0.9	-1.7	-13.3	-15.6
Norfolk Center (unincorp.)	8.1	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Norwood Village	10.3	-4.6	-9.3	-4.7
Rensselaer Falls Village	16.1	-11.5	8.4	11.5
Richville Village	15.0	14.4	0.6	32.3
Waddington Village	12.5	3.7	2.6	19.7
Towns				
Brasher Town	32.4	-5.0	-1.5	24.0
Canton Town	16.8	15.8	11.8	51.2
(Canton Village)	(15.2)	(26.8)	(10.3)	(61.1)
(Rensselaer Falls Village)	(16.1)	(-11.5)	(8.4)	(11.5)
Clare Town	-18.7	11.5	24.7	13.1
Clifton Town	-5.5	-7.6	-16.7	-27.3
Colton Town	24.5	4.5	3.4	34.6
DeKalb Town	3.6	-3.5	3.3	3.2
(Richville Village)	(15.0)	(14.4)	(0.6)	(32.3)
DePeyster Town	18.2	1.3	19.2	42.8
Edwards Town	-4.2	-10.8	-0.9	-15.3
(Edwards Village)	(12.7)	(-12.5)	(-2.6)	(-3.9)
Fine Town	27.5	-3.7	-2.6	19.6
Fowler Town	7.5	-8.5	9.2	7.4
Gouverneur Town	3.9	-0.7	-1.2	1.9
(Gouverneur Village)*	(0.6)	(-7.5)	(-6.3)	(-12.8)
Hammond Town	-14.0	-5.7	7.4	-12.9
(Hammond Village)	(-4.6)	(-13.1)	(-0.7)	(-17.6)
Herman Town	-7.0	-13.4	-0.4	-19.8
(Herman Village)	(11.9)	(-14.9)	(-6.0)	(-10.4)
Hopkinton Town	10.4	-14.3	20.4	13.8
Lawrence Town	9.8	-8.6	1.6	2.0
Lisbon Town	18.9	7.6	8.5	38.8
Louisville Town	38.1	8.2	8.0	61.4
(Massena Village-part)	(n.a.)	(73.9)	(35.6)	(n.a.)
Macomb Town	3.9	-7.7	0.4	-3.8
Madrid Town	4.6	0.7	13.3	19.4

Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Massena Town	19.3	-9.6	-7.3	-0.0
(Massena Village-part)	(n.a.)	(-9.8)	(-9.0)	(n.a.)
Morristown Town	13.2	2.6	5.4	22.4
(Morristown Village)	(-0.9)	(-1.7)	(-13.3)	(-15.6)
Norfolk Town	31.9	2.4	6.2	43.4
(Norfolk Center (unincorp.)	(8.1)	(1.9)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
(Norwood Village-part)	(-44.3)	(52.3)	(4.5)	(-11.4)
Oswegatchie Town	20.0	11.5	21.6	62.8
(Heuvelton Village)	(13.8)	(-4.9)	(0.9)	(9.1)
Parishville Town	18.3	10.7	19.6	56.7
Piercefield Town	-24.2	0.5	-13.5	-34.1
Pierrepont Town	27.8	13.3	27.9	85.2
Pitcairn Town	13.7	4.5	17.2	39.2
Potsdam Town**	12.9	18.9	4.3	40.0
(Norwood Village-part)	(12.5)	(-5.8)	(-9.8)	(-4.4)
(Potsdam Village)	(3.7)	(32.7)	(3.2)	(42.0)
Rossie Town	6.2	-0.9	30.9	37.8
Russell Town	7.9	-0.1	3.3	11.3
Stockholm Town	35.5	3.8	2.2	43.7
(Norwood Village-part)	(--)	(--)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
Waddingtown Town	13.0	4.2	3.0	21.3
(Waddingtown Village)	(12.4)	(3.7)	(2.6)	(19.7)
TOTAL: St. Lawrence Co.	12.5	1.0	1.7	15.5

During the period 1950 to 1980, St. Lawrence County's population became slightly more rural. In 1950, individuals living in the City of Ogdensburg or in the villages in the County comprised 49.7 percent of the County population compared with 46.7 percent in 1980. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of population growth.

Map 5. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1950 - 1980



NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

St. Lawrence County's population aged slightly during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age increased from 24.5 years in 1970 to 26.7 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 31.7 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 this age group had declined to 25.1 percent of the total. Meanwhile, an increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex of St. Lawrence County's population in 1980.

GRAPH 2

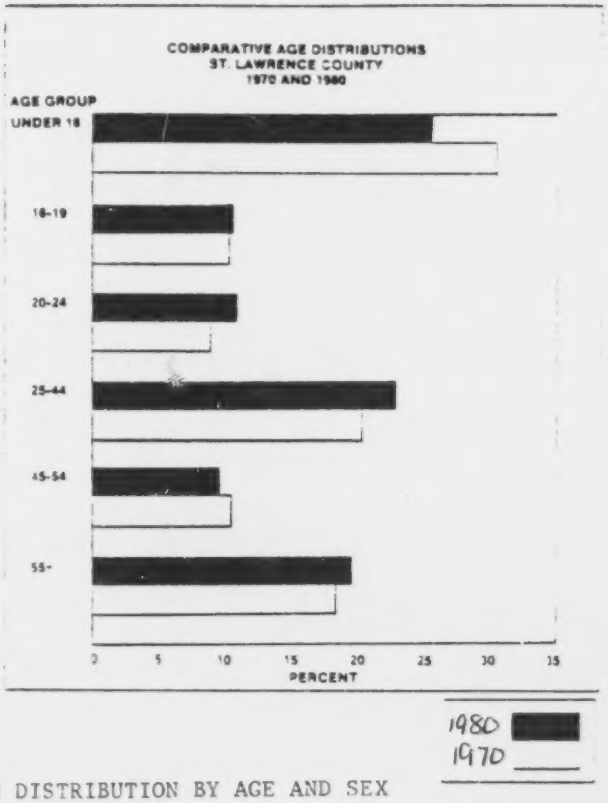


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	28,700	25.1	14,798	26.2	13,902	24.1
16-19 years	12,505	10.9	6,524	11.5	5,981	10.4
20-21 years	7,276	6.4	4,000	7.1	3,276	5.7
22-29 years	14,036	12.3	7,238	12.8	6,798	11.8
30-44 years	18,388	16.1	9,019	16.0	9,369	16.2
45-54 years	10,910	9.5	5,264	9.3	5,646	9.8
55-64 years	10,187	8.9	4,822	8.5	5,365	9.3
65 and older	12,252	10.7	4,867	8.6	7,385	12.8
TOTAL	114,254	100.0	56,532	100.0	57,722	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	26.7	24.8	28.6
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.5	50.5
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, St. Lawrence County's population was 98.9 percent white, 0.2 percent black, 0.4 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.5 percent of the County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Nearly two of every three minorities in the County resided in the villages of Canton, Massena, and Potsdam and the City of Ogdensburg. American Indians comprised the largest racial minority. The St. Regis-Indian Reservation in Franklin County is contiguous to St. Lawrence County. Table 7 shows the racial distribution of St. Lawrence County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY SUBDIVISION
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
St. Lawrence County	114,254	112,997	230	443	395	189	562
Brasher Town	2,375	2,365	-	9	1	-	9
Canton Town	11,568	11,410	85	29	14	30	55
(Canton Village)	(7,055)	(6,912)	(84)	(26)	(10)	(23)	(42)
(Rensselaer Falls Village	(360)	(360)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Clare Town	121	119	-	2	-	-	-
Clifton Town	1,005	1,000	-	5	-	-	5
Colton Town	1,292	1,284	-	2	1	5	5
DeKalb Town	2,130	2,118	-	7	4	1	5
(Richville Village)	(336)	(332)	-	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
DePeyster Town	917	917	-	-	-	-	11
Edwards Town	1,208	1,203	-	4	-	1	7
(Edwards Village)	(561)	(560)	-	-	-	(1)	(4)
Fine Town	2,243	2,228	1	2	5	7	3
Fowler Town	1,721	1,713	5	2	1	-	10
Gouverneur Town	6,629	6,578	7	14	7	23	34
(Gouverneur Village)	(4,285)	(4,253)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(19)	(11)
Hammond Town	1,090	1,086	-	2	2	-	4
(Hammond Village)	(271)	(270)	-	-	(1)	-	-
Herman Town	1,083	1,079	3	1	-	-	13
(Herman Village	(490)	(489)	-	(1)	-	-	(5)
Hopkinton Town	1,064	1,062	-	-	1	1	4
Lawrence Town	1,658	1,653	1	2	2	-	9
Lisbon Town	3,548	3,518	4	21	5	-	8
Louisville Town	2,946	2,921	4	12	4	5	18
(Massena Village-part)	(217)	(214)	-	-	-	(3)	-
Macomb Town	816	811	-	4	-	1	1
Madrid Town	1,852	1,847	4	-	-	1	23
Massena Town	14,856	14,642	18	133	39	24	98
(Massena Village-part)	(12,634)	(12,462)	(18)	(99)	(39)	(16)	(83)
Morristown Town	1,921	1,914	-	7	-	-	1
(Morristown Village)	(461)	(459)	-	(2)	-	-	(1)

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Norfolk Town	4,992	4,959	1	25	1	6	19
(Norwood Village-part)	(70)	(70)	-	-	-	-	-
Ogdensburg City	12,375	12,222	18	77	42	16	62
Oswegatchie Town	3,846	3,816	2	6	20	2	16
(Heuvelton Village)	(777)	(776)	(1)	-	-	-	(5)
Parishville Town	1,951	1,940	-	5	1	5	3
Piercefield Town	365	362	-	1	-	2	2
Pierrepont Town	2,207	2,199	-	1	7	-	5
Pitcairn Town	792	791	-	-	1	-	1
Potsdam Town	17,411	17,027	69	37	224	54	110
(Norwood Village-part)	(1,832)	(1,823)	-	(8)	(1)	-	(7)
(Potsdam Village	(10,635)	(10,300)	(57)	(25)	(207)	(46)	(72)
Rossie Town	842	839	-	2	1	-	5
Russell Town	1,638	1,627	2	7	-	2	2
Stockholm Town	3,676	3,639	6	17	12	2	10
Waddington Town	2,116	2,108	-	[illegible]	-	1	4
(Waddington Village)	(980)	(977)	-	(3)	-	-	-

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and of Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

In 1980, the share of St. Lawrence County's minority population in the prime working age group of 18-64 exceeded the proportion of the white population in that age group. Of the 1,257 nonwhites in the County, 65.2 percent were 18 to 64 years of age compared with 60.1 percent of the white population. Table 8 presents the 1980 age distribution of St. Lawrence County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	114,254	8,041	25,231	68,730	12,252
White	112,997	7,939	24,964	67,911	12,183
Black	230	14	27	166	23
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	443	31	115	268	29
Asian or Pacific Islander	395	38	85	265	7
Other	189	19	40	120	10
Spanish origin	562	44	146	336	36
White	507	39	141	295	32
Black	55	5	5	41	4

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in St. Lawrence County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in St. Lawrence County

The resident labor force of St. Lawrence County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older). Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1981.

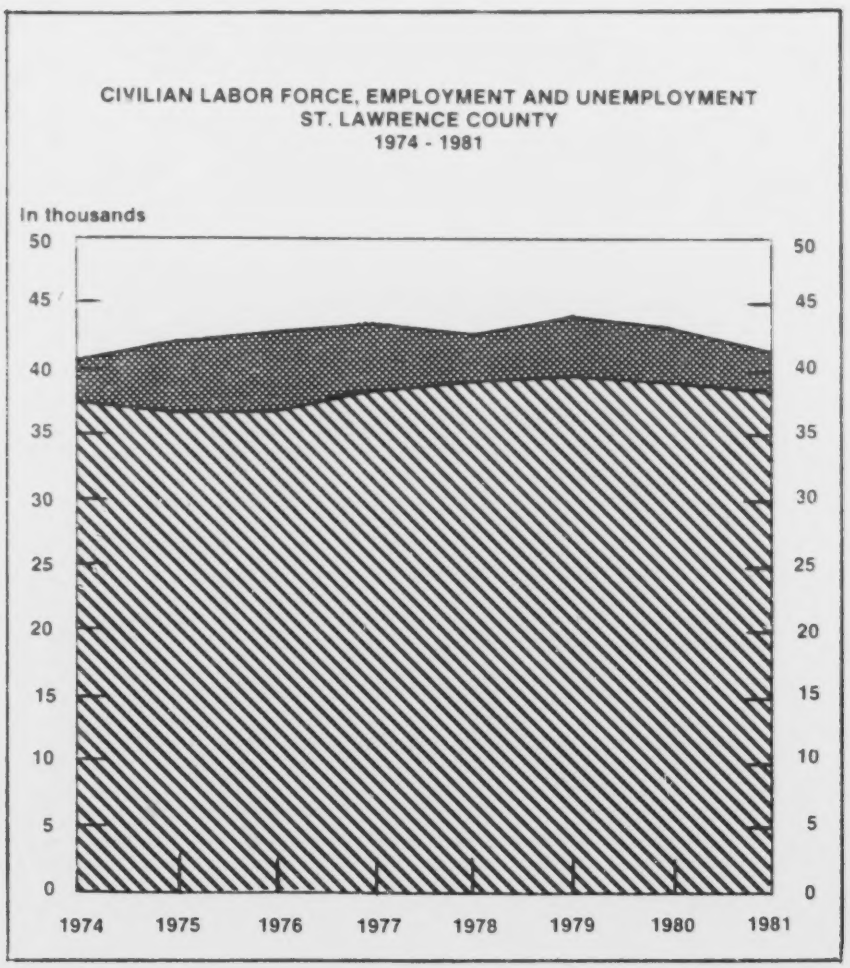
Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1974 - 1981

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	40.7	42.5	43.2	43.5	43.0	43.8	43.2	42.0
Employment	37.5	37.1	37.2	38.5	38.9	39.8	38.8	38.0
Unemployment	3.2	5.5	5.9	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.9
Unemployment rate	7.8	12.9	13.8	11.5	9.4	9.1	10.1	9.4

From 1974 to 1981, St. Lawrence County's civilian labor force grew 3.2 percent, an annual average growth of 0.5 percent during the period compared with 0.9 percent for New York State and 2.6 percent for the nation. The County labor force grew mostly during the beginning of the period. At the end of the period the labor force actually decreased. From 1974 to 1981, employment expansion did not quite keep pace with labor force growth. Employment grew only 1.3 percent from 1974 to 1981, an average increase of 0.2 percent. Here too growth was inconsistant and employment decreased in several years, most recently in 1981 (see Graph 3).

GRAPH 3



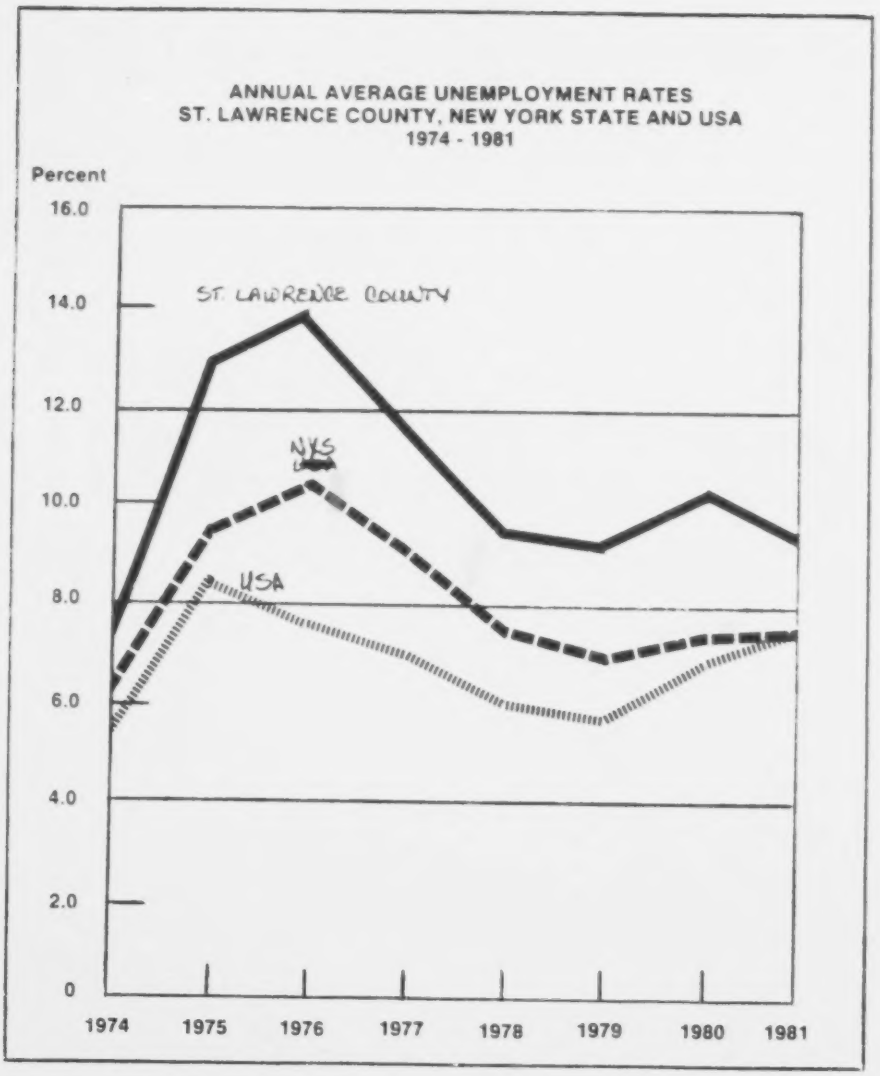
Over the period, 1970 to 1980, a shift occurred in the labor force composition as a result of significantly different changes in the LFPR of men and of women. The labor force participation of women grew by 3.0 percent (33.7 percent in 1970 to 36.7 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 5.9 percentage points (from 66.8 percent in 1970 to 60.9 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR dropped 1.3 percent as the growth in female participation was overshadowed by the decrease in male participation. In general, the changes in the LFPR of men and somen were consistant with statewide and national trends. However, the decrease in the male labor force participation rate was greater in the County than in the State and nation, and the increase in female labor force participation rate was weaker in the County (see Table 10). The decline in the overall LFPR for the County was contrary to increasing labor force participation rates of the State and the nation.

Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		St. Lawrence County	
Overall	49.9	48.6	-1.3
Male	66.8	60.9	-5.9
Female	33.7	36.7	+3.0
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

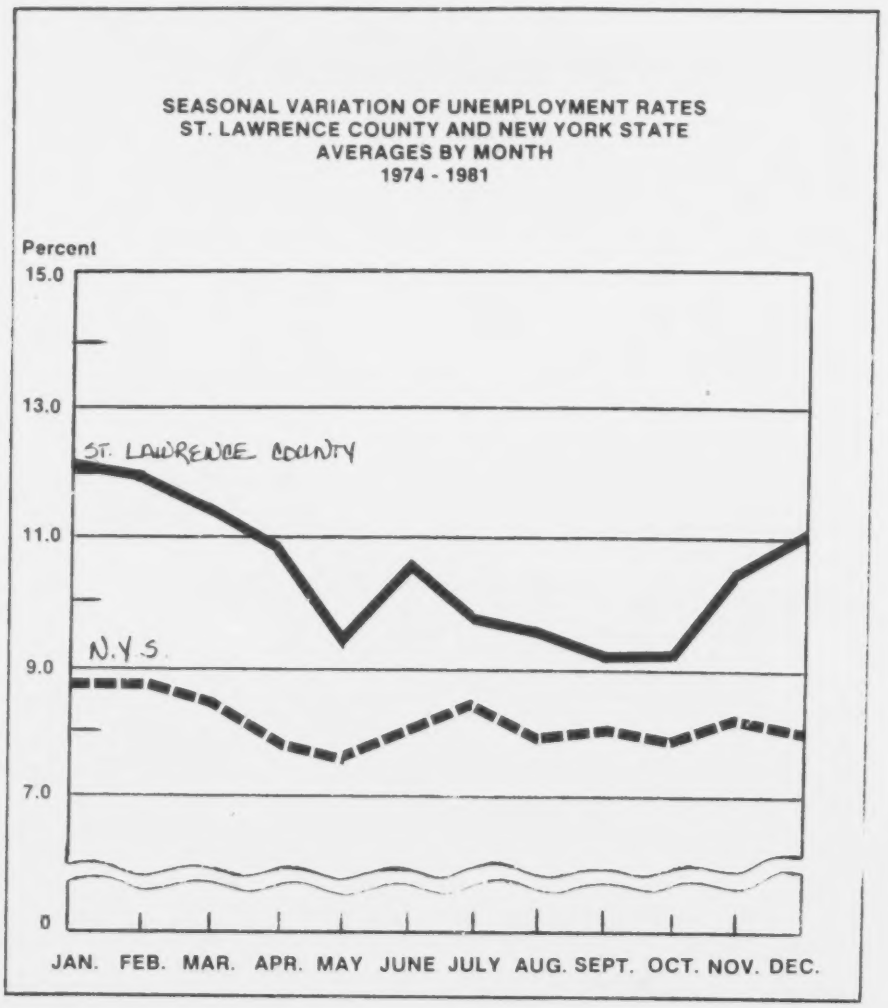
During the 1974-1981 period, St. Lawrence County's annual unemployment rate consistently exceeded statewide and national jobless rates. The pattern of change in the County rate, however, followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graph 4). St. Lawrence County's unemployment rate was at its lowest (7.8 percent) at the beginning of the period. After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 13.8 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent and a year earlier the U.S. rate topped out at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's the jobelss rate for the County, State and nation rose again in 1980. In 1981, the unemployment rate eased downward in the County while continuing to rise for the State and nation.

GRAPH 4



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were much more pronounced for St. Lawrence County than for New York State (see Graph 5). Both the County and the State averaged their highest unemployment rates in winter. The County rates were lowest in September, when the weather posed no obstacle to outside workers and students returned to school.

GRAPH 5



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition of St. Lawrence County

A local economy, such as the economy of St. Lawrence County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in St. Lawrence County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for St. Lawrence County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	St. Lawrence County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	22.3	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	16.8	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	5.5	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	77.7	79.8	77.3
Construction	2.8	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.4	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.0	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous manufacturing	22.9	23.8	20.8
Government	28.7	18.1	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

St. Lawrence County's specialization was largely in durable goods manufacturing and government. The County's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 16.8 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.4 percent statewide and 13.6 percent for the nation. The major employers in the durable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Aluminum Co. of America	smelting and aluminum wire and cable
Corning Glass Works	fused silica and optical instruments
General Motors Corporation (Chevrolet Motor Div.)	aluminum foundry castings
Gouverneur Iron Works, Inc.	structural steel and iron
Reynolds Metals Company	refined aluminum
St. Joe Minerals Corp.	zinc ore concentrates
R.T. Vanderbilt Co., Inc.	ground talc

Government comprised 28.7 percent of nonfarm employment compared with 18.1 percent statewide and 17.7 percent nationally. Major employers were: State University of New York at Potsdam, Messina Town and St. Lawrence County.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in St. Lawrence County

The industrial composition of the nation changes overtime as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as technological innovations, interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and St. Lawrence County.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	St. Lawrence County
Nonagricultural employment, total	+26.0	+2.2	+4.5
Manufacturing, total	+7.8	-12.5	-6.4
Durable goods	+12.7	-3.6	-1.8
Nondurable goods	+1.0	-20.4	-21.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	+32.6	+6.7	+8.5
Construction	+17.8	-22.9	-3[illegible].7
Transportation, communication and utilities	+14.0	-10.4	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+32.3	+2.1	+15.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+36.6	+6.4	+14.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+51.2	+24.0	+11.9
Government	+24.5	+6.0	+11.9

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 32.6 percent while employment in manufacturing grew only 7.8 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication and public utilities. With the exception of services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, New York State experienced only modest gains in other industry divisions (wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government).

St. Lawrence County's rate of growth in nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but was much weaker than the nation's rate of growth of nonfarm employment over the period. Increases in growth rates occurred in four nonmanufacturing industry divisions: wholesale and retail trade (+15.7 percent),

finance, insurance, and real estate (+14.3 percent), services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing (+11.9 percent), and government (+11.9 percent).

The change in the distribution of St. Lawrence County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1980 ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	31,300	32,700	+1,400
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	24.9	22.3	-2.6
Durable goods	17.9	16.8	-1.1
Nondurable goods	7.3	5.5	-1.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	74.8	77.7	+2.9
Construction	4.5	2.8	-1.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.5	3.4	-0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	16.3	18.0	+1.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.2	2.4	+0.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.4	22.9	+1.5
Government	26.8	28.7	+1.9

The share of manufacturing employment decreased in the County while the share of nonmanufacturing employment increased, mirroring statewide and national trends. Within manufacturing, employment devoted to both durable and nondurable goods production as a percentage of total nonfarm employment decreased over the period.

Percentage increases in employment occurred in four nonmanufacturing divisions. They were: wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. For 1979-1981 employment in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing and government accounted for slightly more than one out of two nonfarm jobs.

Labor Market Stability in St. Lawrence County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on

labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and seaparations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities, reflected by low quit rates.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for St. Lawrence County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 22 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	St. Lawrence County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	2.2	3.5
New hires	0.5	2.0
Recalls	1.7	1!3
Separation rates		
Total	2.5	3.7
Quits	0.3	1.1
Layoffs	2.0	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 2.2 per 100 manufacturing jobs during 1981. Total separations averaged 2.5 per 100 over the same period.

The County accession rate was below the State average (2.2 versus 3.5) with the rate of new hires in the County considerably lower than in the State.

The rate of recalls in the County was slightly higher than in the State. Like the accession rate, the County separation rate was below the State average (2.5 versus 3.7), with the County quit (termination of employment initiated by the employee) rate well below the State average. The County layoff rate was slightly higher than the State average during the period. Most layoffs were temporary in nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflict: There was one minor labor-management dispute in St. Lawrence County during the period January 1981 through February 1982. It involved the Visconti Corporation in Potsdam and 19 workers represented by Teamsters Local 687. The dispute began on September 14, 1981 and ended on the same day.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: From January 1979 through March 1982 several changes occurred in St. Lawrence County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. A gain of 1,202 jobs directly associated with industrial changes outweighed the reported loss of 85 jobs. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings and contractions of major manufacturing firms in St. Lawrence County during the period are shown in Table 15. By far, the largest single change listed is an expected employment increase of 700 at the Central Foundry Division of General Motors Corporation in Rooseveltown. The increase was scheduled for sometime during 1981 due to an addition to existing facilities.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Mitel, Inc. Ogdensburg Computer Assembly Systems Ltd.	Expansion in a new building at the same location	+30
Mitel, Inc. Ogdensburg Computer Assembly Systems, Ltd.	Addition to an existing facility	+70
Central Foundry Division Rooseveltown General Motors Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+700
Aluminum Company of America Massena	Addition to an existing facility	+82
Lucille Farm Products of Heuvelton, Inc. Heuvelton	Branch facility in an existing building	+60
Potsdam Lumber, Inc. Potsdam Maniwaki Lumber Co., Ltd.	New firm in a new building	+50
Elliott Hardwood Co., Inc. Potsdam	Complete closing of a facility	-50
Aiello Dairy Farms Co. Heuvelton Aiello Dairy Farms, Inc.	Bankruptcy	-35
Mitel, Inc. Ogdensburg Computer Assembly Systems, Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	+40
Sealtest Foods Division Canton Kraft, Inc.	Equipment expansion	0
Mitel, Inc. Ogdensburg Computer Assembly Systems, Ltd.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+60
Epitek Electronics, Ltd. Ogdensburg	New firm in an existing building	+10
St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper Corp. Ogdensburg Sonoco Products Co.	New firm in an existing building	+100

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to St. Lawrence County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of St. Lawrence County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974-1978 Net	1974-1978 Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$468.5	$633.2	164.7	35.2	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	338.8	432.3	93.5	27.6	72.3	68.3
Property income	46.6	73.8	27.2	58.4	10.0	11.6
Transfer payments	83.0	127.1	44.1	53.1	17.7	20.1

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in St. Lawrence County climbed 35.2 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period as the growth rate of property income and transfer payments exceeded the growth rate of labor and proprietors' income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 68.3 percent of the total personal income of St. Lawrence County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 20.1 percent of personal income in St. Lawrence County and property income added 11.7 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing industries were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in St. Lawrence County in 1978 when they accounted for 34.0 percent of the total. Government employees were a distant second, adding 24.3 percent. (See Graph 6.) Farming; manufacturing; mining and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from construction; transportation, communication and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than the State. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in St. Lawrence County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 6

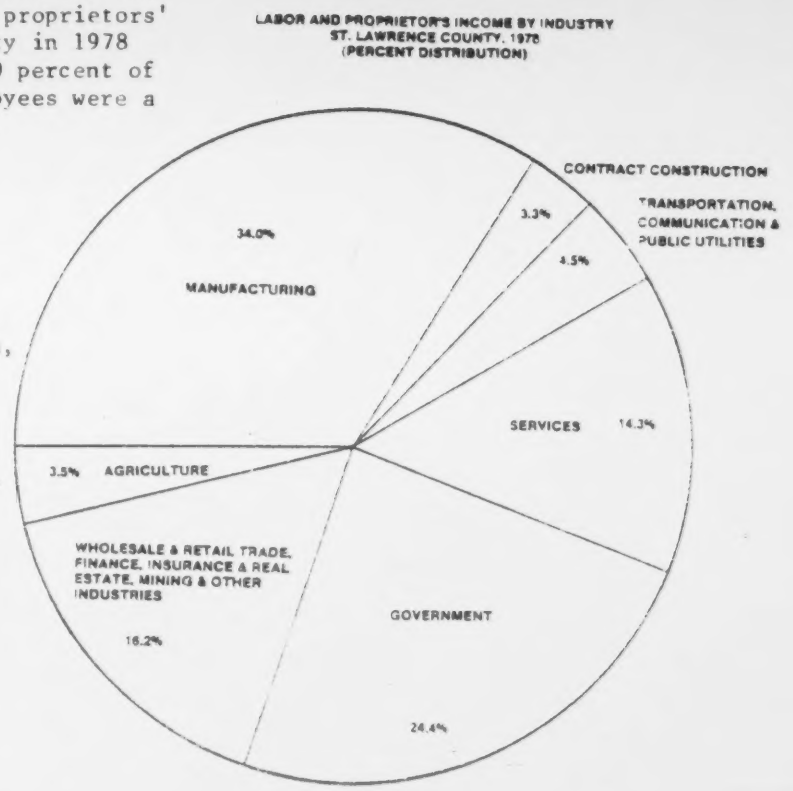


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ million)

Industry	St. Lawrence County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$473.4	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	16.4	3.5	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	160.8	34.0	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	16.8	3.5	200 9	0.2
Construction	15.4	3.2	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	49.6	10.5	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	9.8	2.1	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	21.4	4.5	9,956 9	9 0
Services	67.5	14 3	23,928.3	21.5
Other	0.5	0.1	305.9	0.3
Government	115.3	24.3	17,757 5	16.0

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of the workers.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

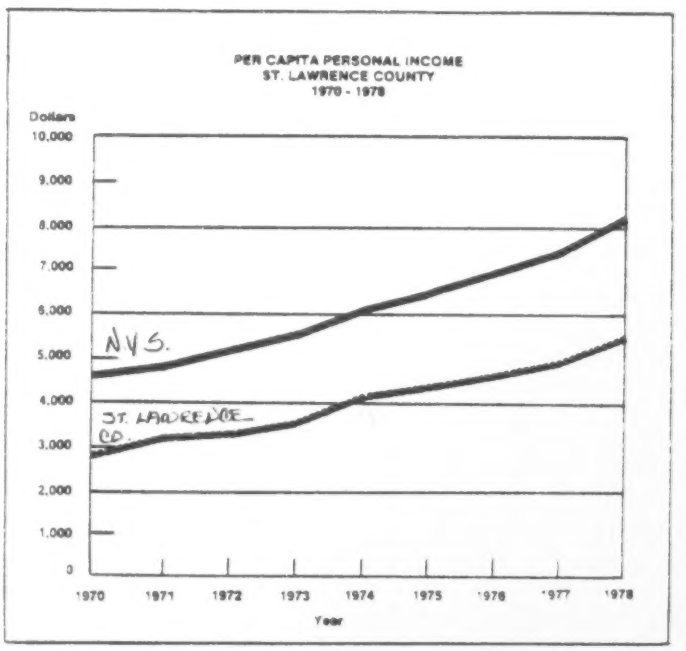
In 1978, St. Lawrence County's labor and proprietors' income was $432.3 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and $473.4 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference indicates tnat more personal income was generated in the County than County residents earned--implying that a substantial number of persons living outside the County worked in the County. (In 1970, persons working in the County but living outside the County numbered 2,071 while persons working outside the County but residing in the County numbered 1,210.)

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in St. Lawrence County was $5,457 and ranked 58th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 7 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in St. Lawrence County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, St. Lawrence County's per capita income grew by 88.7 percent while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 7



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among St. Lawrence County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the manufacturing--durable goods--industries paid the highest average weekly wage during the period 1975-1980. The mining industry paid the second highest weekly wage between 1975 and 1980. Agriculture paid the lowest over the period. Table 18 presents annual weekly wages paid in St. Lawrence County between 1975 and 1980, by major industrial group.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$113	$102	$106	$111	$129	$135
Mining	271	295	328	343	356	357
Construction	249	223	211	252	269	306
Manufacturing-durable goods	287	322	357	385	423	458
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	200	216	233	249	271	299
Transportation, communication, and utilities	250	266	294	295	320	346
Wholesale trade	166	166	182	192	212	235
Retail trade	107	115	115	125	137	142
Finance, insurance and real estate	149	159	170	184	196	218
Service	153	162	165	171	187	208
Government	257	262	273	167	176	202

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality weekly wages in the government sector did not actually experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded program, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for St. Lawrence County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY WHOSE INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	13,032
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	16,308
85 percent LLSIL	20,855
100 percent LLSIL	26,765

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 7,244 St. Lawrence County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $699,782 per month or $96.60 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 21) an average of 69.4 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 16.0 percent for Home Relief, and 14.5 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	7 480	5,053	1,228	20	1,179
February	7,891	5,124	1,551	6	1,210
March	7,767	5,118	1,439	2	1,208
April	7,486	4,909	1,349	7	1,221
May	7,561	4,820	1,517	6	1,218
June	6,977	4,750	1,063	4	1,160
July	6,445	4,858	408	2	1,177
August	6,469	4,939	351	1	1,178
September	6,558	5,187	279	4	1,088
October	6,389	5,118	297	-	974
November	7,689	5,126	1,419	1	1,143
December	8,218	5,316	1,743	7	1,152
12-month average	7,244	5,026	1,054	5	1,159

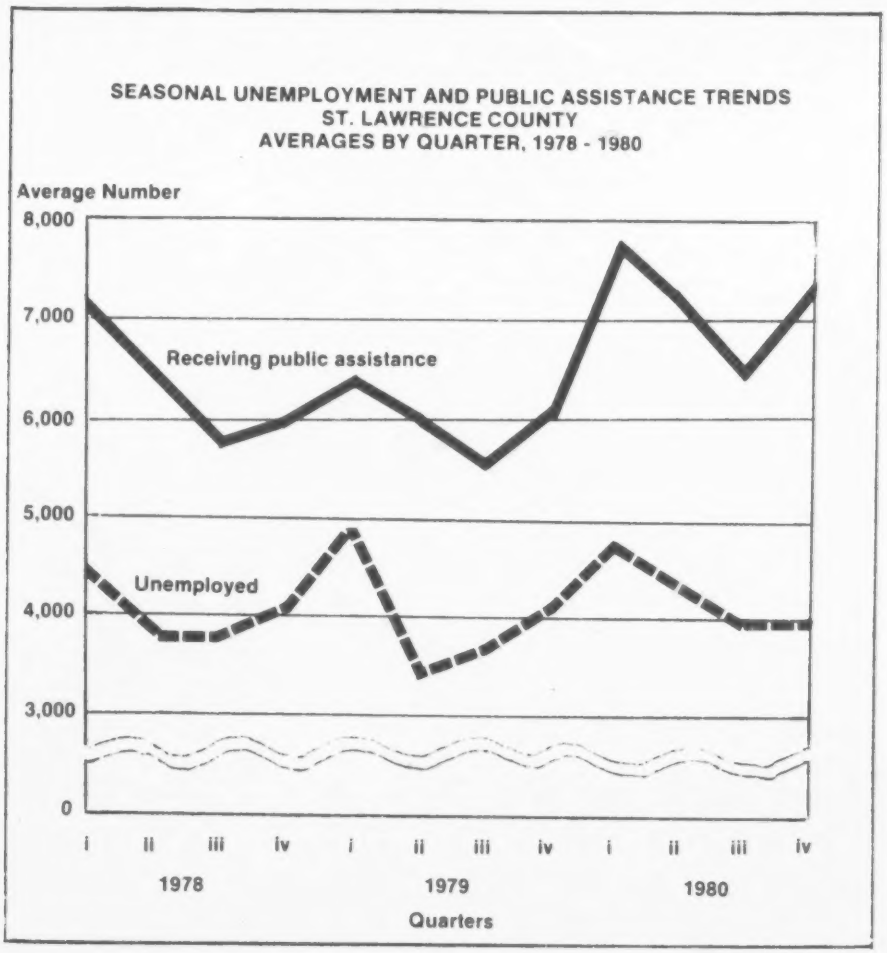
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in St. Lawrence County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 8



Both Table 21 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during either the second or third quarter.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools (K-12) for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 23,797 in St. Lawrence County. Of the total, 52.2 percent were enrolled in grades K-6, and 47.8 percent in grades 7-12. By comparison, enrollment for New York State was more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. Public schools enrolled 94.3 percent of the students in St. Lawrence County compared to 83.1 percent for the State. Non-public schools, on the other hand, accounted for only 5.7 percent of total school enrollment in the County while enrolling 16.9 percent statewide. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in St. Lawrence County according to type of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
FALL 1980

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	12,411	11,386	23,797
Public	11,236	11,201	22,437
Non-public	1,175	185	1,360

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From Fall 1979 to Fall 1980, both New York State and St. Lawrence County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline in St. Lawrence County was sharper than for the State, as both public and non-public schools reported enrollment losses. Public school enrollment losses in St. Lawrence County amounted to 3.6 percent, compared with 2.7 percent for the State. Table 23 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment, both for New York State and St. Lawrence County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
FALL 1979 TO FALL 1980

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	Fall 1979	Fall 1980	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.7
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.3
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.2
St. Lawrence County	24,668	23,797	-3.5
Public	23,285	22,437	-3.6
Non-public	1,383	1,360	-1.7

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 24 presents the education or employment intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and St. Lawrence County. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in St. Lawrence County, 53.1 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 69.0 percent for New York State. Virtually all of the high school graduates in St. Lawrence County graduated from public schools compared with 86.5 percent statewide.

A larger proportion of high school graduates from St. Lawrence County sought employment than those statewide (29.0 percent versus 21.5 percent).

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
St. Lawrence County	1,829	22.6	26.4	4.1	29.0	6.9	11.1
Public	1,827	22.5	26.4	4.1	29.0	6.9	11.1
Non-public	2	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in St. Lawrence County was 98.7 percent white; the remaining 1.3 percent was primarily American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY 1980 - 1981

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.1	0.1	1.1	98.7
Brasher Falls	-	-	-	100.0
Canton	0.2	-	0.5	99.3
Clifton Fine	-	0.3	0.3	99.5
Colton Pierrepont	-	-	1.2	98.8
Edwards	-	-	-	100.0
Gouverneur	0.2	-	0.5	99.3
Hammond	-	-	-	100.0
Hermon DeKalb	0.2	-	0.4	99.5
Heuvelton	-	0.2	0.9	98.9
Knox Memorial	0.8	-	-	99.2
Lisbon	-	-	-	100.0
Madrid Waddington	-	0.5	0.4	99.2
Massena	0.3	0.1	4.0	95.6
Morristown	-	-	0.2	99.8
Norwood Norfolk	*	0.2	0.3	99.5
Ogdensburg	-	-	0.5	99.5
Parishville Hopkinton	-	0.2	-	99.8
Potsdam	0.1	0.1	1.9	97.9

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to St. Lawrence County. These are sponsored by the St. Lawrence-Lewis BOCES at three technical centers. The respective programs are listed below:

Technical Center	Programs
Southwest Technical Center Route 58, Fowler Road Balmat, New York 13609	Agriculture Education conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales other distributive education Health Occupations Education nurse assisting (nurse aide) Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial

Technical Center	Programs
Southwest Technical Center (continued)	Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive mechanics carpentry custodial services electrical occupations welding and cutting cosmetoloty quantity food occupations
Northwest Technical Center Park Street Ogdensburg, New York 13669	Agriculture Education agricultural mechanics Distributive Education general merchandising-sales real estate Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical Home Economics Education food services institutional support services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry custodial services electrical occupations machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology quantity food occupations
Seaway Area Technical Center Box 222 Norwood, New York 13668	Agriculture Education agricultural mechanics conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical Home Economics Education institutional support services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial

Technical Center	Programs
Seaway Area Technical Center (continued)	Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry plumbing and pipefitting electrical occupations textile production and fabrication

Within St. Lawrence County, two institutions offer vocational education programs at the postsecondary levels.

Publicly Financed

Educational Institution	Programs
State University Agricultural and Technical College Canton, New York 13617	Agriculture Education agriculture production agricultural products other agriculture Distributive Education finance and credit general merchandising-sales hotel and lodging Health Occupations Education medical lab nursing, associate degree mortuary science Home Economics Education care and guidance of children food services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Technical Education automotive technology civil technology industrial technology mechanical technology other engineering technology other technical occupations Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive mechanics carpentry drafting electrical occupations electronics law enforcement-firearms control other public service occupations

Privately Financed

Educational Institution	Programs
Massena School of Business 22 Main Street Massena, New York 13662	Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability development and placement services.

St. Lawrence County, with a population of more than 100,000, qualifies for prime sponsor status. As a prime sponsor, the County is responsible for development of an effective plan of employment and training service, compliance with federal policies and regulations and conducting day-to-day operations.

St. Lawrence County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by St. Lawrence County in the following occupational areas:

Clerical	Electronics
Welding	Fiscal/Clerical
Health Care	Machine Operators

St. Lawrence County expected to provide CETA services to 770 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	217
On-the-job training	216
Work experience	202
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	135
Total	770

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of employment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table presents a profile of St. Lawrence County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.1	51.8	59.5	59.4	19.1
Female	50.9	48.2	40.5	40.6	80.9
Age					
14-19	19.2	19.6	15.6	15.4	37.1
20-21	6.0	14.3	10.2	10.0	5.0
22-44	39.5	53.8	61.3	61.5	49.3
45-54	11.4	7.2	8.5	8.6	6.9
55 and over	23.9	5.1	4.4	4.5	1.7
Race					
White	99.5	0.0	97.9	0.0	97.2
Black	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.5

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 9,661 applicants from St. Lawrence County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period, 2,957 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 4,250 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the St. Lawrence County area had a ratio of 3.3 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicant/openings ratio some employment and training (E&T) program planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that, through training, E&T graduates will have a competitive advantage over those without training or experience.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. However, many of these jobs are for occupations which offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in this category are: inventory clerk, day worker, yard worker, kitchen helper, cleaner, general laborer, and hand packager.

Some of the more difficult occupations for applicants to find employment included: management trainee, mechanical engineering technician, store clerk, maintenance mechanic, assembler, and truck driver-light.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial. During the 1981 Fiscal Year, applicants registered in this occupational group numbered 1,306 while 272 job openings were received. There were an average 4.8 applicants registered for each job opening.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

mechanical-engineering technician
counselor
accountant
manager, retail store
manager, food service
management trainee
community organization worker

Occupations to investigate for a potential labor shortage:

electronics technician
nurse, licensed practical
faculty member, college or university
tutor
library technical assistant
illustrator
musician, instrumental
umpire
manager, office

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 2,767 applicants registered and 1,235 job openings received for the period. There were 2.2 applicants registered for each job opening.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

clerk-typist
keypunch operator
bookkeeper II
cashier I and II
shipping and receiving supervisor
shipping and receiving clerk
store clerk
receptionist
teacher aide
salesperson, general merchandise
sales clerk, food
manager, department

Occupations to investigate for a potential labor shortage:

stenographer
terminal operator
administrative clerk
inventory clerk
library assistant

Service: This category had a ratio of 3.5 registered applicants per job opening with a total of 2,335 applicants and 666 openings.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

houseworker, general
cook helper
orderly
police officer 1

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

housekeeper, home
caretaker
day worker
yard worker
companion
waiter/waitress, bar
waiter/waitress, formal
waiter/waitress, informal
bartender
cook (mess)
cook (hotel and restaurant)
kitchen helper
cleaner, hospital
recreation-facility attendant
food service worker, hospital
guard, security
merchant patroller
cleaner, industrial
cleaner, laboratory equipment

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: With 322 registered applicants and 139 job openings received this occupational category had a ratio of applicants-to-openings of 2.3.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

groundskeeper, industrial/commercial
groundskeeper, parks and grounds
logger, all-round
tree cutter

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

farmworker, dairy

Processing: Among processing occupations there were 247 applicants registered and 48 job openings received, an applicant/opening ratio of 5.1.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

die-casting-machine operator I and II

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

laborer, general
laborer, cheese making

Machine Trades: Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered job openings by 4 to 1. There were 719 applicants and only 182 openings received.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

tool-and-die maker
machine operator I and II
maintenance mechanic

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

machinist apprentice
metal-fabricating-shop helper
maintenance-mechanic helper

Benchwork: Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 3.2 applicants registered per job opening. A total of 474 applicants were available for 148 job openings.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

assembler, small parts
assembler, small products
sewing-machine operator

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

electronics assembler

Structural Work: There were 1,249 registered applicants available and 109 job openings received during the period yielding an applicant-to-opening ratio of 11.5, the highest of the 9 occupational groups.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

operating engineer
welder, arc

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

automobile body repairer
painter
carpenter, maintenance
carpenter
construction worker II
canal equipment mechanic

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 948 applicants and 158 job openings the applicant-to-opening ratio in this occupational group was 6.0. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

truck driver, light
industrial-truck operator
drilling-machine operator

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

automobile-service-station attendant
packager, hand
material handler
communications technician

Table 28 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in St. Lawrence County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in St. Lawrence County.

Table 28 indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 28 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in St. Lawrence County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 28 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 153 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	9,661	4,250	2,957	3.3
Professional, technical, and managerial	1,306	532	272	4.8
Clerical and sales	2,767	944	1,235	2.2
Service	2,335	993	666	3.5
Farming, fishery, forestry	322	136	139	2.3
Processing	247	85	48	5.1
Machine trades	719	266	182	4.0
Benchwork	474	160	148	3.2
Structural work	1,249	574	109	11.5
Miscellaneous	948	396	158	6.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electrical technician	22	11	2	11.0
Electronics technician	30	11	7	4.3
Mechanical-engineering technician	43	18	2	21.5
Heat-transfer technician	10	1	1	10.0
Pollution-control technician	10	2	0	*
Animal scientist	11	7	0	*
Counselor	18	7	1	18.0
Veterinarian	11	1	0	*
Nurse, general duty	38	15	4	9.5
Medical-laboratory technician	10	2	0	*
Nurse, licensed practical	25	11	7	3.6
Faculty member, college or university	11	5	9	1.2
Instructor, physical education	11	7	2	5.5
Tutor	13	1	14	0.9
Teacher aide I	28	13	2	14.0
Library technical assistant	23	1	24	1.0
Illustrator	12	2	10	1.2
Teacher, music	10	3	2	5.0
Musician, instrumental	14	3	10	1.4
Umpire	19	0	22	0.9
Accountant	67	19	3	22.3
Administrative assistant	14	4	0	*
Manager, office	12	2	4	3.0
Manager, distribution warehouse	16	6	3	5.3
Manager, retail store	39	16	2	19.5
Manager, hotel or motel	12	7	1	12.0
Manager, food service	15	8	1	15.0
Management trainee	252	58	7	36.0

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Professional, technical, and managerial (continued)				
Caseworker	19	10	2	9.5
Community organization worker	17	10	0	*
Scientific helper	49	2	48	1.0
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	17	7	4	4.2
Secretary	198	80	31	6.4
Stenographer	23	7	27	0.9
Clerk, typist	98	50	14	7.0
Keypunch operator	18	2	2	9.0
Terminal operator	19	0	19	1.0
Clerk, general	122	46	38	3.2
Bookkeeper I	57	27	15	3.8
Bookkeeper II	10	3	1	10.0
Cashier I	14	5	0	*
Teller	21	5	12	1.8
Cashier II	31	13	4	7.8
Cashier-checker	195	62	43	4.5
Computer operator	48	19	10	4.8
Accounting clerk	14	4	5	2.8
Administrative clerk	488	106	386	1.3
Shipping and receiving supervisor	10	6	0	*
Inventory clerk	328	5	434	0.8
Shipping and receiving clerk	26	13	3	8.7
Store clerk	35	15	1	35.0
Receptionist	30	11	4	7.5
Hotel clerk	15	7	6	2.5
Library assistant	36	5	36	1.0
Teacher aide II	31	13	2	15.5
Salesperson, general merchandise	43	20	5	8.6
Sales clerk	133	48	18	7.4
Sales clerk, food	11	5	0	*
Driver, sales route	10	3	2	5.0
Manager, department	10	7	0	*
Stock clerk, self-service store	38	15	8	4.8
Housekeeper, home	24	6	10	2.4
House worker, general	40	14	3	13.3
Child monitor	46	26	9	5.1
Caretaker	15	4	7	2.1
Day worker	41	24	12	3.4
Yard worker	50	15	25	2.0
Companion	26	12	25	1.0
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	26	12	7	3.7
Waiter/waitress, bar	29	8	10	2.9
Waiter/waitress, formal	64	13	30	2.1
Waiter/waitress, informal	180	75	56	3.2

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales (continued)				
Cafeteria attendant	14	5	4	3.5
Bartender	75	32	24	3.1
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	129	58	41	3.1
Cook, short order I	52	20	14	3.7
Cook, short order II	12	5	3	4.0
Cook (mess)	22	13	7	3.1
Cook helper	22	8	0	*
Kitchen helper	242	68	130	1.9
Housekeeper (hotel, restaurant)	16	11	3	5.3
Cleaner, hospital	15	1	11	1.4
Cleaner, housekeeping	90	35	10	9.0
Cosmetologist	10	1	0	*
Recreation-facility attendant	56	0	59	0.9
Psychiatric aide	69	49	19	3.6
Nurse aide	128	46	6	21.3
Orderly	18	8	0	*
Food service worker, hospital	10	1	3	3.3
Guard, security	59	23	33	1.8
Merchant patroller	39	15	15	2.6
Police officer I	43	16	0	*
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	57	27	11	5.2
Cleaner, industrial	12	2	7	1.7
Cleaner, laboratory equipment	16	1	19	0.8
Janitor	143	70	21	6.8
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	17	6	2	8.5
Groundskeeper, parks and grounds	15	4	2	7.5
Farmworker, dairy	171	59	127	1.3
Logger, all-round	19	13	0	*
Tree cutter	10	7	0	*
Processing				
Die-casting-machine oper. I	23	11	0	*
Die-casting-machine oper. II	22	8	0	*
Laborer, general	55	14	17	3.2
Foundry worker, general	13	3	0	*
Laborer, cheesemaking	13	4	13	1.0
Machine trades				
Machinist	24	14	6	4.0
Machinist apprentice	14	4	4	3.5
Tool-and-die maker	13	6	1	13.0
Tool-and-die maker apprentice	10	5	0	*
Machine operator I	52	23	0	*
Machine operator II	26	13	0	*
Metal-fabricating-shop helper	48	1	56	0.9
Automobile mechanic	158	60	30	5.3

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Machine trades (continued)				
Automobile-mechanic helper	21	11	2	10.5
Diesel mechanic	12	8	1	12.0
Maintenance mechanic	20	4	1	20.0
Millwright	18	5	4	4.5
Maintenance-mechanic helper	63	1	65	1.0
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	58	17	0	*
Electronics assembler	152	24	129	1.2
Assembler, small products	69	26	5	13.8
Painter, brush	13	6	2	6.5
Sewing-machine operator	18	9	0	*
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	34	19	3	11.3
Welder, arc	11	5	0	*
Welder, combination	28	17	0	*
Electrician	36	21	2	18.0
Electronics mechanic	15	6	1	15.0
Electrician helper	18	10	0	*
Painter	12	4	2	6.0
Operating engineer	38	19	1	38.0
Carpenter, maintenance	10	4	3	3.3
Carpenter	78	33	13	6.0
Carpenter, apprentice	15	8	0	*
Carpenter, rough	20	10	0	*
Roofer	26	7	1	26.0
Construction worker I	250	105	15	16.7
Construction worker II	130	54	25	5.2
Canal-equipment mechanic	9	1	11	0.8
Maintenance repairer, building	94	47	12	7.8
Miscellaneous occupations				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	60	25	4	15.0
Truck driver, heavy	144	71	15	9.6
Truck driver, light	27	17	1	27.0
Bus driver	20	12	3	6.7
Automobile-service-station attend.	31	10	7	4.4
Packager, hand	56	18	28	2.0
Industrial-truck operator	20	11	0	*
Laborer, stores	28	11	2	14.0
Cutter, banana room	42	14	5	8.4
Material handler	272	97	52	5.2
Drilling-machine operator	19	3	0	*
Communications technician	9	0	14	0.6

* Indicates that these occupations had zero openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1980 CENSUS

1. Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	47,201
Rural	67,053
Families	26,434
Households	35,801

2. Marital status

	Total	Male	Female
Single	29,304	16,398	12,906
Married	46,220	23,101	23,119
Separated	1,706	736	970
Widowed	7,143	1,161	5,982
Divorced	3,421	1,477	1,944

3. Housing units (all types) 43,668

Urban	15,302
Rural	28,366
Year-round housing units*	38,210
Occupied	35,210
Vacant	2,409
Seasonal/migratory units	5,458

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	7,555	3,907	3,648
2 persons	10,142	7,583	2,559
3 persons	6,159	4,579	1,580
4 persons	5,821	4,635	1,186
5 persons	3,432	2,813	619
6+ persons	2,692	2,205	487

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	1,061
10,000 - 14,999	1,565
15,000 - 19,999	1,949
20,000 - 24,999	2,437
25,000 - 29,999	2,034
30,000 - 34,999	1,950
35,000 - 39,999	1,425
40,000 - 49,000	2,146
50,000 - 79,999	2,051
80,000 - 99,999	184
100,000 - 149,999	96
150,000 - 199,999	14
200,000+	12
Median value	28,600

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	35,484	25,562	9,922
Black	37	16	21
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	129	75	54
Asian/Pacific Islander	104	46	58
Other	47	23	24
Spanish origin householders	150	98	52
White	137	93	44
Black	2	2	0

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees, and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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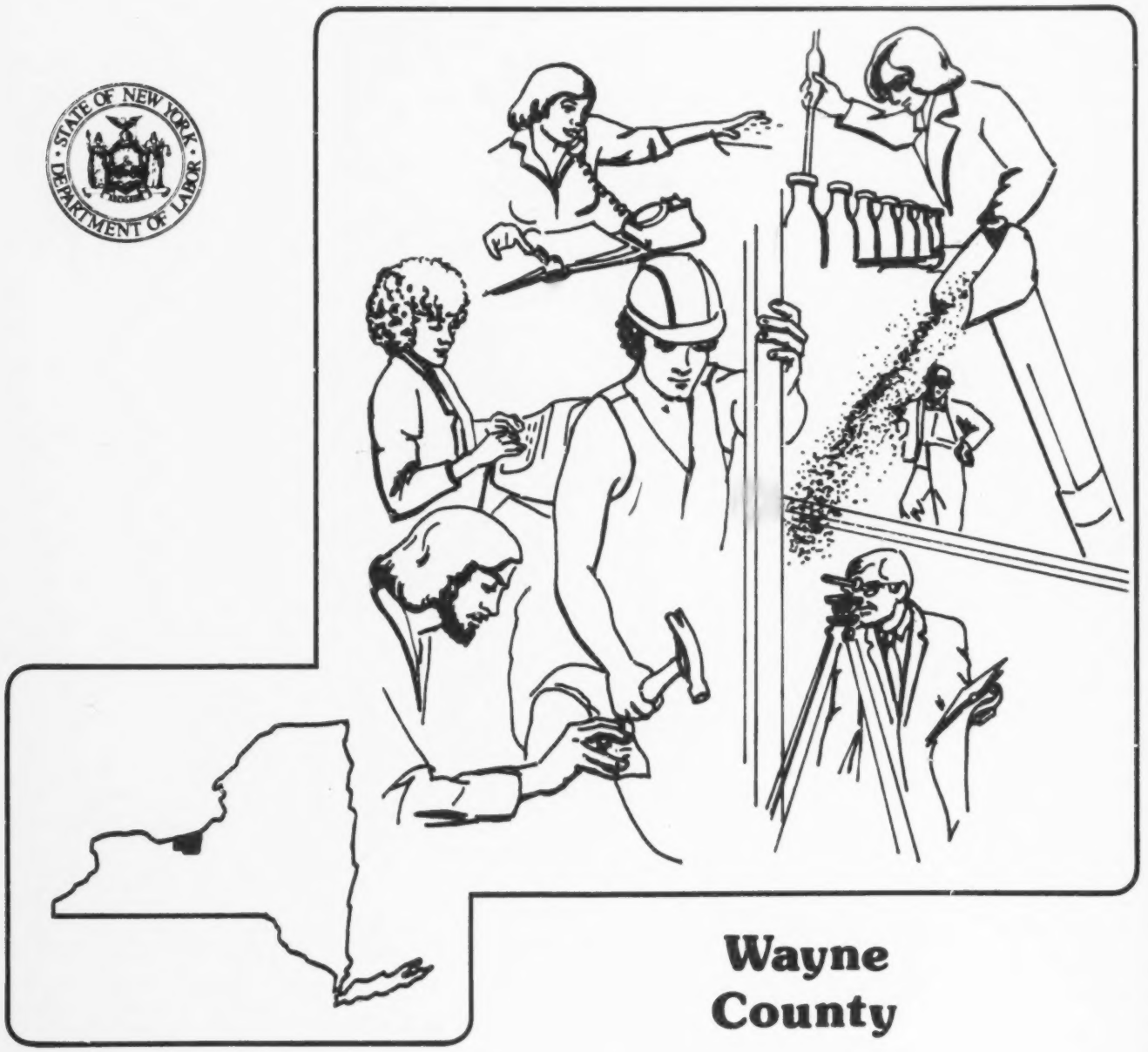
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Wayne County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

WAYNE COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

WAYNE COUNTY

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
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   Comments: _____

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

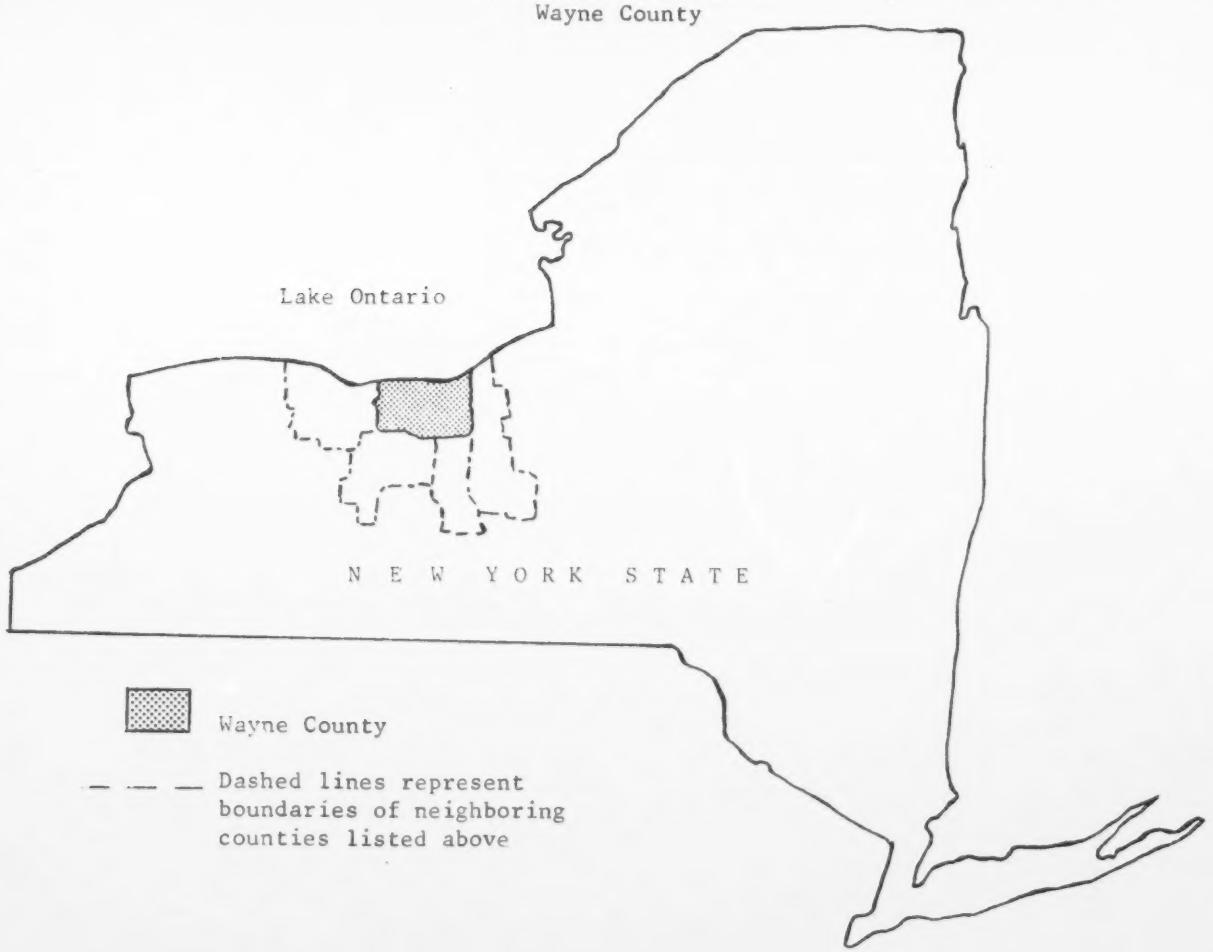
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Wayne County is located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State, approximately 8 miles east of the City of Rochester. Its' northern boundary is defined by the shoreline of Lake Ontario and it is bordered by Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, and Monroe counties. (See Map 1.)

Map 1. County Location
Wayne County



Transportation Facilities

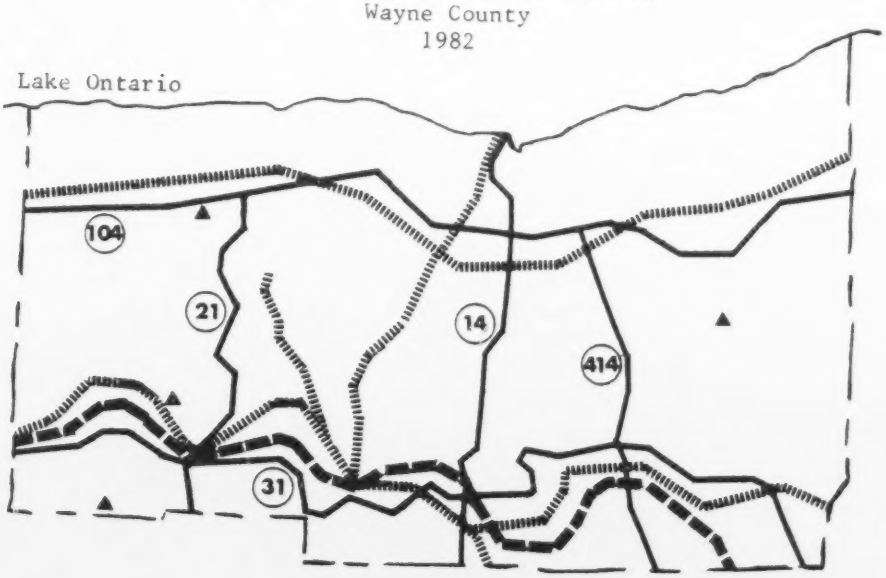
Highways--Wayne County's grid-like network of highways interconnects populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. Routes 31 and 104 serve local and through traffic traveling east or west while Routes 14, 21, and 414 are the primary north-south routes. The New York State Thruway, a controlled access toll highway, passes just south of the County and provides an excellent 4-lane link to areas east and west of the County. (See Map 2.)

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Ontario Midland operate lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Lyons, Newark, Red Creek, Wellington, Sodus Point, and Williamson. Although there are no passenger stations in Wayne County, passengers may board AMTRAK in nearby Rochester.

Waterways--The New York State Barge Canal (the Erie Canal) and Lake Ontario link the County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Wayne County has four public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Lakestone Airport (Macedon), the Palmyra (Palmyra), and Williamson-Sodus (Sodus), and the Hilltop (Wolcott). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Rochester-Monroe County Airport.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Wayne County
1982



Primary two-lane highways

Railroads

Public airports

Public waterways

Land Characteristics

Situated along Lake Ontario, the dominant geological feature in the area, Wayne County's climate and soil conditions are ideal for growing a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. As a result in 1968, active agriculture accounted for 41.5 percent of the land use in the County. Wayne County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 2.6 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to these uses.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
WAYNE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Wayne County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	624.8	49,374.4
Active agriculture	41.5	21.9
Woodlands, forest	8.9	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	16.5	17.6
Wet lands	10.6	4.2
Water	3.7	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.6	1.3
Residential low and other	1.5	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.2	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.3	1.2
Transportation	0.3	0.5
Inactive or under construction	15.0	6.7

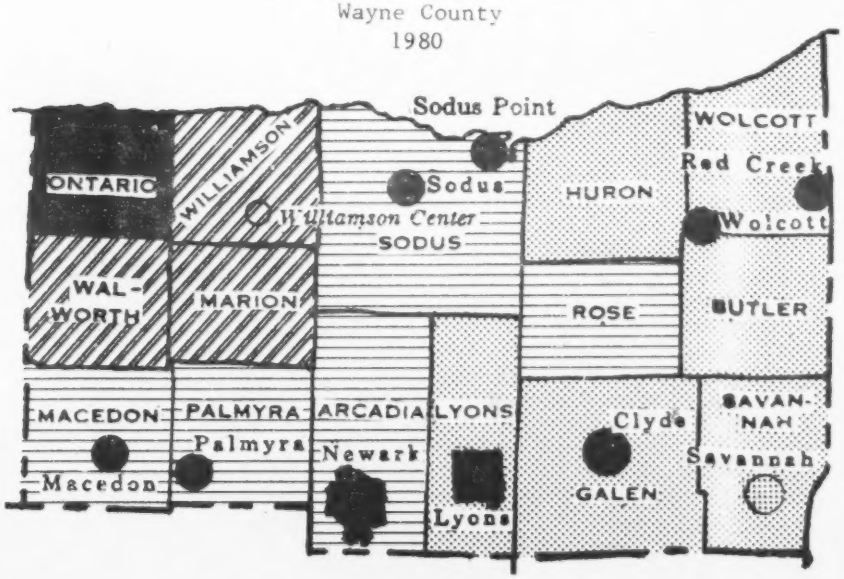
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Wayne County was 85,230. The population density of 136.4 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 26th among the 62 counties of the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 8,950.0 persons per square mile in the Village of Sodus to a low of 44.2 persons per square mile in the Town of Butler. In general, population densities were greatest in the western half of the County, particularly in towns and villages located along the major transportation routes to the City of Rochester in neighboring Monroe County. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Wayne County, by town, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivisions
Wayne County
1980



0 to 74.9 persons per square mile

75 to 149.9 persons per square mile

150 to 199.9 persons per square mile

200 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Wayne County's population increased by 75.2 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that the County's population grew during every decade from 1920 on. Growth was most rapid, however, between 1950 and 1970, as the County population level expanded by 38.5 percent.

By contrast with the State, Wayne County's population continued to grow during the seventies, although the rate of growth was much slower than in preceding decades. Graph 1 illustrates population trends in Wayne County and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Wayne County.

GRAPH 1

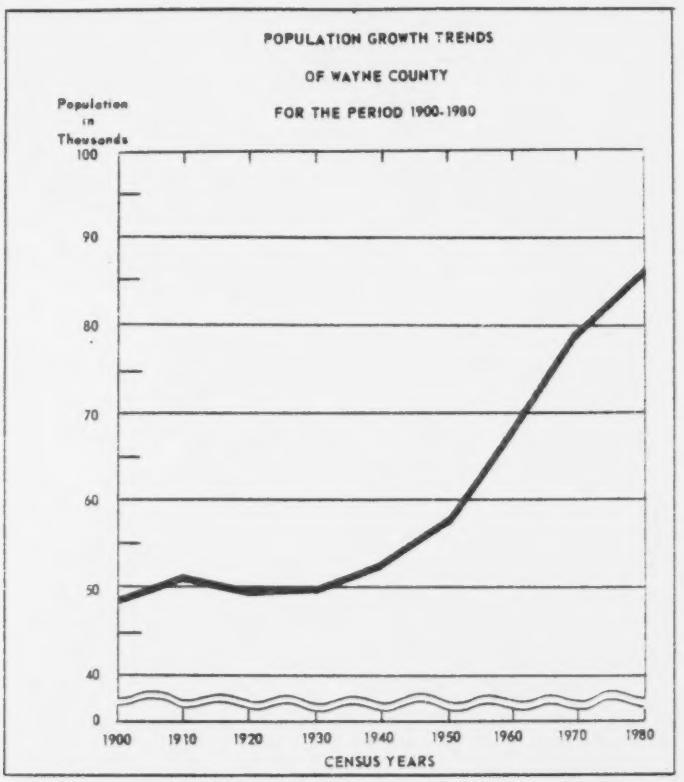


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND WAYNE COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Wayne County
1900	7,268,894	48,660
1910	9,113,614	50,179
1920	10,385,227	48,827
1930	12,588,066	49,995
1940	13,479,142	52,747
1950	14,830,192	57,323
1960	16,782,304	67,989
1970	18,241,266	79,404
1980	17,557,288	85,230

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND WAYNE COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Wayne County
1900-1910	25.4	3.1
1910-1920	14.0	-2.7
1920-1930	21.2	2.4
1930-1940	7.1	5.5
1940-1950	10.0	8.7
1950-1960	13.2	18.6
1960-1970	8.7	16.8
1970-1980	-3.8	7.3
1900-1980	141.5	75.2

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Wayne County's total population grew by 48.7 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, the growth rate for towns and villages varied considerably. For example, the Town of Macedon grew by 154.2 percent but the Village of Newark declined by 2.7 percent. In general, towns located closest to Monroe County grew most rapidly as bedroom communities sprang up along major commuter routes to Rochester. Population declines occurred only in the villages of Newark, Lyons, and Wolcott. Tables 4 and 5 present census counts and population growth rates for Wayne County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
WAYNE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places of 10,000 and over				
Newark Village	10,295	12,868	11,644	10,017
Places 2,500-9,999				
Lyons Village	4,217	4,673	4,496	4,160
Palmyra Village	3,034	3,476	3,776	3,729
Places under 2,500				
Clyde Village	2,492	2,693	2,828	2,491
Macedon Village	614	645	1,168	1,400
Red Creek Village	617	689	626	645
Savannah Village	582	602	636	n.a.
Sodus Point Village	-	868	1,172	1,334
Sodus Village*	1,588	1,645	1,813	1,790
Williamson Center (unincorporated)	1,520	1,690	1,991	1,768
Wolcott Village	1,516	1,641	1,617	1,496
Towns				
Arcadia Town	12,816	15,836	15,245	14,697
(Newark Village)	(10,295)	(12,868)	(11,644)	(10,017)
Butler Town	1,429	1,441	1,593	1,720
(Wolcott Village - part)	(232)	(273)	(314)	(246)
Galen Town	4,036	4,419	4,619	4,480
(Clyde Village)	(2,492)	(2,693)	(2,828)	(2,491)
Huron Town	1,409	1,356	1,739	1,820
Lyons Town	5,379	6,147	6,015	6,073
(Lyons Village)	(4,217)	(4,673)	(4,496)	(4,160)
Macedon Town	2,560	3,617	5,488	6,508
(Macedon Village)	(614)	(645)	(1,168)	(1,400)
Marion Town	2,412	2,785	3,784	4,456
Ontario Town	3,297	4,259	6,014	7,480
Palmyra Town	4,934	6,179	7,417	7,652
(Palmyra Village)	(3,034)	(3,476)	(3,776)	(3,729)
Rose Town	2,013	2,122	2,356	2,684
Savannah Town	1,494	1,667	1,676	1,905
(Savannah Village)	(582)	(602)	(636)	n.a.
Sodus Town	5,706	6,587	8,754	9,485
(Sodus Point Village)	-	(868)	(1,172)	(1,334)
(Sodus Village)	(1,588)	(1,645)	(1,813)	(1,790)
Walworth Town	2,336	2,782	4,584	5,281
Williamson Town	4,226	5,294	6,356	6,319
(Williamson Center-unincorporated)	(1,520)	(1,690)	(1,991)	(1,768)
Wolcott Town	3,276	3,498	3,764	4,021
(Red Creek Village)	(617)	(689)	(626)	(645)
(Wolcott Village - part)	(1,284)	(1,368)	(1,303)	(1,250)
TOTAL: Wayne County	57,323	67,989	79,404	84,581

n.a. = not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1.

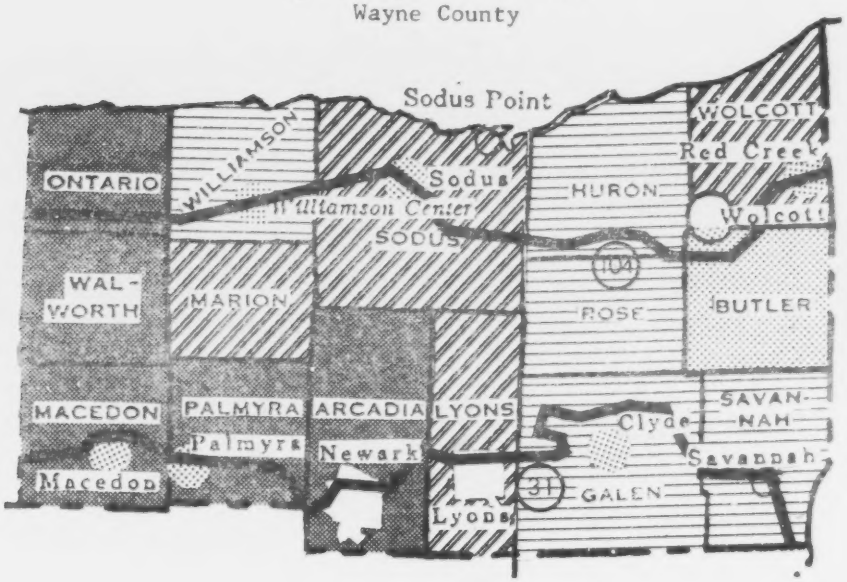
Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
WAYNE COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Newark Village	25.0	-9.5	-14.0	-2.7
Places 2,500-9,999				
Lyons Village	10.8	-3.8	-7.5	-1.4
Palmyra Village	14.6	8.6	-1.2	22.9
Places under 2,500				
Clyde Village	8.1	5.0	-11.9	-0.0
Macedon Village	5.0	81.1	19.9	128.0
Red Creek Village	11.7	-9.1	3.0	4.5
Savannah Village	3.4	5.6	n.a.	n.a.
Sodus Point Village	n.a.	35.0	13.8	n.a.
Sodus Village	3.6	10.2	-1.3	12.7
Williamson (unincorporated)	11.2	17.8	n.a.	n.a.
Wolcott Village	8.2	-1.5	-7.5	-1.3
Towns				
Arcadia Town	23.6	-3.7	0.7	14.7
(Newark Village)	(25.0)	(-9.5)	(-14.0)	(-2.7)
Butler Town	0.8	10.5	8.0	20.4
(Wolcott Village-part)	(17.7)	(15.0)	(-21.7)	(6.0)
Galen Town	9.5	4.5	-3.0	11.0
(Clyde Village)	(8.1)	(5.0)	(-11.9)	(-0.0)
Huron Town	-3.8	28.2	4.7	29.2
Lyons Town	14.3	-2.1	1.0	12.9
(Lyons Village)	(10.8)	(-3.8)	(-7.5)	(-1.4)
Macedon Town	41.3	51.7	18.6	154.2
(Macedon Village)	(5.0)	(81.1)	(19.9)	(128.0)
Marion Town	15.5	35.9	17.8	84.7
Ontario Town	29.2	41.2	24.4	126.9
Palmyra Town	25.2	20.0	3.2	55.1
(Palmyra Village)	(14.6)	(8.6)	(-1.2)	(22.9)
Rose Town	5.4	11.0	13.9	33.3
Savannah Town	11.6	0.5	13.7	27.5
(Savannah Village)	(3.4)	(5.6)	n.a.	n.a.
Sodus Town	15.4	32.9	8.4	66.2
(Sodus Point Village)	n.a.	(35.0)	(13.8)	n.a.
(Sodus Village)	(3.6)	(10.2)	(-1.3)	(12.7)
Walworth Town	19.1	64.8	15.2	126.1
Williamson Town	25.3	20.1	-0.6	49.5
(Williamson-unincorporated)	(11.2)	(17.8)	(-11.2)	(16.3)
Wolcott Town	6.8	7.6	6.8	22.7
(Red Creek Village)	(11.7)	(-9.1)	(3.0)	(4.5)
(Wolcott Village-part)	(6.5)	(-4.8)	(-4.1)	(-2.6)
TOTAL: Wayne County	18.6	16.8	6.5	47.6

n.a. = not available.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Wayne County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 53.8 percent of the County population but, by 1980, rural residents comprised 65.9 percent of the total. Although village populations expanded by 2,355 during the period, the growth in rural areas was much greater as rural populations increased by 24,903 persons. The pattern of growth followed major highway routes in the County: Routes 31 and 104 (see Map 4). This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commerical and employment centers.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends
from 1950 to 1980
By County Subdivisions
Wayne County



Population decline

0 to 24.9% growth

25% to 49.9% growth

50% to 99.9% growth

100% or more growth

NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Wayne County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 27.8 years in 1970 to 30.1 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 33.1 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 27.1 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex of Wayne County's population in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

WAYNE COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

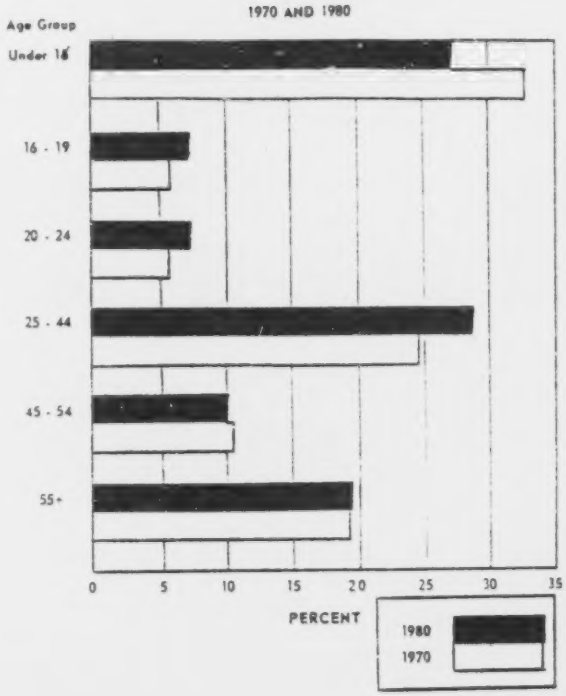


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
WAYNE COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	22,950	27.1	11,774	28.3	11,176	26.0
16-19 years	6,263	7.4	3,227	7.8	3,036	7.1
20-21 years	2,472	2.9	1,210	2.9	1,262	2.9
22-29 years	10,469	12.4	5,103	12.3	5,366	12.5
30-44 years	17,353	20.5	8,623	20.7	8,730	20.3
45-54 years	8,436	10.0	4,227	10.2	4,209	9.8
55-64 years	7,512	8.9	3,543	8.5	3,969	9.2
65 or older	9,126	10.8	3,854	9.3	5,272	12.2
TOTAL	84,581	100.0	41,561	100.0	43,020	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	30.1	29.2	30.9
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.1	50.9
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Wayne County's population was 95.8 percent white, 3.2 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent "other" races. In addition, 1.0 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Wayne County residents by County subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
WAYNE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Wayne County	84,581	81,035	2,728	174	158	486	880
Arcadia Town	14,697	14,081	248	22	67	279	441
(Newark Village)	(10,017)	(9,489)	200	10	56	245	399
Butler Town	1,720	1,711	4	2	1	2	1
(Wolcott Village-part)	(246)	(243)	(3)	-	-	-	-
Galen Town	4,480	4,308	152	3	1	16	35
(Clyde Village)	(2,491)	(2,367)	(109)	(2)	(1)	(13)	(28)
Huron Town	1,820	1,677	136	3	1	3	12
Lyons Town	6,073	5,574	409	13	9	68	111
(Lyons Village)	(4,160)	(3,773)	(313)	(11)	(7)	(56)	(88)
Macedon Town	6,508	6,445	14	17	12	20	30
(Macedon Village)	(1,400)	(1,381)	(9)	(7)	(3)	-	(6)
Marion Town	4,456	4,404	25	2	5	20	30
Ontario Town	7,480	7,311	145	14	8	2	16
Palmyra Town	7,652	7,587	23	17	15	10	37
(Palmyra Village)	(3,729)	(3,689)	(11)	(9)	(13)	(7)	(19)
Rose Town	2,684	2,609	53	16	1	5	22
Savannah Town	1,905	1,836	62	7	-	-	8
Sodus Town	9,485	8,480	926	31	14	34	62
(Sodus Village)	(1,790)	(1,661)	(116)	(5)	(1)	(7)	(16)
(Sodus Point Village)	(1,334)	(1,253)	(52)	(5)	(5)	(19)	(6)
Walworth Town	5,281	5,228	31	6	6	10	29
Williamson Town	6,319	5,845	429	17	15	13	24
Wolcott Town	4,021	3,939	71	4	3	4	22
(Red Creek Village)	(645)	(641)	(3)	(1)	-	-	(4)
(Wolcott Village-part)	(1,250)	(1,186)	(64)	-	-	-	(18)

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by rate as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Wayne County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 3,546 nonwhites in the County, 42.9 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Only 30.8 percent of the whites were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Wayne County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
WAYNE COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	84,581	6,354	20,110	48,991	9,126
White	81,035	5,954	18,990	47,114	8,997
Black	2,728	303	894	1,401	130
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	174	13	42	112	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	158	17	41	95	5
Other	486	67	143	269	7
Spanish origin	880	111	258	480	31
White	492	66	151	248	27
Black	20	3	7	10	-

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Wayne County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Wayne County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Rochester five-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans and Wayne counties. Rochester, the industrial center, is in Monroe County which is located along the western border of Wayne County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Wayne County with the broader job market can be seen from data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 9 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Wayne County in 1970.

Table 9. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM WAYNE COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Wayne County	17,700
Live in Wayne County, work outside of County	10,993
Monroe County	9,551
Elsewhere	1,442
Work in Wayne County, live outside of County	3,631
Monroe	555
Ontario	1,793
Elsewhere	1,283

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, nearly 17,700 persons lived and worked in Wayne County. Nearly 11,000 persons left their residences in Wayne County to work outside the County and over 3,600 persons commuted from outside the County to jobs within its borders. By far, most persons living in but working outside Wayne County, worked in Monroe County. Wayne County is part of the Rochester LMA because of the large number of its residents who commute to Monroe County.

The Labor Force in Wayne County

The resident labor force of Wayne County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a rise in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table10 shows trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
WAYNE COUNTY
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	36.3	38.8	39.0	38.9	39.6	40.7	40.9
Employment	34.5	34.7	34.4	35.1	36.3	37.8	37.4
Unemployment	1.8	4.1	4.6	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.4
Unemployment rate	4.9	10.5	11.9	9.6	8.3	7.2	8.4

From 1974 to 1980, the civilian labor force grew 12.7 percent an annual average growth rate of 2.1 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The rate of growth of the County's labor force, however, was inconsistent. The labor force actually declined during the period 1976 to 1977. Employment expansion did not keep pace with the growth in the labor force. From 1974 to 1980, employment increased 8.4 percent, an average of 1.4 percent per year. Here too, the rate of growth varied considerably from year to year and employment actually declined during the periods 1975-1976 and 1979-1980.

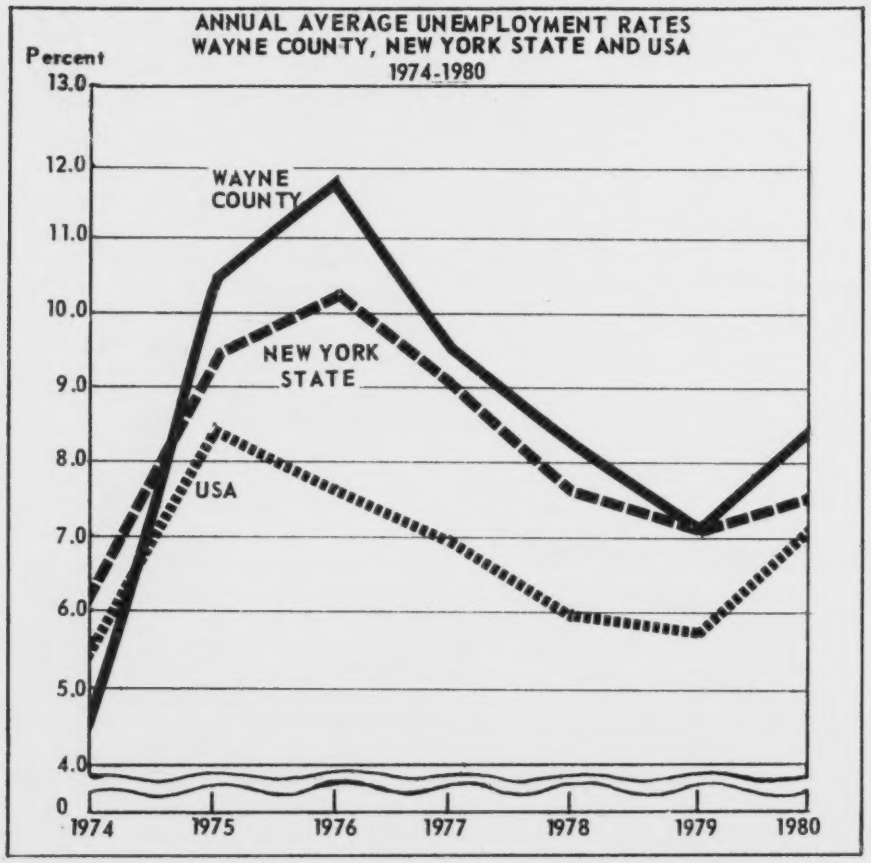
Growth in Wayne County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (20.9 percent from 1970-1980); and 2) a surge in the labor force participation (58.3 percent in 1970 to 63.9 percent in 1980). Changes in the labor force participation rate of women in the County jumped 9.1 percent to 50.1 percent while the male rate climbed by only 1.0 percent to 74.5 percent in 1980. Statewide and nationwide the labor force participation rate of women increased slightly less than in the County and male rates registered a slight decline (see Table 11).

Table 11. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Wayne County	
Overall	58.3	63.9	+5.6
Male	76.9	78.6	+1.7
Female	41.0	50.1	+9.1
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+7.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

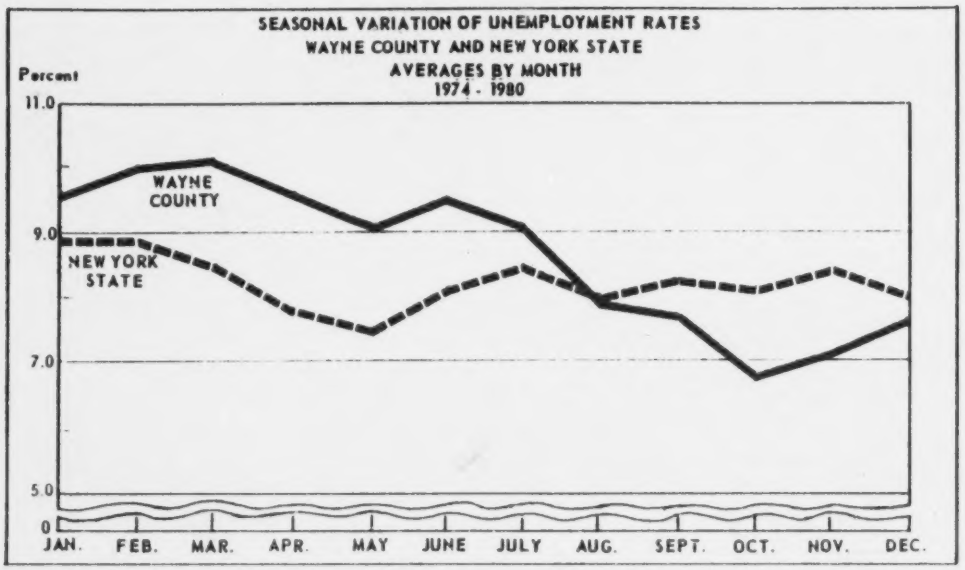
The 1973-1975 recession had a much greater and longer lasting impact on the unemployment rate in Wayne County than it did in the State or the nation. The County jobless rate exceeded State and national rates each year during the period 1975-1980. Still, changes in the County rate roughly followed swings in statewide and national rates (see Graph 3). In 1974, the County rate was 4.9 percent. As the 1973-1975 recession deepened, the jobless rate began to climb and it peaked at 11.9 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining through the remainder of the 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State, and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were more pronounced for the County than for the State (see Graph 4). Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in winter. Monthly jobless rates were typically lowest in October for the County. In October, hourly workers at schools were working again and students were no longer seeking summer jobs. Furthermore, October weather was usually not harsh enough to halt work on outside projects.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Rochester LMA

A local economy, such as the Rochester LMA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Rochester LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 12 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Rochester LMA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ROCHESTER LMA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Rochester LMA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	37.8	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	29.7	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.1	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	62.2	79.3	76.8
Construction	2.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.1	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.8	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.7	23.0	20.2
Government	14.8	18.4	17.9

The Rochester LMA specialized in durable goods manufacturing, especially photographic equipment and supplies; copiers, duplicators, facsimile devices and mail-addressing machines; optical instruments and lenses; radio and television transmitting equipment; electric motors for automotive accessories; motor vehicle parts; machine tools; instruments for indicating, recording and controlling temperature, pressure, flow and liquid level; dental and medical equipment and supplies; heat exchangers and glassed-steel equipment; and plastic tanks and laboratory ware. The Rochester LMA's durable manufacturing sector accounted for 29.7 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation.

The major industrial and commercial employers in Wayne County were:

Firm	Product/Service
American Brands, Inc. Duffy-Mott Co., Inc., subsidiary	applesauce, apple juice, prune juice and blended juices
Colt Industries, Inc. Garlock, Inc., subsidiary Compression Packing Div.	mechanical packings, gaskets and seals packings
Curtice-Burns, Inc. Comstock Foods Div. C.B. Foods Div.	canned fruits and vegetables
Fold-Pak Corp.	folding cartons
IEC Electronics Corp.	printed wiring board assemblies

Firm	Product/Service
Mobil Corp. Mobil Chemical Co., Plastics Div.	polyethylene products
Parker-Hannifin Corp. Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Div.	refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment
Accessories Div.	atomizing devices and fuel valves
SCM Corp. Durkee Food Division	onion and potato canning
C.H. Stuart & Company	costume jewelry
Sarah Coventry, Inc., subsidiary	direct sales of costume jewelry

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in the Rochester Labor Market Area

The industrial composition of the nation changes overtime as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even among areas within states. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 13 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and the Rochester LMA.

Table 13. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE AND THE ROCHESTER LMA
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Rochester LMA
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	12.1
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	7.5
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	10.6
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	-2.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	15.1
Construction	17.9	-24.7	-19.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	15.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	24.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	25.9
Government	23.2	6.4	15.2

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Industry growth in the Rochester LMA was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the LMA shifted as nonmanufacturing employment grew twice as fast as manufacturing employment. Within manufacturing, durable goods production expanded by 10.6 percent while nondurable goods production declined by 2.6 percent. In the nonmanufacturing sector, solid growth occurred in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government but construction employment fell by 19.9 percent and transportation, communication and public utilities employment dipped by 5.8 percent. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in the Rochester LMA was similar to the nation. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment totals increased but the rate of growth in nonmanufacturing was significantly greater than manufacturing. Industries that registered employment losses in the Rochester LMA also declined statewide during the period.

The redistribution of the Rochester Labor Market Area's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
ROCHESTER LABOR MARKET AREA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	367,000	411,300	+44,300
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	39.4	37.8	-1.6
Durable goods	30.1	29.7	-0.4
Nondurable goods	9.3	8.1	-1.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.6	62.2	+1.6
Construction	4.1	2.9	-1.2
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.7	3.1	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	18.8	+0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.5	3.9	+0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.6	18.7	+2.1
Government	14.4	14.8	+0.4

Labor Market Stability in Wayne County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 15 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Wayne County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 34 manufacturing firms.

Table 15. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
WAYNE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Wayne County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	6.6	3.6
New hires	2.9	1.9
Recalls	3.7	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	6.5	3.7
Quits	1.9	1.1
Layoffs	4.1	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

In Wayne County, total accessions averaged 6.6 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from November 1980 through October 1981. Total separations averaged 6.5 per 100 over the same period.

New hires in Wayne County averaged 2.9 per 100 employees while averaging only 1.9 per 100 employees statewide. Recalls averaged 3.7 per 100 for the County, exceeding the average of 1.4 per 100 for the State. The overall accession rate for the County was considerably above the State average (6.6 versus 3.6) due, in part, to the seasonal need of food processing workers by some firms.

The separation rate for Wayne County (6.5 percent) exceeded the State average (3.7 percent) with both quit and layoff rates above State averages. Nearly all of the layoffs were of a temporary nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Wayne County during the period November 1980 through October 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Wayne County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job losses (-950) directly associated with these changes overwhelmed job gains (+200). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings and contractions of major firms in Wayne County during the period are shown in Table 16. The largest single change was a loss of 785 jobs at Sarah Coventry, Inc. in Newark.

Table 16. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS OR CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
WAYNE COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Richardson Corporation Macedon	Intercounty expansion in a new building	+100
Seneca Foods, Inc. Williamson S S Pierce Co., Inc.	Expansion in a new building at the same location	+65
Heluva Good Cheese, Inc. Sodus	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+35
Sarah Coventry, Inc. Newark C H Stuart, Inc.	Bankruptcy	-785
C H Stuart, Inc.	Bankruptcy	-165

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Wayne County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 17 presents personal income of Wayne County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 17. PERSONAL INCOME OF WAYNE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974	1978		
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$442.2	$600.3	158.1	35.8	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	335.3	439.2	103.9	31.0	75.9	73.2
Property income	49.3	75.2	25.9	52.5	11.1	12.5
Transfer payment	57.6	85.9	28.3	49.1	13.0	14.3

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Wayne County climbed 35.8 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 73.2 percent of the total personal income of Wayne County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 14.3 percent of personal income in Wayne County and property income added 12.5 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Wayne County in 1978 when they accounted for 38.1 percent of the total. Government employers were the next largest, adding 22.2 percent. (See Graph 5.) Agriculture, manufacturing, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and service industries, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than the State. Table 18 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Wayne County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

Table 18. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN WAYNE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ million)

Industry	Wayne County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$324.8	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	17.8	5.5	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	123.9	38.1	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.6	0.2	200.9	0.2
Construction	11.0	3.4	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	42.2	13.0	17.835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.9	1.8	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	18.2	5.6	9,956.9	9.0
Services	31.0	9.5	23,928.3	21.5
Other	2.2	0.7	305.9	0.3
Government	72.1	22.2	17,757.5	16.0

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence locations of the workers.

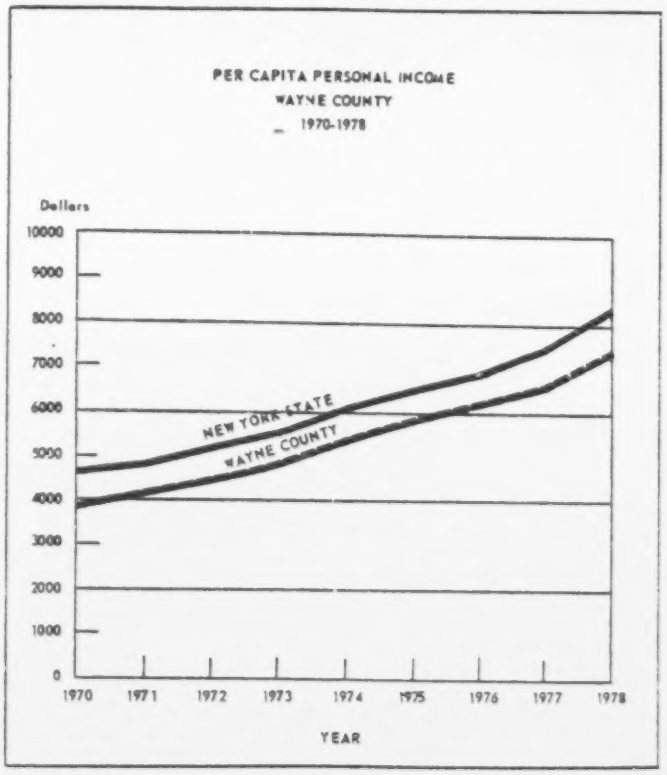
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1978, Wayne County's labor and proprietors' income was $439.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 17) and only $324.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 18). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of the County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Wayne County was $7,331 and ranked 17th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230. Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Wayne County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Wayne County's per capita income grew by 88.7 percent while the State figures increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Wayne County industries covered by New York State Unemployment Insurance programs, transportation, communication, and public utilities industries paid the highest average weekly wage during the period 1975 to 1980. Retail trade and service industries were the lowest paying employers during the period.

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
WAYNE COUNTY
1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$157	$150	$151	$155	$175	$183
Mining	221	226	208	248	264	292
Construction	188	216	204	217	250	254
Manufacturing-durable goods	185	211	224	237	248	269
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	187	207	234	245	271	312
Transportation, communication, and utilities	218	244	260	274	312	354
Wholesale trade	183	193	204	224	251	315
Retail trade	120	128	129	134	148	159
Finance, insurance and real estate	171	165	178	192	195	212
Service	120	152	130	139	146	162
Government	193	196	201	197	213	230

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category of Table 19 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 20 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Wayne County. Table 21 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR WAYNE COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
WAYNE COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	4,852
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	6,071
85 percent LLSIL	7,765
100 percent LLSIL	9,964

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 2,453 Wayne County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $252,399 per month or $102.89 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 22) an average of 83.4 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 10.6 percent for Home Relief and 5.9 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
WAYNE COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	2,481	1,960	220	7	294
February	2,567	2,033	255	-	279
March	2,522	2,035	256	2	229
April	2,380	1,941	228	1	210
May	2,415	2,000	181	1	233
June	2,368	2,019	87	1	261
July	2,385	2,087	36	2	260
August	2,464	2,151	29	-	284
September	2,340	2,095	9	1	235
October	2,365	2,035	75	-	255
November	2,413	2,041	113	-	259
December	2,738	2,169	246	1	322
12-month average	2,453	2,047	145	1	260

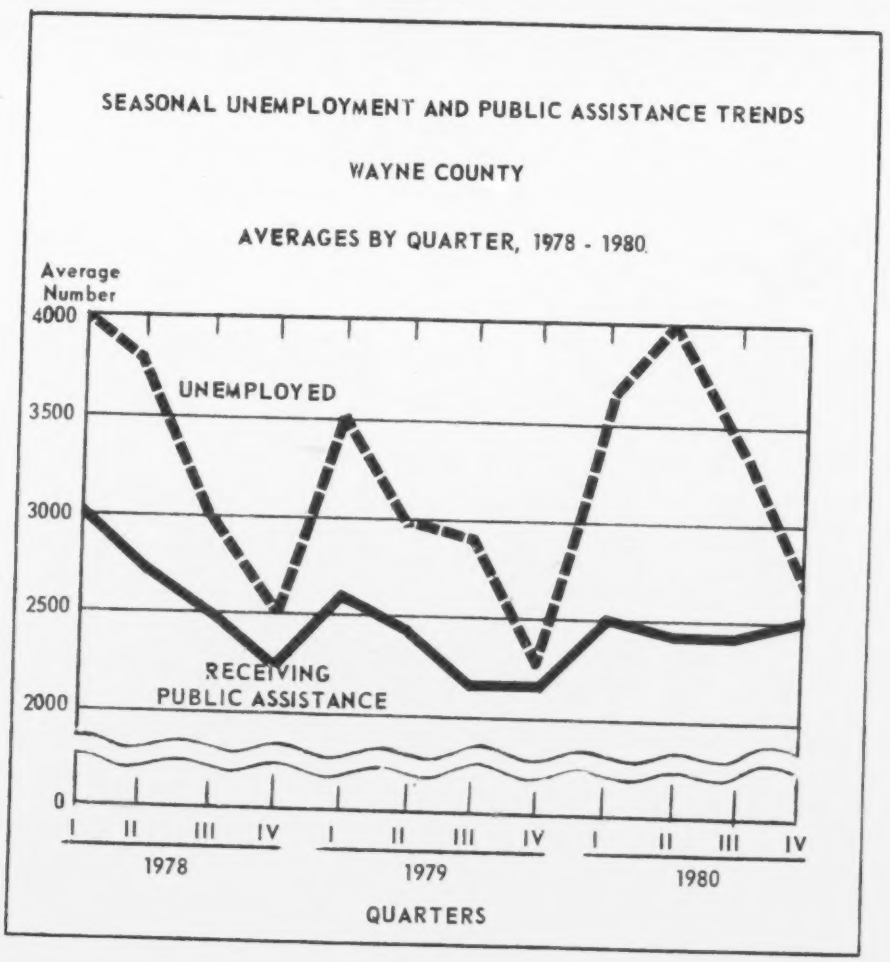
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Wayne County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 22 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 20,148 in Wayne County, 52.4 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 47.6 percent in grades 7-12. By comparison, enrollment for New York State was more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. This indicates that the County's student population is slightly younger than the State's.

Of the total school enrollment in Wayne County, public schools accounted for 95.9 percent compared with 83.1 percent for the State. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Wayne County according to school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
WAYNE COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	10,550	9,598	20,148
Public	10,116	9,320	19,436
Non-public	434	278	712

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Wayne County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline in Wayne County was larger than for the State. The County experienced enrollment losses in both public and non-public schools. Table 24 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Wayne County.

Table 24. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND WAYNE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Wayne County	20,834	20,148	-3.29
Public	20,114	19,436	-3.37
Non-public	720	712	-1.11

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Wayne County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Wayne County, just over one-half planned to continue their education, compared with 69.0 percent for New York State. The percentage of Wayne County high school graduates seeking employment exceeded that of high school graduates statewide.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND WAYNE COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Wayne County	1,414	22.0	25.3	4.6	34.6	5.6	7.9
Public	1,409	21.9	25.4	4.5	34.6	5.6	7.9
Non-public	5	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 92.7 percent of the student population in Wayne County was white, the remainder was predominately black. The highest concentration of white students, 99.1 percent, was reported in the Palmyra school district. Compared to the average for the County, high concentrations of black student population were reported in the Lyons, North Rose Wolcott, Sodus and Williamson school districts. Table 26 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 26. PERCENT BY DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN
WAYNE COUNTY
1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	6.2	0.7	0.5	92.7
Clyde-Savannah	5.8	1.0	0.4	92.8
Gananda	-	-	1.4	98.6
Lyons	12.2	2.2	0.1	85.5
Marion	1.3	0.3	1.2	97.2
Newark	1.8	2.4	0.7	95.2
North Rose Wolcott	9.5	0.7	0.3	89.5
Palmyra	0.4	0.2	0.3	99.1
Red Creek	0.7	-	0.5	98.9
Sodus	18.1	0.1	0.2	81.6
Wayne	1.7	*	0.2	98.1
Williamson	16.7	0.1	0.8	82.3

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents within Wayne County. These are sponsored by the Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES and Arcadia School of Commerce. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES Wayne Occupational Education Center 539 East Ridge Road Williamson, New York 14589	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Distributive Education other distributive education Health Occupations nursing (licensed practical) nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics care and guidance of children food services Business and Office Education data processing Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums appliance repair automotive body and fender

Educational Institution (cont'd)	Programs
Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES (continued)	Trade (continued) automotive mechanics carpentry electrical occupations graphic arts machine shop-machine tool cosmetology
Arcadia School of Commerce 211 South Main Street Newark, New York 14513	Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Wayne County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Wayne County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Wayne County in the following occupational areas:

Machine Trades	Electronics
Secretarial/Clerical	Nursing and Home Health Assistance
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	Automotive/Diesel Mechanics

Wayne County expected to provide CETA services to 597 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 27.

Table 27. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
WAYNE COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	44
On-the-job training	86
Work experience	425
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	42
Total	597

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment and underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 28 presents a profile of Wayne County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 28. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
WAYNE COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.5	50.6	54.4	54.3	21.7
Female	51.5	49.4	45.6	45.7	78.3
Age					
14-19	15.8	16.7	16.4	16.4	37.1
20-21	4.2	13.6	10.1	10.8	5.0
22-44	42.3	57.1	58.5	58.2	49.3
45-54	13.1	7.9	10.6	10.4	6.9
55 and over	24.6	4.7	4.4	4.2	1.7
Race					
White	96.6	87.9	77.3	83.0	77.4
Black	3.1	9.5	18.0	13.4	15.0
Hispanic	0.0	2.2	4.3	3.2	7.0
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

During Fiscal Year 1981, 5,715 applicants from Wayne County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 6,281 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 2,275 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the Wayne County area had a ratio of 4.0 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: assembler, scullion, home attendant, cleaner (industrial), and rubber mill tender.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included management trainee, legal secretary, clerk (general), computer operator, receptionist, janitor, drill-press operator (production), machine operator II, construction worker I, packager (hand), industrial-truck operator, laborer (stores), and material handler.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: A total of 500 applicants were registered and 168 openings were received in this occupational group for a ratio of 3 applicants per opening.

Labor surplus--Nurse (general), nurse (licensed practical), administrative assistant, management trainee, and community organization worker were identified as labor surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Teacher (elementary school) should be investigated as a shortage occupation.

Clerical and Sales: There were 1,137 registered applicants in this occupational group compared to 142 job openings received or a ratio of 8 applicants for each opening.

Labor surplus--Clerk (general) was counted as a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Several occupations should be considered for labor shortages: stenographer, clerk (typist), bookkeeper I, cashier-checker, accounting clerk, shipping and receiving clerk, stock clerk and sales clerk.

Service: The service category had a ratio of 2.6 applicants available for each job opening received during the period or a total of 860 applicants and 325 openings.

Labor surplus--Bartender, cook (short orderI), nursing school attendant, and janitor were determined to be labor surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Possible labor shortages exist for companion, scullion, home attendant, occupational therapy aide, presser-all-around, and cleaner (industrial).

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: This occupational group had the lowest applicant-to-opening ratio of the 9 occupational groups, 1.3. Registered applicants during the period amounted to 209 and openings received totaled 162.

Labor surplus--Farmer (general I) was identified as a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Farmworker (fruit I), farmworker (fruit II), and harvest worker (fruit) should be investigated for labor shortages.

Processing: There were 312 registered applicants available and 108 job openings in this occupational group during the period, for an applicant/opening ratio of 2.9.

Potential labor shortage--Egg washer (machine) and rubber mill tender are potential labor shortage occupations.

Machine Trades: At 6.8 the applicants/opening ratio was among the highest of the 9 occupational groups. A total of 609 applicants were available for the 90 openings received during the period.

Labor surplus--Labor surplus occupations included production-machine tender and machine operator I.

Potential labor shortage--It was determined that automobile mechanic and maintenance mechanic were possible labor shortage occupations.

Benchwork: Applicants seeking work in this occupational group totaled 494 and openings received numbered 168 or a ratio of 2.9 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surplus--Assembler (small products) was identified as a labor surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Assembler and sewing machine operator should be investigated for labor shortages.

Structural Work: An average of 4.1 applicants were registered for each opening received in structural work occupations. There were 483 applicants and 119 job openings in this occupational group.

Labor surplus--Only construction worker 1 was counted as a labor surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Surpluses were identified for machine assembler, automobile-body repairer, welder (arc), welder (combination), electrician, painter, and roofer.

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 962 applicants registered and 80 openings received during the period, the ratio of applicant per opening was 12.0, the highest of the 9 occupational groups. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--For industrial-truck operator there were 15.2 applicants for each job opening received.

Potential labor shortage--Occupations that should be investigated for shortages include: tractor-trailer-truck driver, truck driver (heavy), truck driver (light), bus driver, packager (machine), and material handler.

Table 29 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Wayne County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Wayne County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 29 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Wayne County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through

private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data vailable and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 29 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 100 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 29. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
WAYNE COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	5,715	2,272	6,281	1.0
Professional, technical, and managerial	500	246	168	3.0
Clerical and sales	1,137	377	142	8.0
Service	860	321	325	2.6
Farming, fishery, forestry	209	77	162	1.3
Processing	312	132	108	2.9
Machine trades	609	220	90	6.8
Benchwork	494	163	168	2.9
Structural work	483	182	119	4.1
Miscellaneous	962	391	80	12.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Counselor	11	5	3	3.7
Nurse, school	12	7	0	*
Nurse, licensed practical	13	4	0	*
Teacher, elementary school	140	61	100	1.4
Teacher aide I	11	4	2	5.5
Accountant	17	10	2	8.5
Administrative assistant	19	9	1	19.0
Manager, retail store	10	5	3	3.3
Community organization worker	14	3	0	*
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	15	2	1	15.0
Secretary	45	16	5	9.0
Stenographer	14	5	3	4.7
Clerk-typist	62	29	14	4.4
Keypunch operator	27	13	3	9.0
Clerk, general	175	57	6	29.2
Bookkeeper I	28	8	5	5.6
Bookkeeper II	12	4	1	12.0
Cashier II	13	2	0	*
Cashier-checker	68	13	11	6.2
Computer operator	18	6	1	18.0
Accounting clerk	31	9	4	7.8
Administrative clerk	127	48	11	11.5
Shipping and receiving clerk	25	6	7	3.6
Stock clerk	23	4	12	1.9
Receptionist	31	13	3	15.5
Teacher aide II	23	9	2	11.5
Salesperson, general merchandise	19	6	0	*
Sales clerk	34	10	5	6.8

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 + 3)
Services				
House worker, general	12	5	3	4.0
Companion	8	1	11	0.7
Waiter/waitress, formal	19	6	5	3.8
Waiter/waitress, informal	45	17	8	5.6
Bartender	19	8	2	9.5
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	23	11	4	5.8
Cook, short order I	12	3	0	*
Cook (mess)	12	6	4	3.0
Kitchen helper	21	13	5	4.2
Scullion	51	2	49	1.0
Cleaner, housekeeping	30	11	6	5.0
Child-care attendant, school	15	7	8	1.9
Nurse aide	114	50	17	6.7
Nursery school attendant	25	14	0	*
Presser-all-around	0	0	50	**
Guard, security	40	10	10	4.0
Merchant patroller	12	4	2	6.0
Cleaner, commercial/institutional	93	34	34	2.7
Cleaner, industrial	19	7	15	1.3
Janitor	15	6	1	15.0
Farming, fisher, forestry				
Farmworker, fruit I	15	8	23	0.7
Farmworker, fruit II	6	2	32	0.2
Harvest worker, fruit	63	14	74	0.9
Horticultural worker I	11	1	4	2.8
Farmworker, dairy	24	11	9	2.7
Farmer, general I	16	8	2	8.0
Cannery worker	164	81	21	7.8
Egg washer, machine	12	0	15	0.8
Rubber mill tender	14	0	21	0.7
Machine trades				
Machinist	22	6	3	7.3
Machine set-up operator	18	7	2	9.0
Lathe operator, production	10	4	1	10.0
Production-machine tender	34	14	0	*
Machine operator I	27	11	0	*
Machine operator II	18	8	1	18.0
Automobile mechanic	79	36	16	4.9
Automobile mechanic helper	14	5	0	*
Maintenance mechanic	35	17	8	4.4
Machine feeder	15	7	0	*

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Assembler	64	3	89	0.7
Assembler, production	161	55	20	8.0
Electronics assembler	45	16	12	3.8
Assembler, small products	10	2	0	*
Sewing machine operator	9	0	13	0.7
Mechanical assembler	0	0	23	**
Automobile-body repairer	19	6	6	3.2
Welder, arc	12	4	8	1.5
Welder, combination	14	3	6	2.3
Electrician	14	6	5	2.8
Electronics mechanic	11	6	0	*
Electrician helper	1	5	0	*
Painter	12	3	10	1.2
Operating engineer	11	4	0	*
Carpenter	47	18	9	5.2
Carpenter, rough	12	5	0	*
Roofer	11	2	4	2.8
Construction worker I	61	24	4	15.2
Construction worker II	52	13	11	4.7
Maintenance repairer, factory/mill	12	5	0	*
Maintenance repairer, building	25	8	6	4.2
Highway-maintenance worker	12	7	1	12.0
Miscellaneous occupations				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	45	20	5	9.0
Truck driver, heavy	70	33	6	11.7
Truck driver, light	31	13	4	7.8
Bus driver	14	7	4	3.5
Packager, hand	143	42	9	15.9
Packager, machine	14	7	3	4.7
Industrial-truck operator	148	69	2	74.0
Laborer, stores	20	6	1	20.0
Material handler	305	119	30	10.2

* Indicates that these occupations had 0 openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	17,906
Rural	66,675
Families	22,047
Households	28,443

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	15,335	8,432	6,903
Married	38,811	19,416	19,395
Separated	1,561	717	844
Widowed	4,489	808	3,681
Divorced	3,178	1,324	1,854

3.

Housing units (all types	32,094
Urban	6,885
Rural	25,209
Year-round housing units*	30,175
Occupied	28,443
Vacant	1,732
Seasonal/migratory units	1,919

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	5,360	3,059	2,301
2 persons	8,467	6,646	1,821
3 persons	5,134	4,043	1,091
4 persons	5,082	4,340	742
5 persons	2,619	2,228	391
6+ persons	1,781	1,478	303

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	261
10,000 - 14,999	468
15,000 - 19,999	1,010
20,000 - 24,999	1,617
25,000 - 29,999	1,914
30,000 - 34,999	2,044
35,000 - 39,999	1,947
40,000 - 49,999	2,942
50,000 - 79,999	2,352
80,000 - 99,999	205
100,000 - 149,999	108
150,000 - 199,999	14
200,000+	6
Median value	35,300

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	27,446	21,308	6,138
Black	779	383	396
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	52	29	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	25	12
Other	129	49	80
Spanish origin householder	262	128	134
White	144	86	58
Black	7	2	5

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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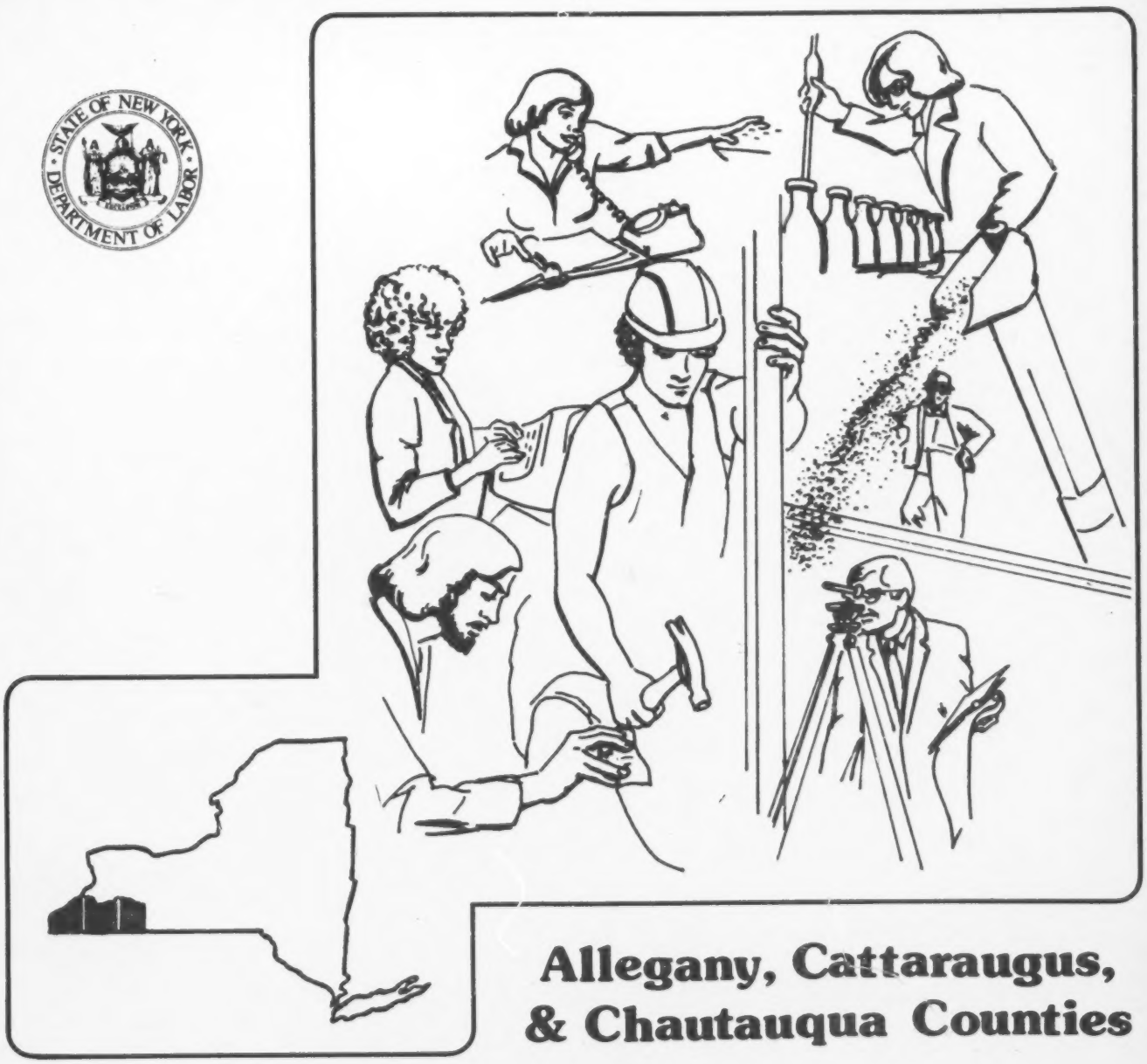

Allegany, Cattaraugus, & Chautauqua Counties

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Hugh L. Carey, Governor

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

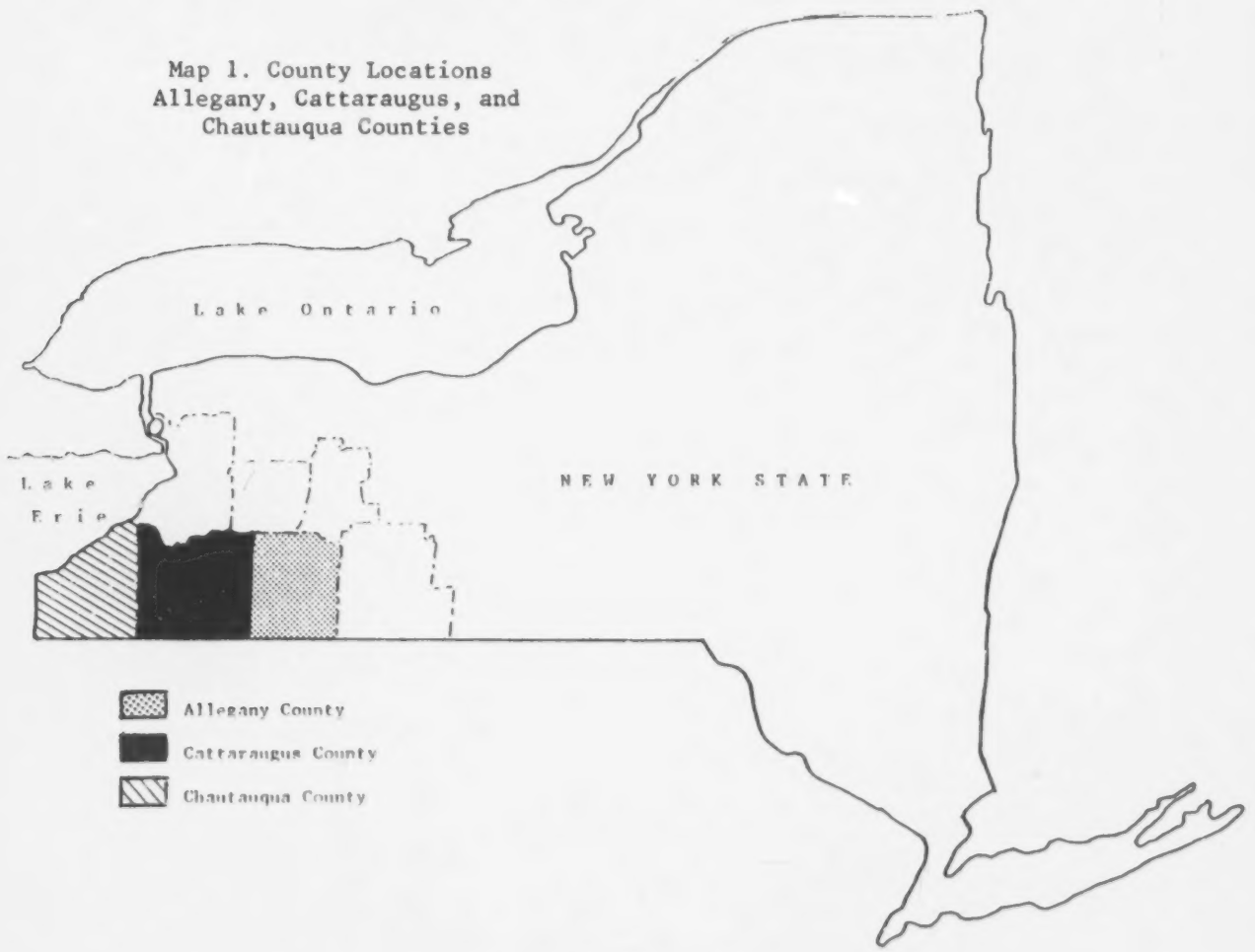
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties are located in the Southern Tier West Region of New York State approximately 30 miles south of the City of Buffalo. The Pennsylvania border defines the southern border of each of the counties while the shoreline of Lake Erie forms the northern border of Chautauqua County. Erie, Wyoming, and Livingston counties also adjoin the northern boundaries of the counties and Steuben County is an eastern neighbor of Allegany County (see Map 1).

Map 1. County Locations
Allegany, Cattaraugus, and
Chautauqua Counties



Transportation Facilities

Highways--In 1950, the New York State Thruway was completed, linking for the first time, key metropolitan areas to the lake plain sector of the region. East-west accessibility to the remainder of the region has increased greatly since construction began on the Southern Tier Expressway.

Completion of this route, expected in the early 1980's, will provide a modern developmental highway throughout the center of the region.

Other major highways in the three counties include New York State Route 19, a two-lane facility that bisects Allegany County along a north-south axis and intersects the Southern Tier Expressway just north of Belmont. Old Route 17 follows an east-west route across the southern portion of Allegany County passing through Wellsville, the principal urban area, and continuing east to Corning.

North-south access in Cattaraugus County is provided by U.S. Route 219, a two-lane principal arterial route, and New York Route 16, an important route connecting Olean with Buffalo. Route 219 continues south into Pennsylvania, providing the principal southern access for the central area of the region.

Chautauqua has the greater accessibility of the three counties, with convenient routing into Pennsylvania and/or Buffalo provided via the New York State Thruway and/or along Routes 5 and 20. North-south access, outside of the region, is primarily via Routes 60, 62, and 474. Chautauqua Lake, lying diagonally across central Chautauqua County, creates a natural east-west barrier for intra-county movement. As a consequence, existing roads circle the lake in order to link with connecting highways.

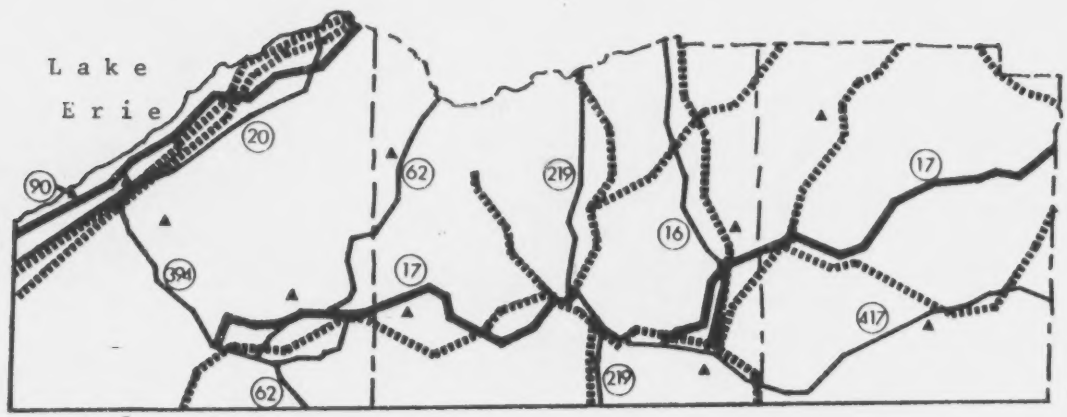
Rail--Several rail lines serve Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties. Conrail (Consolidated Rail Corporation) operates lines which pass through Fredonia, Dunkirk, Niobe, Jamestown, Falconer, Waterboro, Salamanca, Carrollton, Olean, Cuba Junction, Wellsville, and Machias. The Chessie System serves Cattaraugus County and makes freight stops in Ellicottville, Ashford Junction, Machias and Carrollton. The New York and Lake Erie railways also provide service to Cattaraugus County with stops in the villages of Cattaraugus and Salamanca.

Waterways--Lake Erie links Chautauqua County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties have 9 public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are listed below by county:

Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Houghton College Airport	Giermek Executive Airport	Chautauqua County Airport
Wellsville Airport	Olean Airport	Dart Airport
	Randolph Airport	Camp Vernon Airport
	South Dayton Airport	

Map 2. Transportation Network
Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua Counties
1982



Primary 2-lane highway

4-lane highway

Railways

Airports

Geographic Characteristics

The Southern Tier West Region is characterized by diverse terrain features which have influenced the development of transportation patterns. One of the most predominant terrain features is the Appalachian plateau, encompassing most of Allegany County and the southern portions of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.

Allegany County covers approximately 1,048 square miles. It is bisected by the Genesee River Valley running through the central area of the County. Highest elevations exist in the hilly southern area; however, most areas have elevations substantially above mean sea level. The incidence of mountains and hills have directed transportation routes to the areas along the valleys and over the low elevation terrain.

Cattaraugus County consists of 1,335.9 square miles. The lowest elevation occurs at the northwest corner of the County, whereas the highest point is in the Town of Allegany in the southeast corner. Approximately 32 percent of the total land area exceeds 15 percent slope, with the southern and central portions of the County containing over 75 percent of the land in this steep slope category. Roadways and rail lines follow paths of least resistance adjacent to rivers and along valley bottoms. These paths of least resistance run south to north branching out along the Allegany River Valley northward resembling the root structure of a plant.

Chautauqua County has a total area of 1,080 square miles. Land elevations range from the lower areas along the Lake Erie Plain, with highest elevations in the southeast. Within the Appalachian Plateau, Chautauqua Lake creates a severe barrier to rapid east-west movement in the County. The general topography coupled with a severe winter season of four to five months duration contributes to transportation difficulties in Chautauqua County.

Land Use

A generalized overview of the Southern Tier West Region is summarized on the accompanying Table 1, describing the uses of land by major category among the three counties in 1968. Forest lands cover the largest acreages in both Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, while agriculture utilizes the greatest number of acres in Chautauqua County. For the region as a whole, approximately 28 percent of the land is used in active agriculture, while 31 percent is forest land. An additional 22 percent falls into the brushland category.

After subtracting additional acreages for water wetlands, fallow lands and larger outdoor recreation areas, the table indicates that only seven percent of the total regional land is developed in terms of urban uses, rural residential, roads and other similar uses of land.

Current trends have showed little changes since the 1968 land use distribution was determined. Urban growth has continued to emanate out from existing centers along major highways. In addition, lakeshore development and recreational activities have increased in the area.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
NEW YORK STATE AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS,
AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1968

Category of use	New York State	3-County average	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Total surface area (square miles)	49,374.4	3,491.3	1,034.9	1,354.4	1,102.0
Active agriculture	21.9	27.7	23.4	24.4	35.7
Woodlands, forest	37.1	31.4	35.1	34.1	24.6
Woodlands, brush-lands	17.6	22.4	26.3	19.0	22.9
Wetlands	4.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	3.0
Water	4.6	1.8	0.5	1.3	3.6
Residential, high density	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8
Residential, medium density	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Residential, low and other	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0
Commercial	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Industrial	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
Extractive	0.4	2.5	4.9	2.5	0.1
Public, semi-public	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Outdoor recreation	1.2	2.8	0.2	6.6	0.5
Transportation	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	0.4
Inactive or under construction	6.7	5.1	7.1	3.3	5.3

- Represents zero.
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

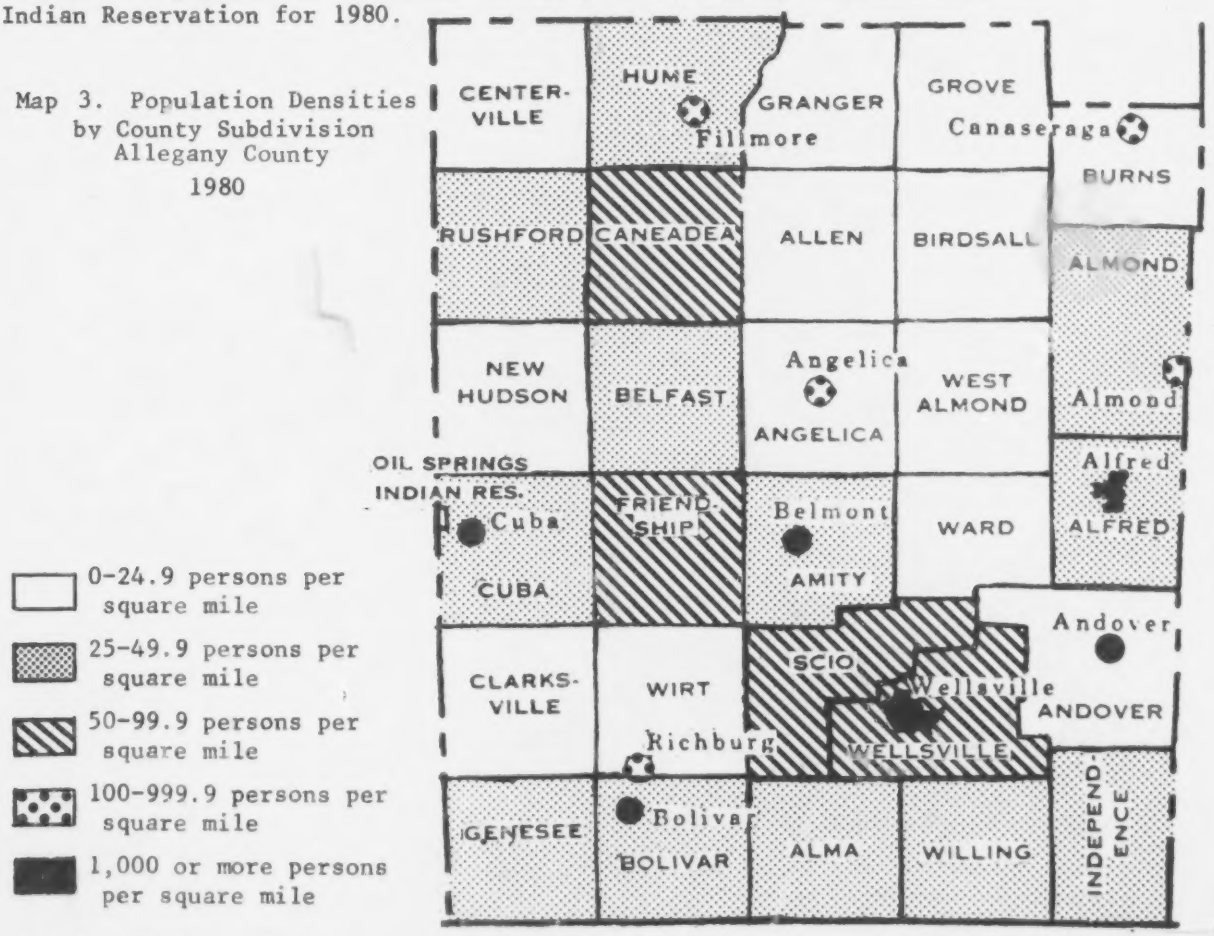
II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 population census count for the Southern Tier West Region was 284,364. This total was distributed among the three counties as follows: 51,742 persons in Allegany County; 85,697 in Cattaraugus County; and 146,925 in Chautauqua County. The Region's population density of 82.1 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile. Allegany County, with an average of 50.0 residents per square mile, had the lowest population density in the Region and ranked 54th among the 62 counties in the State. Chautauqua County, the most densely populated county in the Region, had 133.3 residents per square mile and ranked 28th among New York State counties. Cattaraugus County, with a population density of 63.3 residents per square mile, ranked 46th in the State. Typically, county residents are not uniformly distributed throughout a county, but tend to concentrate near employment centers. As a result, densities may vary significantly throughout the county.

In Allegany County population densities ranged from a high of 4,139.2 persons per square mile in the Village of Alfred to a low of 2.0 in the portion of the Oil Springs Indian Reservation in the County. In general, population densities were lowest north of Route 17 and highest south of the Route. Map 3 illustrates population densities in Allegany County, by village, town and Indian Reservation for 1980.

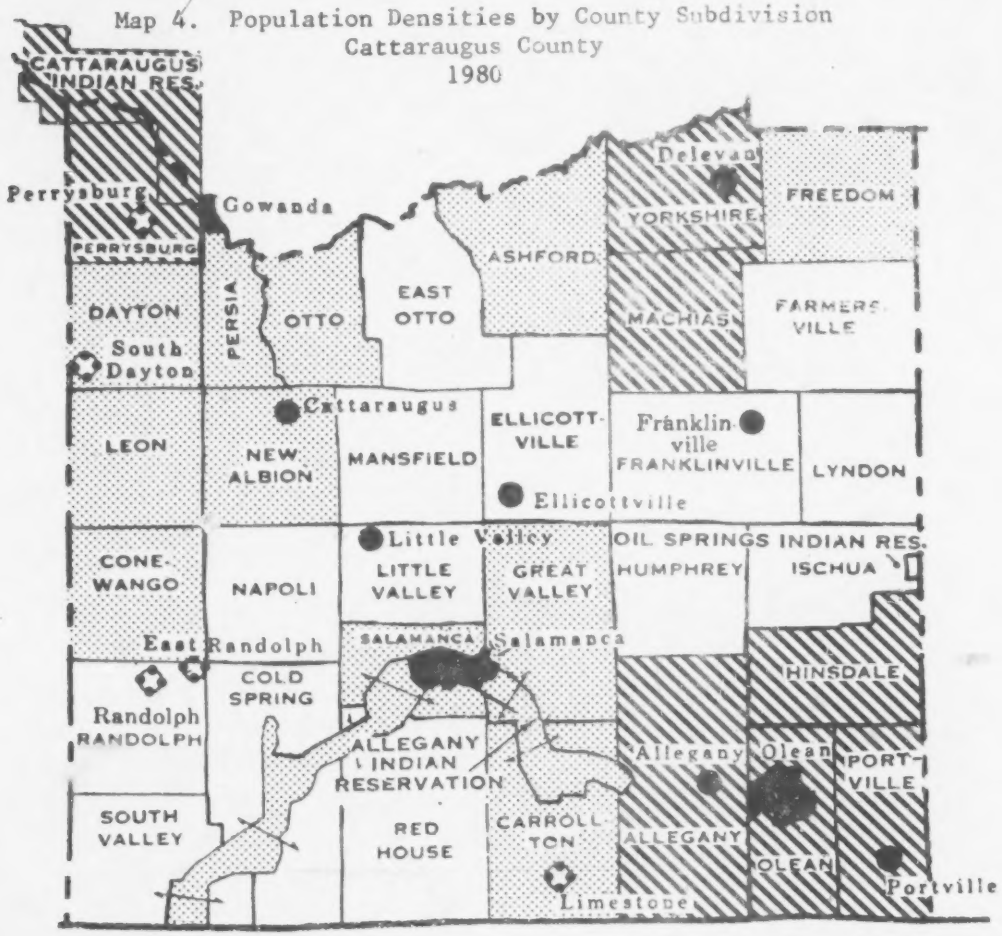
Map 3. Population Densities by County Subdivision Allegany County 1980



NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

Population densities in Cattaraugus County ranged from a high of 4,156.0 persons per square mile in the Village of Allegany to a low of less than one person per square mile for the portion of the Oil Springs Indian Reservation located in Cattaraugus County. The Town of Red House, located almost entirely within the Jurisdiction of the Allegany State Park, also had a very low population density--1.9 persons per square mile. In general, population densities were greatest in the cities, towns and villages in the southeast corner of the County along Route 17. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Cattaraugus County, by city, village, town, and Indian Reservation.

Map 4. Population Densities by County Subdivision
Cattaraugus County
1980



0-24.9 persons per square mile

25-49.9 persons per square mile

50-99.9 persons per square mile

100-999.9 persons per square mile

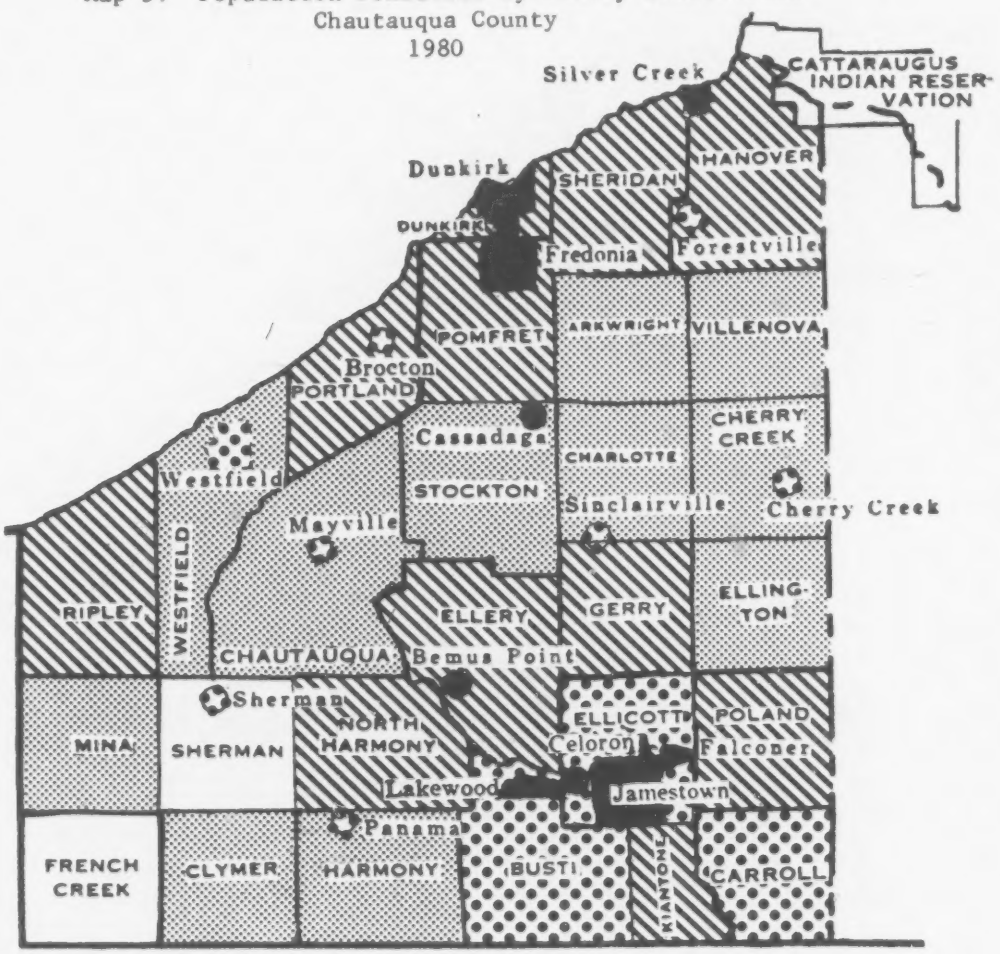
1,000 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

Chautauqua County's population densities ranged from a high of 3,765.8 persons per square mile in the City of Jamestown to 5.8 persons per square mile in the portion of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation located in the County.

Most of the County's population is concentrated in two areas: Jamestown and its environs and on or near the southeastern shore of Lake Erie. Map 5 presents the 1980 population densities of Chautauqua County subdivisions.

Map 5. Population Densities by County Subdivision
Chautauqua County
1980



- 0-24.9 persons per square mile
- 25-49.9 persons per square mile
- 50-99.9 persons per square mile
- 100-999.9 persons per square mile
- 1,000 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980 the Region's population increased 45.5 percent while the population of New York State grew 141.5 percent. Total growth among counties within the Region differed markedly over the eight decades. Chautauqua County's population climbed by 66.4 percent while Allegany County's crept up by only 24.7 percent and Cattaraugus County's increased by 30.6 percent.

Growth among the counties was generally inconsistent over the period 1900 to 1980. Allegany and Chautauqua counties actually experienced declines during two of the eight decades and although Cattaraugus County's population grew during each decade, the growth ranged from 0.4 to 8.2 percent per decade.

From 1970 to 1980 the population of Chautauqua County, like the population of New York State, decreased. Graph I illustrates population trends for the Southern Tier West Region and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for the State, the Region, and the counties.

GRAPH 1

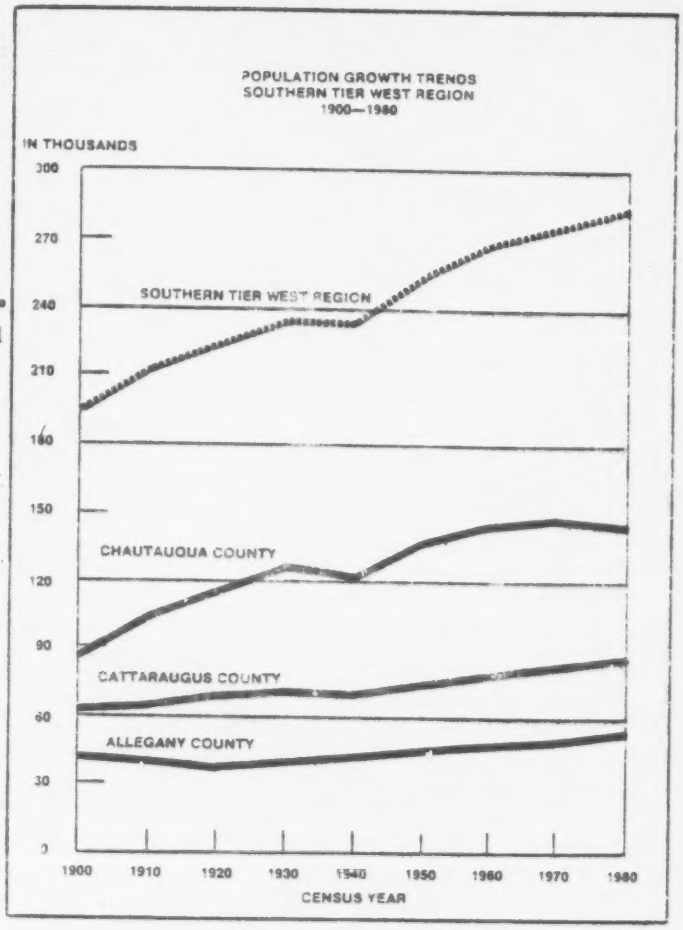


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND SOUTHERN TIER
WEST REGION BY COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census year	New York State	Southern Tier West Region	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
1900	7,268,894	195,458	41,501	65,643	88,315
1910	9,113,614	212,457	41,412	65,919	105,126
1920	10,385,227	223,513	36,842	71,323	115,348
1930	12,588,066	236,880	38,025	72,398	126,457
1940	13,479,142	235,913	39,681	72,652	123,580
1950	14,830,192	256,874	43,784	77,901	135,189
1960	16,782,304	269,542	43,978	80,187	145,377
1970	18,241,391	275,429	46,458	81,666	147,305
1980	17,557,288	284,364	51,742	85,697	146,925

SOURCE: The People of New York State Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua, Table 1, Cornell University; 1980 Census of Population and Housing; PHC-V-34, Table 1.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
USA, NEW YORK STATE, AND SOUTHERN TIER WEST
REGION BY COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Decade	United States *	New York State	Southern Tier West Region	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
1900-1910	21.4	25.4	8.7	-0.2	0.4	19.0
1910-1920	15.3	14.0	5.2	-11.0	8.2	9.7
1920-1930	15.6	21.2	6.0	3.2	1.5	9.6
1930-1940	7.7	7.1	-0.4	4.4	0.4	-2.3
1940-1950	14.9	10.0	8.9	10.3	7.2	9.4
1950-1960	18.6	13.2	4.9	0.4	2.9	7.5
1960-1970	13.5	8.7	2.2	5.6	1.8	1.3
1970-1980	11.0	-3.8	3.2	11.4	4.9	-0.3
1900-1980	199.2	141.5	45.5	24.7	30.6	66.4

* Excludes Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1940.

The Southern Tier West Region's population grew 10.7 percent from 1950 to 1980 compared with 49.5 percent nationwide and 11.8 percent statewide. Growth rates for the counties in the Region varied considerably with Allegany County growing the fastest (18.2 percent) and Chautauqua County the least (8.7 percent). Most of Allegany County's growth took place from 1970 to 1980; most of Chautauqua County's growth occurred from 1950-1960. From 1950 to 1980 Cattaraugus County grew 10.0 percent, mostly in the decade of 1970-1980.

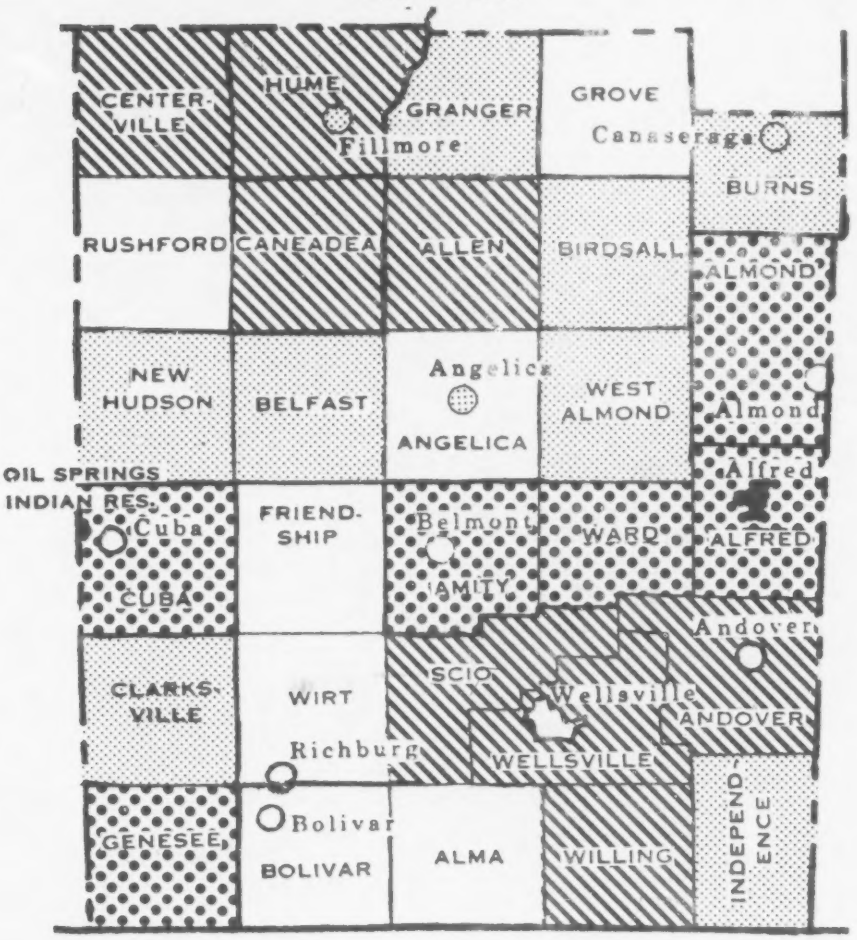
Table 4. PERCENT CHANGE IN SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION
POPULATION BY COUNTY
1950 - 1980

County	1950-1980
Southern Tier West Region	10.7
Allegany County	18.2
Cattaraugus County	10.0
Chautauqua County	8.7

At sub-county levels, variations in population growth rates were dramatic. Population declined considerably in some county subdivisions while more than doubling in others. In allegany County, for example, population increased 141.9 percent in the Village of Alfred (caused by increasing enrollment at colleges in the area) but declined 17.1 in the Village of Andover. Ruralization of the County resulted in a gradual decline in the proportion of the County's population living in villages during the period 1950 to 1980. In

1980 only 37.1 percent of the County's population lived in urban centers compared with 43.2 percent in 1950. From 1950 to 1980 population declined in 7 of the 11 villages compared with only 5 of the 29 towns in Allegany County. Map 6 illustrates the pattern of growth in Allegany County and Tables 5 and 6 present census counts and population growth rates for Allegany County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 6. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision
Allegany County
1950 to 1980



Population decline
0 to 24.9% growth
25 to 49.9% growth
50 to 99.9% growth
100% or more growth

NOTE: Villages were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population growth rates.

Table 5. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ALLEGANY COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Alfred Village	2,053	2,807	3,804 b/	4,967
Wellsville Village	6,402	5,967 a/	5,815	5,769
Places under 2,500				
Almond Village (part)	636	665	627	529
Andover Village	1,351	1,247	1,214	1,120
Angelica Village	928	898	948	982
Belmont Village	1,211	1,146	1,102	1,024
Bolivar Village	1,490	1,405	1,379	1,345
Canaseraga Village	693	730	750	700
Cuba Village	1,783	1,949	1,735	1,739
Fillmore Village	527	522	537	563
Friendship Village	1,344	1,231	1,285	ina
Houghton (unincorporated)	ina	ina	ina	ina
Richburg Village	514	493	482	434
Towns				
Alfred Town	2,862	3,730	4,875 b/	6,191
(Alfred Village)	(2,053)	(2,807)	(3,804)	(4,967)
Allen Town	347	306	292	486
Alma Town	931	871	839	920
Almond Town	1,331	1,373	1,524	1,671
(Almond Village - part)	(636)	(665)	(627)	(529)
Amity Town	1,997	2,006	2,150	2,272
(Belmont Village)	(1,211)	(1,146)	(1,102)	(1,024)
Andover Town	1,973	1,801	1,839	1,956
(Andover Village)	(1,351)	(1,247)	(1,214)	(1,120)
Angelica Town	1,390	1,335	1,306	1,438
(Angelica Village)	(928)	(898)	(948)	(982)
Belfast Town	1,277	1,265	1,339	1,495
Birdsall Town	249	160	175	257
Bolivar Town	2,680	2,441	2,391	2,496
(Bolivar Village)	(1,490)	(1,405)	(1,379)	(1,345)
(Richburg Village - part)	(93)	(78)	(79)	(139)
Burns Town	1,185	1,238	1,256	1,211
(Canaseraga Village)	(693)	(730)	(750)	(700)
Caneada Town	1,845	1,911	2,364	2,421
(Houghton - unincorporated)	ina	ina	(1,620)	ina
Centerville Town	545	491	526	696
Clarksville Town	828	840	874	938
Cuba Town	2,784	3,116	3,165	3,428
(Cuba Village)	(1,783)	(1,949)	(1,735)	(1,739)

Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Friendship Town	2,182	2,020	2,106	2,164
(Friendship Village)	(1,344)	(1,231)	(1,285)	(ina)
Genesee Town	1,134	1,193	1,187	1,787
Granger Town	455	429	450	508
Grove Town	566	469	415	497
Hume Town	1,660	1,729	1,838	2,040
(Fillmore Village)	(527)	(522)	(537)	(563)
Independence Town	1,053	1,004	1,031	1,138
New Hudson Town	618	612	579	669
Rushford Town	935	995	1,021	1,125
Scio Town	1,511	1,513	1,674	1,971
Ward Town	239	234	271	362
Wellsville Town	8,555	8,278 a/	8,368	8,658
(Wellsville Village)	(6,402)	(5,967)	(5,815)	(5,769)
West Almond Town	320	293	213	357
Willing Town	1,089	1,208	1,296	1,451
Wirt Town	1,243	1,117	1,094	1,137
(Richburg Village - part)	(421)	(415)	(403)	(355)
Indian Reservation				
Oil Springs Indian Reservation (part)	-	-	-	2
TOTAL: Allegany County	43,784	43,978	46,458	51,742

ina - information not available.

NOTES: a. Part of Wellsville Town annexed by Wellsville Village.
b. Part of Alfred Town annexed by Alfred Village.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC-V-34, Table 1.

Table 6. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ALLEGANY COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Alfred Village	36.7	35.5 b/	30.6	141.9
Wellsville Village	-6.8 a/	-2.5	-0.8	-9.9
Places under 2,500				
Almond Village (part)	4.6	-5.7	-15.6	-16.8
Andover Village	-7.7	-2.6	-7.7	-17.1
Angelica Village	-3.2	5.6	3.6	5.8
Belmont Village	-5.4	-3.8	-7.1	-15.4
Bolivar Village	-5.7	-1.9	2.4	-9.7
Canaseraga Village	5.3	2.7	-6.7	1.0
Cuba Village	9.3	-11.0	0.2	-2.5
Fillmore	-1.0	2.9	4.8	6.8
Friendship Village	-8.4	4.4	ina	ina
Houghton (unincorporated)	ina	ina	ina	ina
Richburg Village	-4.1	-2.2	-10.0	-15.6
Towns				
Alfred Town	30.3	30.7 b/	27.0	116.3
(Alfred Village)	(36.7)	(35.5)	(30.6)	(141.9)
Allen Town	-11.8	-4.6	66.4	40.1
Alma Town	-6.4	-3.7	9.7	-1.2
Almond Town	3.2	11.0	9.6	25.5
(Almond Village - part)	(4.6)	(-5.7)	(-15.6)	(-16.8)
Amity Town	0.5	7.2	5.7	13.8
(Belmont Village)	(-5.4)	(-3.8)	(-7.1)	(-15.4)
Andover Town	-8.7	2.1	6.4	-0.9
(Andover Village)	(-7.7)	(-2.6)	(-7.7)	(-17.1)
Angelica Town	-4.0	-2.2	10.1	3.5
(Angelica Village)	(-3.2)	(5.6)	(3.6)	(5.8)
Belfast Town	-1.0	5.8	11.7	17.1
Birdsall Town	-35.7	9.4	46.9	3.2
Bolivar Town	-8.9	-2.0	4.4	-6.9
(Bolivar Village)	(-5.7)	(-1.9)	(-2.5)	(-9.7)
(Richburg Village - part)	(-16.1)	(1.3)	(75.9)	(49.5)
Burns Town	4.5	1.5	-3.6	2.2
(Canaseraga Village)	(5.3)	(2.7)	(-6.7)	(1.0)
Caneada Town	3.6	23.7	2.4	31.2
(Houghton - unincorporated)	ina	ina	ina	ina
Centerville Town	-9.9	7.1	32.3	27.7
Clarksville Town	1.4	4.0	7.3	13.3
Cuba Town	11.9	1.6	8.3	23.1
(Cuba Village)	(9.3)	(-11.0)	(0.2)	(-2.5)

Table 6. (continued)

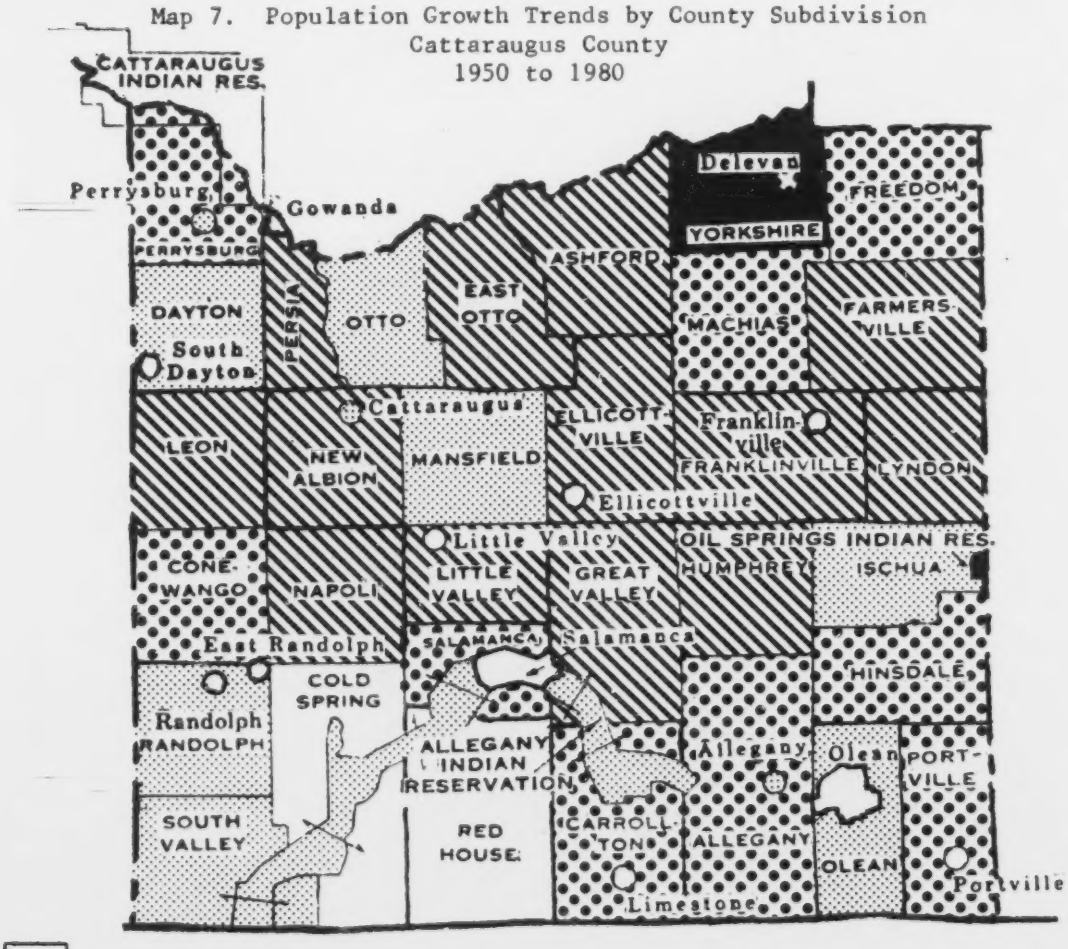
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Friendship Town	-7.4	4.3	2.8	-0.8
(Friendship Village)	(-8.4)	(4.4)	ina	ina
Genesee Town	5.2	-0.5	50.5	57.6
Granger Town	-5.7	4.9	12.9	11.6
Grove Town	-17.1	-11.5	19.8	-12.2
Hume Town	4.2	6.3	11.0	22.9
(Fillmore Village)	(-1.0)	(2.9)	(4.8)	(6.8)
Independence Town	-4.7	2.7	10.4	8.1
New Hudson Town	-1.0	-5.4	15.5	3.3
Rushford Town	6.4	2.6	10.2	20.3
Scio Town	0.1	10.6	17.7	30.4
Ward Town	-2.1	15.8	33.6	51.5
Wellsville Town	-3.2 a/	1.1	3.5	1.2
(Wellsville Village)	(-6.8)	(-2.5)	(-0.8)	(-9.9)
West Almond Town	-8.4	-27.3	67.6	11.6
Willing Town	10.9	7.3	12.0	33.2
Wirt Town	-10.1	-2.1	3.9	8.5
(Richburg Village - part)	(-1.4)	(-2.9)	(-11.9)	(-15.7)
TOTAL: Allegany County	0.4	5.6	11.4	18.2

ina = information not available.

NOTES: a/ Part of Wellsville Town annexed by Wellsville Village.
b/ Part of Alfred Town annexed by Alfred Village.

Among Cattaraugus County subdivisions, population growth during the period 1950 to 1980 ranged from an increase of 121.7 percent in the Town of Yorkshire to a decline of 53.0 percent in the Town of Red House. During those three decades Cattaraugus County became more rural. Persons residing in cities or villages comprised 60.2 percent of the County population in 1950 compared to only 46.5 in 1980. Generally, population growth was greatest along the course of Route 17 and the major routes to Buffalo in neighboring Erie County. This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 7. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision
Cattaraugus County
1950 to 1980



Population decline
0 to 24.9% growth
25 to 49.9% growth
50 to 99.9% growth
100% or more growth

NOTE: Villages were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population growth rates.

Table 7. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Olean City	22,884	21,868	19,169	18,207
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Salamanca City	8,861	8,480	7,877	6,890
Places under 2,500				
Allegany Village	1,738	2,064 a/	2,050 a/	2,078
Cattaraugus Village	1,190	1,258	1,200	1,200
Delevan Village	611	777 b/	994	1,113
East Randolph Village	628	594	636	655
Ellicottville Village	1,073	1,150	955	713
Franklinville Village	2,092	2,124	1,948	1,887
Gowanda Village (part)	2,221	2,273 c/	2,098	1,864
Limestone Village	601	539	535	466
Little Valley Village	1,287	1,244	1,340	1,203
Perrysburg Village	361	434	433	405
Partville Village	1,151	1,336	1,304	1,136
Randolph Village	1,455	1,414	1,498	1,398
South Dayton Village	727	696	688	661
Towns				
Allegany Town	5,452	6,483 a/	7,542 a/	8,619
(Allegany Village)	(1,738)	(2,064)	(2,050)	(2,078)
Ashford Town	1,370	1,490	1,577	1,922
Carrollton Town	1,332	1,399	1,507	1,566
(Limestone Village)	(601)	(539)	(535)	(466)
Cold Spring Town	714 d/	675 d/	638 e/	708
Conewango Town	1,045	1,162	1,393	1,578
(East Randolph Village - part)	(215)	(201)	(257)	(248)
Dayton Town	1,873	1,931	2,004	1,981
(South Dayton Village)	(727)	(696)	(688)	(661)
East Otto Town	743	701	910	942
Ellicottville Town	1,830	1,968	1,779	1,677
(Ellicottville Village)	(1,073)	(1,150)	(955)	(713)
Farmersville Town	733	721	754	978
Franklinville Town	3,055	3,090	2,847	3,102
(Franklinville Village)	(2,092)	(2,124)	(1,948)	(1,887)
Freedom Town	1,031	1,059	1,355	1,840
Great Valley Town	1,375	1,408	1,745	2,014
Hinsdale Town	1,240	1,538	1,781	2,182
Humphrey Town	367	415	405	529
Ischua Town	622	562 f/	655	775
Leon Town	738	808	878	1,055
Little Valley Town	1,724	1,737	1,838	1,830
(Little Valley Village)	(1,287)	(1,244)	(1,340)	(1,203)
Lyndon Town	409	406	339	610

Table 7. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Machias Town	1,341	1,390	1,749	2,058
Mansfield Town	672	632	605	784
Napoli Town	619	670	778	886
New Albion Town	1,894	1,981	1,988	2,156
(Cattaraugus Village)	(1,190)	(1,258)	(1,200)	(1,200)
Olean Town	1,800	2,268	2,211	2,130
Otto Town	685	715	731	828
Perrysburg Town	1,507	1,857	2,236	2,180
(Perrysburg Village)	(361)	(434)	(433)	(405)
Persia Town	2,615	2,756 c/	2,587	2,442
(Gowanda Village - part)	(2,221)	(2,273)	(2,098)	(1,864)
Portville Town	3,029	3,321	4,252	4,486
(Portville Village)	(1,151)	(1,336)	(1,304)	(1,136)
Randolph Town	2,535	2,513	2,621	2,593
(East Randolph Village - part)	(413)	(393)	(379)	(407)
(Randolph Village)	(1,455)	(1,414)	(1,498)	(1,398)
Red House Town	234	235	158	110
Salamanca Town	355	432	571	608
South Valley Town	238	205	164	212
Yorkshire Town	1,633	2,012	2,627	3,620
(Delevan Village)	(611)	(777)	(994)	(1,113)
Indian reservations				
Allegany Indian reservation	1,131	1,059	1,113	1,243
Cattaraugus Indian reservation	215	262	277	352
Oil Springs Indian reservation	-	- f/	5	4
TOTAL: Cattaraugus County	77,901	80,187	81,666	85,697

NOTES: a/ Part of Allegany Town annexed by Allegany Village.
b/ Part of Yorkshire Town annexed by Delevan Village.
c/ Part of Persia Town annexed by Gowanda Village.
d/ Includes Elko Town.
e/ Elko Town annexed by Cold Spring Town.
f/ Part of Oil Springs Indian Reservation retained in Ischua Town in 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

Table 8. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Olean City	-4.4	-12.3	-5.0	-20.4
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Salamance City	-4.3	-7.1	-12.5	-22.2
Places under 2,500				
Allegany Village	18.8 a/	-0.7 a/	1.4	19.6
Cattaraugus Village	5.7	-4.6	0.0	0.8
Delevan Village	27.2 b/	27.9	12.0	82.2
East Randolph Village (part)	-5.4	7.1	3.0	4.3
Ellicottville Village	7.2	-17.0	-25.3	-33.6
Franklinville Village	1.5	-8.3	-3.1	-9.8
Gowanda Village (part)	2.3 c/	-7.7	-11.2	-16.1
Limestone Village	-10.3	-0.7	-12.9	-22.5
Little Valley Village	3.3	7.7	-10.2	-6.5
Perrysburg Village	20.2	-0.2	-6.5	-12.2
Portville Village	16.1	-2.4	-12.9	-1.3
Randolph Village	-2.8	5.9	-6.7	-3.9
South Dayton Village	-4.3	-1.1	-3.9	-9.1
Towns				
Allegany Town	18.9 a/	16.3 a/	14.3	58.1
(Allegany Village)	(18.8)	(-0.7)	(1.4)	(19.6)
Ashford Town	8.8	5.8	21.9	40.3
Carrollton Town	5.0	7.7	3.9	17.6
(Limestone Village)	(-10.3)	(-0.7)	(-12.9)	(-22.5)
Cold Spring Town	-5.5 d/	-5.5 e/	11.0	-0.8
Conewango Town	11.2	19.9	13.3	51.0
(East Randolph Village - part)	(-6.5)	(27.9)	(-3.5)	(15.3)
Dayton Town	3.1	3.8	-1.1	5.8
(South Dayton Village)	(-4.3)	(-1.1)	(-3.9)	(-9.1)
East Otto Town	-5.7	29.8	3.5	26.8
Ellicottville Town	7.5	-9.6	-5.7	-8.4
(Ellicottville Village)	(7.2)	(-17.0)	(25.3)	(-33.6)
Farmersville Town	-1.6	4.6	29.7	33.4
Franklinville Town	1.1	-7.9	9.0	1.5
(Franklinville Town	(1.5)	(-8.3)	(-3.1)	(-9.8)
Freedom Town	2.7	28.0	35.8	78.5
Great Valley Town	2.4	23.9	15.4	46.5
Hinsdale Town	24.0	15.8	22.5	76.0
Humphrey Town	13.1	-2.4	30.6	44.1
Ischua Town	-9.6 f/	16.5	18.3	24.6
Leon Town	9.5	8.7	20.2	43.0
Little Valley Town	0.8	5.8	-0.4	6.1
(Little Valley Village)	(-3.3)	(7.7)	(-10.2)	(-6.5)

Table 8. (continued)

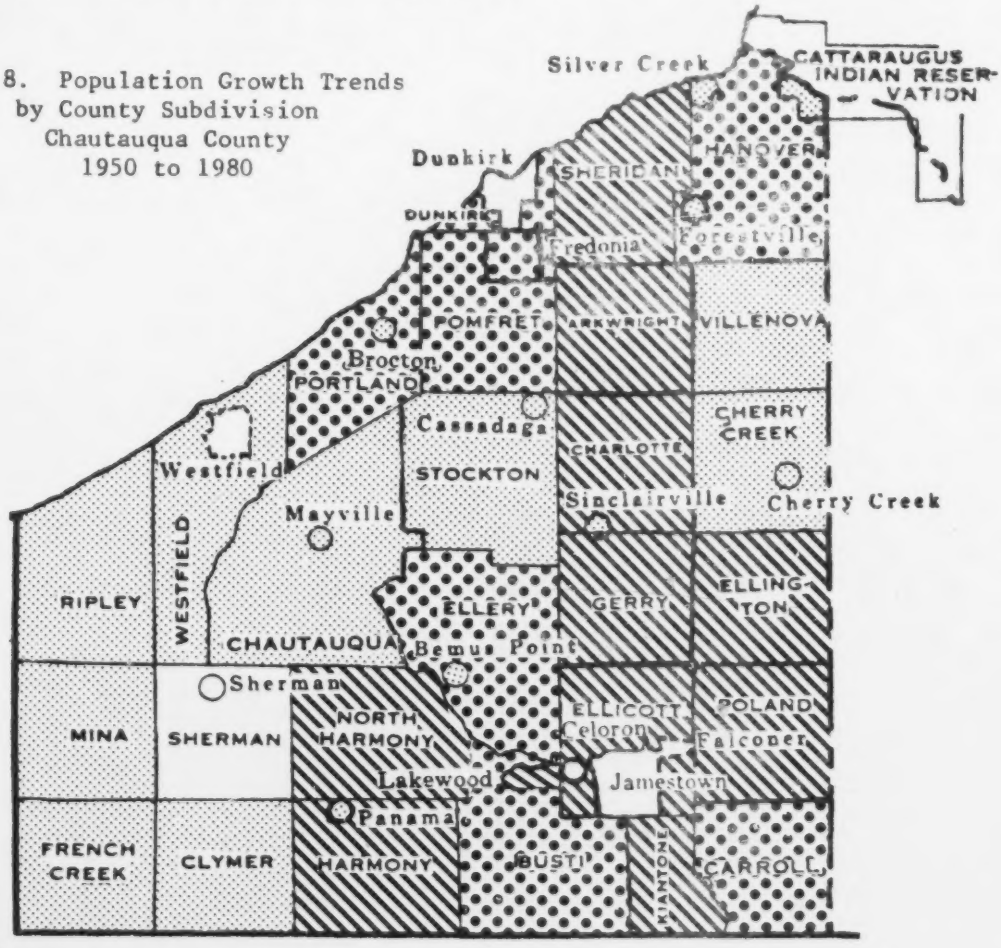
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Lyndon Town	-0.7	-16.5	79.9	49.1
Machias Town	3.7	25.8	17.7	53.5
Mansfield Town	-6.0	-4.3	29.6	16.7
Napoli Town	8.2	16.1	13.9	43.1
New Albion Town	4.6	0.4	8.5	13.8
(Cattaraugus Village)	(5.7)	(-4.6)	(0.0)	(0.8)
Olean Town	26.0	-2.5	-3.7	18.3
Otto Town	4.4	2.2	13.3	20.9
Perrysburg Town	23.2	20.4	-2.5	44.7
(Perrysburg Village)	(20.2)	(-0.2)	(-6.5)	(12.2)
Persia Town	5.4 c/	-6.1	-5.6	-6.6
(Gowanda Village - part)	(2.3)	(-7.7)	(-11.2)	(-16.1)
Portville Town	9.6	28.0	5.5	48.1
(Portville Village)	(16.1)	(-2.4)	(-12.9)	(-1.3)
Randolph Town	-0.9	4.3	-1.1	2.3
(East Randolph Village - part)	(-4.8)	(-3.6)	(7.4)	(-1.5)
(Randolph Village)	(-2.8)	(5.9)	(-6.7)	(-3.9)
Red House Town	0.0	-32.8	-30.4	53.0
Salamanca Town	21.7	32.2	6.5	71.3
South Valley Town	-13.9	-20.0	29.3	10.9
Yorkshire Town	23.2 b/	30.6	37.8	121.7
(Delevan Village)	(27.2)	(27.9)	(12.0)	(82.2)
Indian Reservations				
Allegany Indian Reservation	-6.4	5.1	11.7	9.9
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation (part)	21.9	5.7	27.1	63.7
Oil Springs Indian Reservation (part)	g/	g/	-20.0	g/
TOTAL: Cattaraugus County	2.9	1.8	4.9	10.0

NOTES:
a/ Part of Allegany Town annexed by Allegany Village.
b/ Part of Yorkshire Town annexed by Delevan Village.
c/ Part of Persia Town annexed by Gowanda Village.
d/ Includes Elko Town.
e/ Elko Town annexed by Cold Spring Town.
f/ Town of Oil Spring Indian Reservation returned in Ischua Town in 1960.
g/ Zero population in 1950 and 1960.

Like Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, population growth in Chautauqua County also varied significantly from one county subdivision to another during the period 1950 to 1980. Growth rates ranged from an increase of 78.6 percent in the Town of Dunkirk to a decrease of 17.5 percent in the City of Jamestown. The largest population gain was in the Village of Fredonia which expanded from 7,095 in 1950 to 11,126 in 1980, reflecting the establishment of the State University at Fredonia.

During the period 1950-1980, Chautauqua County's population grew most rapidly in rural areas. In 1950, 60.3 percent of the County's population resided in a city or village. By 1980, only 51.4 percent of the County's population lived in cities or villages. In general, the rural population grew most rapidly in towns along the midnorthern and northeastern sections of the County on Lake Erie and in towns to the east and south of Chautauqua Lake. Map 8 illustrates the pattern of growth.

Map 8. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision Chautauqua County 1950 to 1980



Population decline
0 to 24.9% growth
25 to 49.9% growth
50 to 99.9% growth
100% or more growth

NOTE: Villages were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population growth rates.

Table 9. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Dunkirk City	18,007	18,205 a/	16,855	15,310
Fredonia Village	7,095	8,477	10,326	11,126
Jamestown City	43,354	41,818	39,795	35,775
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Falconer Village	3,292	3,343 b/	2,983	2,778
Jamestown West (unincorporated)	ina	ina	2,491	ina
Lakewood Village	3,013	3,933	3,864	3,941
Silver Creek Village	3,068	3,310	3,182	3,088
Westfield Village	3,663	3,878	3,651	3,446
Places under 2,500				
Bemus Point Village	424	443	487	444
Brocton Village	1,380	1,416	1,370	1,416
Cassadaga Village	676	820	905	821
Celoron Village	1,555	1,507	1,456	1,405
Cherry Creek Village	631	649	658	677
Forestville Village	786	905	908 d/	804
Frewsburg (unincorporated)	1,383	1,623	1,772	ina
Mayville Village	1,492	1,619 c/	1,567	1,626
Panama Village	456	450	489	511
Ripley (unincorporated)	1,229	1,247	1,173	ina
Sherman Village	861	873	769	775
Sinclairville Village	672	726	772	772
Towns				
Arkwright Town	665	700	833	980
Busti Town	5,806	7,766	8,367	8,728
(Lakewood Village)	(3,013)	(3,933)	(3,864)	(3,941)
Carroll Town	2,286	2,661	3,115	3,579
(Frewsburg-unincorporated)	(1,383)	(1,623)	(1,772)	ina
Charlotte Town	1,195	1,323	1,400	1,494
(Sinclairville Village - part)	(562)	(629)	(629)	(596)
Chautauqua Town	4,222	4,376 c/	4,341	4,728
(Mayville Village)	(1,492)	(1,619)	(1,567)	(1,626)
Cherry Creek Town	1,132	1,206	1,140	1,227
(Cherry Creek Village)	(631)	(649)	(658)	(677)
Clymer Town	1,421	1,377	1,352	1,484
Dunkirk Town	887	1,541 a/	1,646	1,584
Ellery Town	2,852	3,953	4,594	4,617
(Bemus Point Village)	(424)	(443)	(487)	(444)
Ellicott Town	9,265	10,451 b/	10,233	9,979
(Celoron Village)	(1,555)	(1,507)	(1,456)	(1,405)
(Falconer Village)	(3,292)	(3,343)	(2,983)	(2,778)
(Jamestown West-unincorporated)	ina	ina	(2,491)	ina

Table 9. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Ellington Town	1,142	1,314	1,384	1,690
French Creek Town	817	906	848	878
Gerry Town	1,347	1,468	1,636	2,022
(Sinclairville Village - part)	(110)	(97)	(143)	(176)
Hanover Town	6,375	7,301	7,829 d/	7,876
(Forestville Village)	(786)	(905)	(908)	(804)
(Silver Creek Village)	(3,068)	(3,310)	(3,182)	(3,088)
Harmony Town	1,736	1,797	1,922	2,121
(Panama Village)	(456)	(450)	(489)	(511)
Kiantone Town	976	1,254	1,340	1,443
Mina Town	1,012	1,188	1,129	1,245
North Harmony Town	1,675	2,132	2,264	2,263
Poland Town	1,949	2,036	2,318	2,639
Pomfret Town	9,596	11,459	13,890	14,992
(Fredonia Village)	(7,095)	(8,477)	(10,326)	(11,126)
Portland Town	3,339	3,605	3,802	4,433
(Brocton Village)	(1,380)	(1,416)	(1,370)	(1,416)
Ripley Town	2,694	2,848	2,934	3,229
(Ripley - unincorporated)	(1,229)	(1,247)	(1,173)	ina
Sheridan Town	2,037	2,539	2,527	2,659
Sherman Town	1,611	1,511	1,428	1,490
(Sherman Village)	(861)	(873)	(769)	(775)
Stockton Town	1,889	2,156	2,213	2,331
(Cassadaga Village)	(676)	(820)	(905)	(821)
Villenova Town	888	969	970	1,061
Westfield Town	5,001	5,498	5,200	5,054
(Westfield Village)	(3,663)	(3,878)	(3,651)	(3,446)
Indian Reservation				
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation (part)	13	19	0	14
TOTAL: Chautauqua County	135,189	145,377	147,305	146,925

ina - information not available.

NOTES: a/ Part of Dunkirk Town annexed by Dunkirk City.
b/ Part of Ellicott Town annexed by Falconer Village.
c/ Part of Chautauqua Town annexed by Mayville Village.
d/ Part of Hanover Town annexed by Forestville Village.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

Table 10. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1970	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Dunkirk City	1.1 a/	-7.4	-9.2	-15.0
Fredonia Village	19.5	21.8	7.7	56.8
Jamestown City	-3.5	-4.8	-10.1	-17.5
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Falconer Village	1.5 b/	-10.8	-6.9	-15.6
Lakewood Village	30.5	-1.8	2.0	30.8
Silver Creek Village	7.9	-3.9	-3.0	0.7
Westfield Village	5.9	-5.9	-5.6	-5.9
Places under 2,500				
Bemus Point Village	4.5	9.9	-8.8	4.7
Brocton Village	2.6	-3.2	3.4	2.6
Cassadaga Village	21.3	10.4	-9.3	21.4
Celoron Village	-3.1	-3.4	-3.5	-9.6
Cherry Creek Village	2.9	1.4	2.9	7.3
Forestville Village	15.1	0.3 d/	-11.5	2.3
Frewsburg (unincorporated)	17.4	9.2	ina	ina
Mayville Village	8.5 c/	-3.2	3.8	9.0
Panama Village	-1.3	8.7	4.5	12.1
Ripley (unincorporated)	1.5	-5.9	ina	ina
Sherman Village	1.4	-11.9	0.8	-10.0
Sinclairville Village	8.0	6.3	-	14.9
Towns				
Arkwright Town	5.3	19.0	17.6	47.4
Busti Town	33.8	7.7	4.3	50.3
(Lakewood Village)	(30.5)	(-1.8)	(2.0)	(30.8)
Carroll Town	16.4	17.1	14.9	56.6
(Frewsburg-unincorporated)	(17.4)	(9.2)	ina	ina
Charlotte Town	10.7	5.8	6.7	25.0
(Sinclairville Village - part)	(11.9)	(-)	(-5.2)	(6.0)
Chautauqua Town	3.6 c/	-0.8	8.9	12.0
(Mayville Village)	(8.5)	(-3.2)	(3.8)	(9.0)
Cherry Creek Town	6.5	-5.5	7.6	8.4
(Cherry Creek Village)	(2.9)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(7.3)
Clymer Town	-3.1	-1.8	9.8	4.4
Dunkirk Town	73.7 a/	6.8	ina	78.6
Ellery Town	38.6	16.2	0.5	61.9
(Bemus Point Village)	(4.5)	(9.9)	(-8.8)	(4.7)
Ellicott Town	12.8 b/	-2.1	-2.5	7.7
(Celeron Village)	(-3.1)	(-3.4)	(-3.5)	(-9.6)
(Falconer Village)	(1.5)	(-10.8)	(-6.9)	(-15.6)

Table 10. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Ellington Town	15.1	5.3	22.1	48.0
French Creek Town	10.8	-6.4	3.5	7.5
Gerry Town	9.0	11.4	23.6	50.1
(Sinclairville Village - part)	(-11.8)	(47.4)	(23.1)	(60.0)
Hanover Town	14.5	7.2 d/	0.6	23.5
(Forestville Village)	(15.1)	(0.3)	(-11.5)	(2.3)
(Silver Creek Village)	(7.9)	(-3.9)	(-3.0)	(0.7)
Harmony Town	3.5	7.0	10.4	22.2
(Panama Village)	(-1.3)	(8.7)	(4.5)	(12.1)
Kiantone Town	28.5	6.9	7.7	47.8
Mina Town	17.4	-5.0	10.3	23.0
North Harmony Town	27.3	6.2	-	35.1
Poland Town	4.5	13.9	13.8	35.4
Pomfret Town	19.4	21.2	7.9	56.2
(Fredonia Village)	(19.5)	(21.8)	(7.7)	(56.8)
Portland Town	8.0	5.5	16.6	32.8
(Brocton Village)	(2.6)	(-3.2)	(3.4)	(2.6)
Ripley Town	5.7	3.0	10.1	19.9
(Ripley unincorporated)	(2.9)	(-5.9)	ina	ina
Sheridan Town	24.6	-0.5	5.2	30.5
Sherman Town	-6.2	-5.5	4.3	-7.5
(Sherman Village)	(1.4)	(-11.9)	(0.8)	(-10.0)
Stockton Town	14.1	2.6	5.3	23.4
(Cassadaga Village)	(21.3)	(10.4)	(-9.3)	(21.4)
Villenova Town	9.1	0.1	9.4	19.5
Westfield Town	9.9	-5.4	-2.8	1.1
(Westfield Village)	(5.9)	(-5.9)	(-5.6)	(-5.9)
Indian Reservation				
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation (part)	46.2	-100.0	e/	7.7
TOTAL: Chautauqua County	7.5	1.3	-0.3	8.7

ina - information not available.

NOTES: a/ Part of Dunkirk Town annexed by Dunkirk City.
b/ Part of Ellicott Town annexed by Falconer Village.
c/ Part of Chautauqua Town annexed by Mayville Village.
d/ Part of Hanover Town annexed by Forestville Village.
Zero population in 1970.

Population Characteristics

The population of the Southern Tier West Region aged slightly between 1970 and 1980. The median age of the population on the Region inched upward from 28.8 years in 1970 to 30.1 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Persons 15 years of age and younger comprised 30.2 percent of the Region's population in 1970 compared with only 24.6 percent in 1980. The proportions of the population accounted for by most other age groups increased over the decade. Of particular importance to the economy of the Region was the increase in both the number and proportion of persons 25 to 44 years of age. This group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is generally regarded as a very productive component of the labor force. Graphs 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d present the age distributions of the 1970 and 1980 populations in the Region and in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties.

GRAPH 2

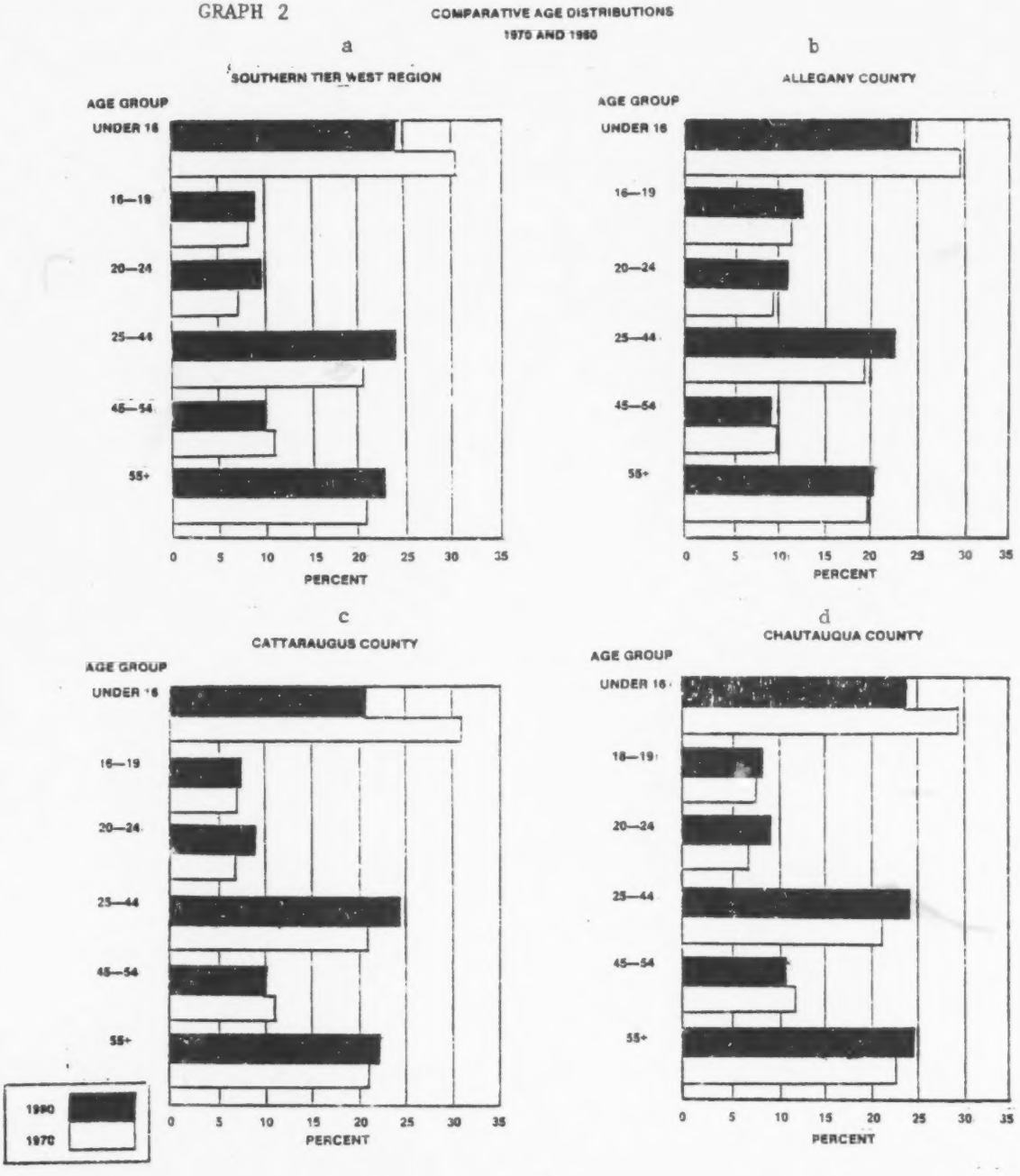


Table 11 presents the distribution by age and sex of the population for the Southern Tier West Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties in 1980.

Table 11. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY,
CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Southern Tier West Region			
15 and younger	69,887	24.6	35,805	26.0	34,082	23.2
16-19 years	24,821	8.7	12,585	9.1	12,236	8.4
20-21 years	12,410	4.4	6,244	4.5	6,166	4.2
22-29 years	34,961	12.3	17,309	12.6	17,652	12.0
30-44 years	47,378	16.7	23,210	16.9	24,168	16.5
45-54 years	28,559	10.0	13,822	10.0	14,737	10.1
55-64 years	28,706	10.1	13,421	9.8	15,285	10.4
65 and older	37,642	13.2	15,293	11.1	22,349	15.2
Total	284,364	100.0	137,689	100.0	146,675	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
Region	30.1	28.5	31.6
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
Region	100.0	48.4	51.6
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

			Allegany County			
15 and younger	12,675	24.5	6,436	25.3	6,239	23.7
16-19 years	6,507	12.6	3,253	12.8	3,254	12.4
20-21 years	3,176	6.1	1,708	6.7	1,468	5.6
22-29 years	6,109	11.8	3,068	12.1	3,041	11.6
30-44 years	8,153	15.8	4,004	15.7	4,149	15.8
45-54 years	4,656	9.0	2,304	9.1	2,352	8.9
55-64 years	4,487	8.7	2,151	8.5	2,336	8.9
65 and older	5,979	11.6	2,503	9.8	3,476	13.2
Total	51,742	100.0	25,427	100.0	26,315	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
Allegany County	26.4	25.1	27.7
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
Allegany County	100.0	49.1	50.9
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

Table 11. (continued)

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Cattaraugus County			
15 and younger	22,416	26.2	11,489	27.7	10,927	24.7
16-19 years	6,744	7.9	3,449	8.3	3,295	7.5
20-21 years	3,425	4.0	1,664	4.0	1,761	4.0
22-29 years	10,568	12.3	5,115	12.3	5,453	12.3
30-44 years	14,568	17.0	7,190	17.3	7,378	16.7
45-54 years	8,609	10.0	4,131	10.0	4,478	10.1
55-64 years	8,583	10.0	4,073	9.8	4,510	10.2
65 and older	10,784	12.6	4,384	10.6	6,400	14.5
Total	85,697	100.0	41,495	100.0	44,202	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
Cattaraugus County	29.8	28.4	31.1
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
Cattaraugus County	100.0	48.4	51.6
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

			Chautauqua County			
15 and younger	34,796	23.7	17,880	25.3	16,916	22.2
16-19 years	11,570	7.9	5,883	8.3	5,687	7.5
20-21 years	5,809	4.0	2,872	4.1	2,937	3.9
22-29 years	18,284	12.4	9,126	12.9	9,158	12.0
30-44 years	24,657	16.8	12,016	17.0	12,641	16.6
45-54 years	15,294	10.4	7,387	10.4	7,907	10.4
55-64 years	15,636	10.6	7,197	10.2	8,439	11.1
65 and older	20,879	14.2	8,406	11.9	12,473	16.4
Total	146,925	100.0	70,767	100.0	76,158	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
Chautauqua County	31.6	29.7	33.4
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
Chautauqua County	100.0	48.2	51.8
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, minorities accounted for a much smaller proportion of the population in the Southern Tier West Region than in the State as a whole despite a relatively large concentration of American Indians in the Region. Only 2.5 percent of the Region's population were minorities compared to 10.5 percent statewide.

The Allegany Indian Reservation (Cattaraugus County), the Oil Springs Indian Reservation (Allegany and Cattaraugus counties), and part of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation (Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie counties) are located in the Region. Slightly more than three-quarters of the Region's American Indians resided in Cattaraugus County in 1980. Chautauqua County, on the other hand, accounted for nearly three-quarters of the Region's total of blacks, Asians, Pacific Islanders and other races. In addition, four-fifths of the persons categorized as of Spanish origin also lived in Chautauqua County. The cities of Dunkirk and Jamestown, in Chautauqua County, accounted for more than half of the Region's blacks and persons of Spanish origin. Table 12 presents the 1980 population by race and Spanish origin for the State, Region, and counties in the Region. Refer to Appendix II for detailed 1980 population data by race and Spanish origin for the county subdivisions in the Region.

Table 12. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
NEW YORK STATE AND SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
				Number			
New York State	17,558,072	13,960,868	2,402,006	39,582	310,526	845,090	1,659,300
Southern Tier West Region	284,364	277,232	2,677	2,128	702	1,625	2,791
Allegany County	51,742	51,210	161	122	120	129	189
Cattaraugus County	85,697	83,094	615	1,649	208	131	336
Chautauqua County	146,925	142,928	1,901	357	374	1,365	2,266
				Percent distribution			
New York State	100.0	79.5	13.7	0.2	1.8	4.8	9.5
Southern Tier West Region	100.0	97.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.0
Allegany County	100.0	99.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Cattaraugus County	100.0	97.0	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.4
Chautauqua County	100.0	97.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.5

NOTE: Counts of population by race and of Spanish origin are provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in this Report.

In 1980, the Region's nonwhite population was generally younger than its white population. Of the 7,132 nonwhites in the Region, 39.6 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Only 28.0 percent of the white population was 17 years of age or younger. The small black population in Allegany County was an exception. Here only 27.3 percent of the black population was 17 years old or younger (see Table 13). Appendix III presents the 1980 population by age group (4 or younger, 5-17, 18-64, and 65 and over), for the Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties separately.

Table 13. PERCENT OF POPULATION 17 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER BY RACE/ETHNICITY SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION 1980

Race/ethnicity	Southern Tier West			
	Region	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Total	28.3	28.3	30.0	27.4
White	28.0	28.2	29.6	27.1
Nonwhite	39.6	34.4	40.6	39.7
Black	37.7	27.3	40.7	37.6
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	40.3	37.7	41.2	36.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	39.3	38.3	33.7	42.8
Other	42.2	36.4	44.3	42.5
Spanish origin	41.1	27.5	40.5	42.4

III. The Labor Markets in the Southern Tier West Region

Introduction

A labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed, or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

Labor Markets in the Southern Tier West Region

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Southern Tier West Region includes three geographically distinct labor areas: the Wellsville Labor Area (Allegany County), the Olean-Salamanca Labor Area (Cattaraugus County), and the Jamestown-Dunkirk Labor Area (Chautauqua County). In 1970, each county in the Region had more residents commuting to jobs in other counties than nonresidents commuting to jobs within the county (see Table 14). A large share of the incommuters in Cattaraugus County (35 percent) and Chautauqua County (55 percent) lived in Pennsylvania.

Table 14. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS
ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS
AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1970

Commutation	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Live and work in the county	12,468	24,029	49,965
Live in county, work outside of county	3,251	4,696	3,765
Allegany	xxx	349	9
Cattaraugus	1,314	xxx	434
Chautauqua	n.a.	506	xxx
Erie	214	2,178	1,725
Steuben	421	n.a.	n.a.
Pennsylvania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Elsewhere	1,302	1,663	1,597
Work in county, live outside of county	1,453	4,329	2,257
Allegany	xxx	1,314	n.a.
Cattaraugus	349	xxx	506
Chautauqua	9	434	xxx
Erie	107	769	393
Steuben	548	n.a.	n.a.
Pennsylvania	280	1,516	1,238
Elsewhere	160	296	121
Net outcommutation	+1,798	+367	+1,508

n.a. = not available

SOURCE: "Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970," Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor.

The Labor Force in the Southern Tier West Region

The resident labor force of the Southern Tier West Region averaged 125,700 persons in 1981. Of this total, 115,200 individuals were considered employed and 10,500 persons were unemployed. Since 1974, growth has occurred in the labor force, the number employed and unemployed in the Region. Table 15 and Graphs 3a, 3b, 3c, and 3d show trends in the labor force, employment and unemployment in the Southern Tier West Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties over the 1974-1981 period.

Table 15. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION BY COUNTY
1974 - 1981

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
				Southern Tier West Region				
Civilian labor force, total	111.8	115.7	119.3	120.4	123.3	127.7	126.8	125.7
Employment	105.5	105.0	107.2	109.5	114.9	119.6	116.3	115.2
Unemployment	6.3	10.7	12.1	10.9	8.4	8.1	10.5	10.5
Unemployment rate	5.6	9.3	10.1	9.1	6.9	6.3	8.2	8.4
				Allegany County				
Civilian labor force, total	18.9	19.7	19.9	20.2	20.3	20.6	21.0	20.7
Employment	17.8	17.8	17.8	18.1	18.8	19.1	19.3	19.1
Unemployment	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6
Unemployment rate	5.5	9.6	10.6	10.2	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.7
				Cattaraugus County				
Civilian labor force, total	32.3	33.9	34.8	35.5	36.2	37.7	36.9	37.0
Employment	30.4	30.4	31.1	32.1	33.6	35.0	33.4	33.4
Unemployment	1.9	3.5	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.6
Unemployment rate	5.9	10.4	10.6	9.5	7.2	7.0	9.5	9.7
				Chautauqua County				
Civilian labor force, total	60.6	62.1	64.6	64.7	66.8	69.5	68.9	68.0
Employment	57.3	56.8	58.3	59.3	62.5	65.5	63.6	62.7
Unemployment	3.3	5.3	6.3	5.5	4.3	4.0	5.3	5.3
Unemployment rate	5.5	8.6	9.8	8.5	6.4	5.8	7.6	7.8

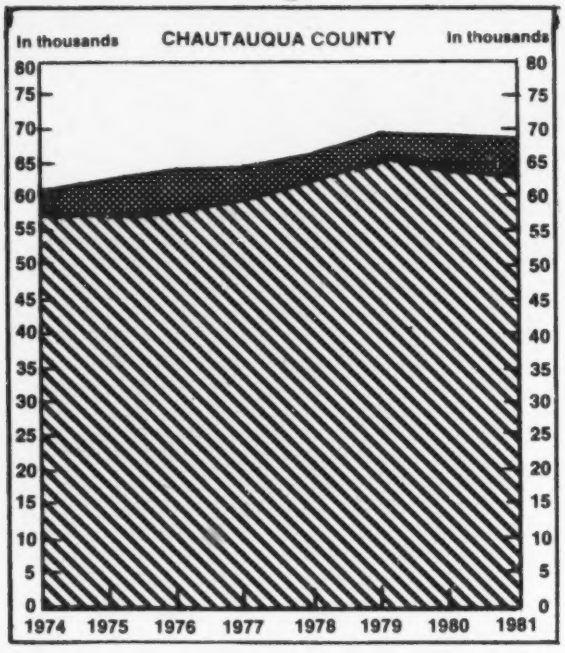
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

GRAPH 3

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1974-1981

a



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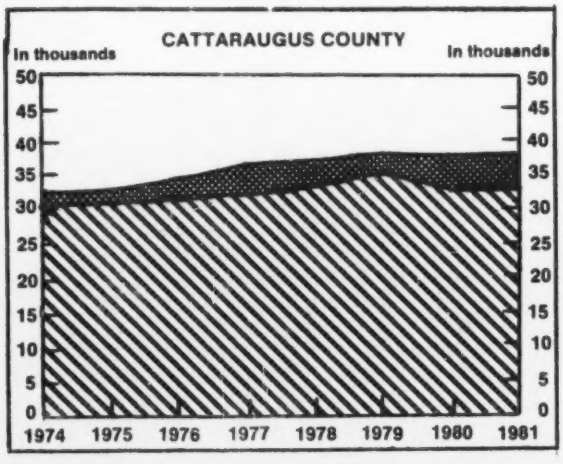

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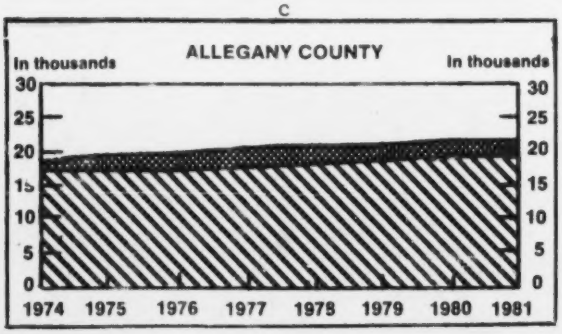

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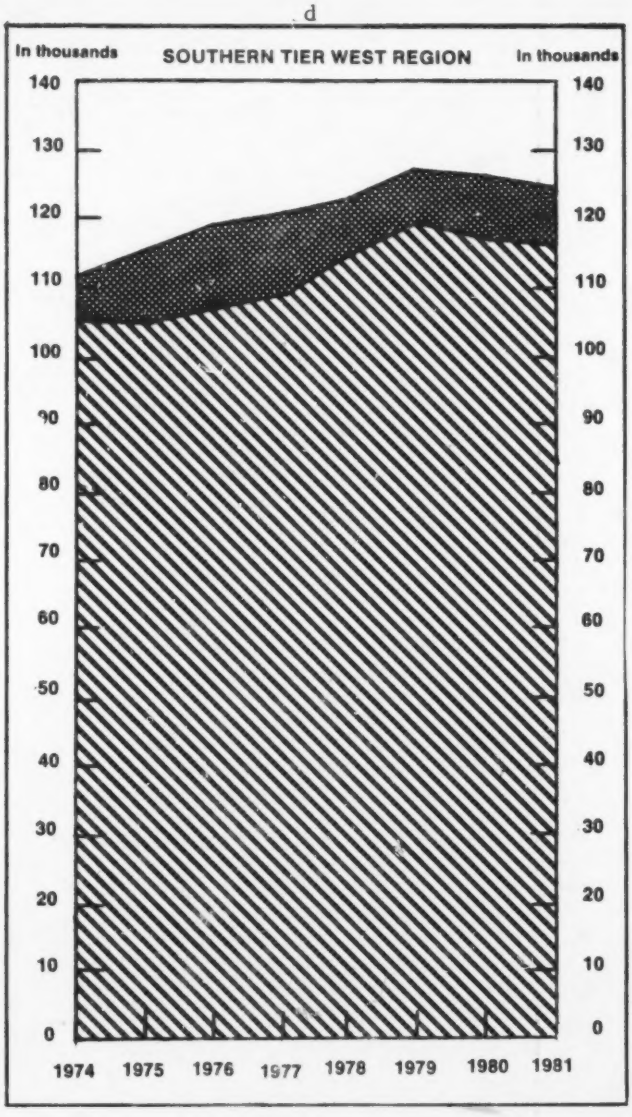


Key

EMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT

LABOR FORCE, +

From 1974 to 1981, the Region's civilian labor force grew 12.5 percent, an annual average growth of 1.6 percent compared with 0.9 percent for New York State and 2.6 percent for the nation. The growth rate of the Region's labor force was inconsistent during the period, with the labor force actually declining in 1980 and 1981. Employment expansion did not keep pace with labor force growth. Employment grew 9.2 percent from 1974 to 1981, an average annual increase of 1.2 percent. Here too growth was inconsistent, with employment levels actually declining in 1975, 1980 and 1981. Of the three counties in the Region, Cattaraugus County's civilian labor force had the greatest growth while Allegany County's had the least.

Growth in the Region's civilian labor force was attributable to: 1) a 12.1 percent increase in the civilian working-age population and 2) a 9.0 percent expansion in the labor force participation of women during the period. Labor force participation rates for men fell to 72.4 percent in 1980, a drop of 2.0 percent from 1970. For each county in the Region, participation of women in the labor force increased while the participation of men declined somewhat.

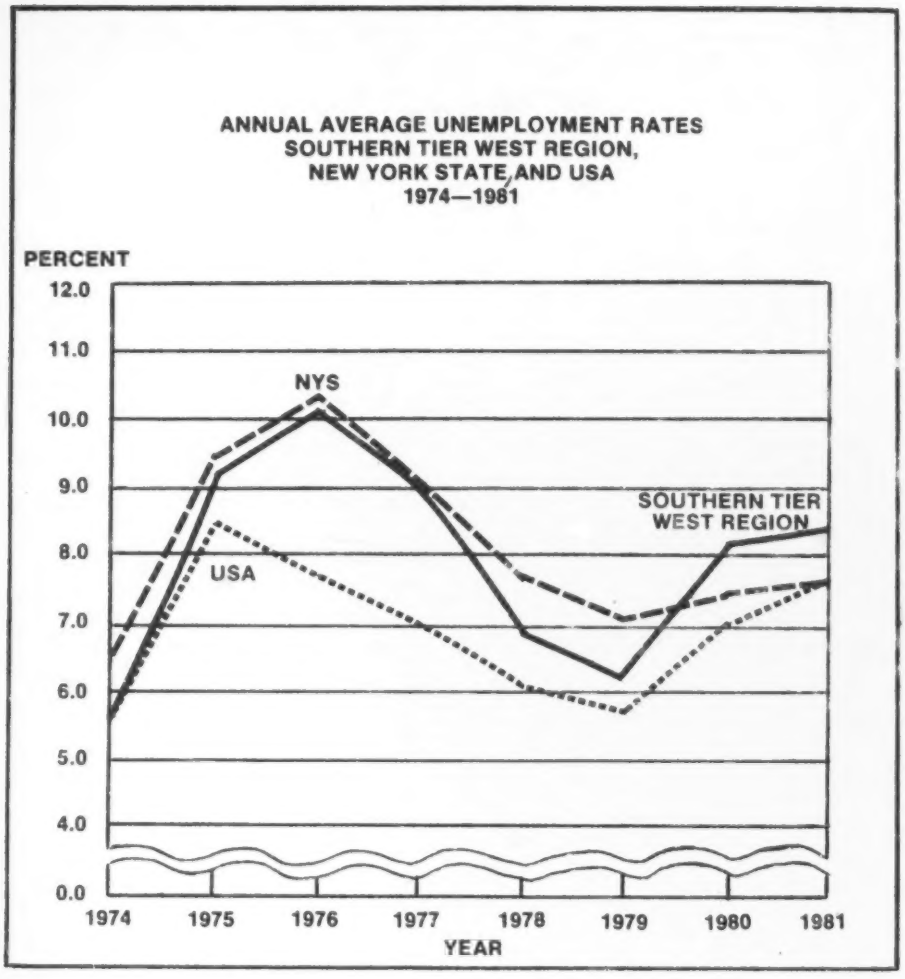
The change in the labor force participation rate of men and women in the Region during the 1970's was consistent with statewide and national trends. The overall labor force participation rate in the Region increased slightly more than in the State (2.5 percent versus 2.1 percent), but less than nationwide (2.5 percent versus 4.0 percent). Of the counties in the Region, the labor force participation rate in Chautauqua County increased the most while increasing the least in Allegany County (see Table 16).

Table 16. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION BY COUNTY,
NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Southern Tier West Region	
Overall	55.7	58.2	+2.5
Male	74.4	72.4	-2.0
Female	39.0	45.3	+6.3
		Allegany County	
Overall	52.7	53.5	+0.8
Male	68.3	64.7	-3.6
Female	37.8	42.9	+5.1
		Cattaraugus County	
Overall	55.9	58.1	+2.2
Male	73.7	71.4	-2.3
Female	39.7	46.1	+6.4
		Chautauqua County	
Overall	56.5	60.0	+3.5
Male	76.7	75.7	-1.0
Female	39.0	46.0	+7.0
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

During the 1974-1981 period, trends in regional, statewide and national annual unemployment rates were similar. The regional rates followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graph 4). The Region began the period at a low point (5.5 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the regional rate peaked at 10.1 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. climbed to 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's the jobless rate for the Region, State and nation rose in 1980 and 1981.

GRAPH 4



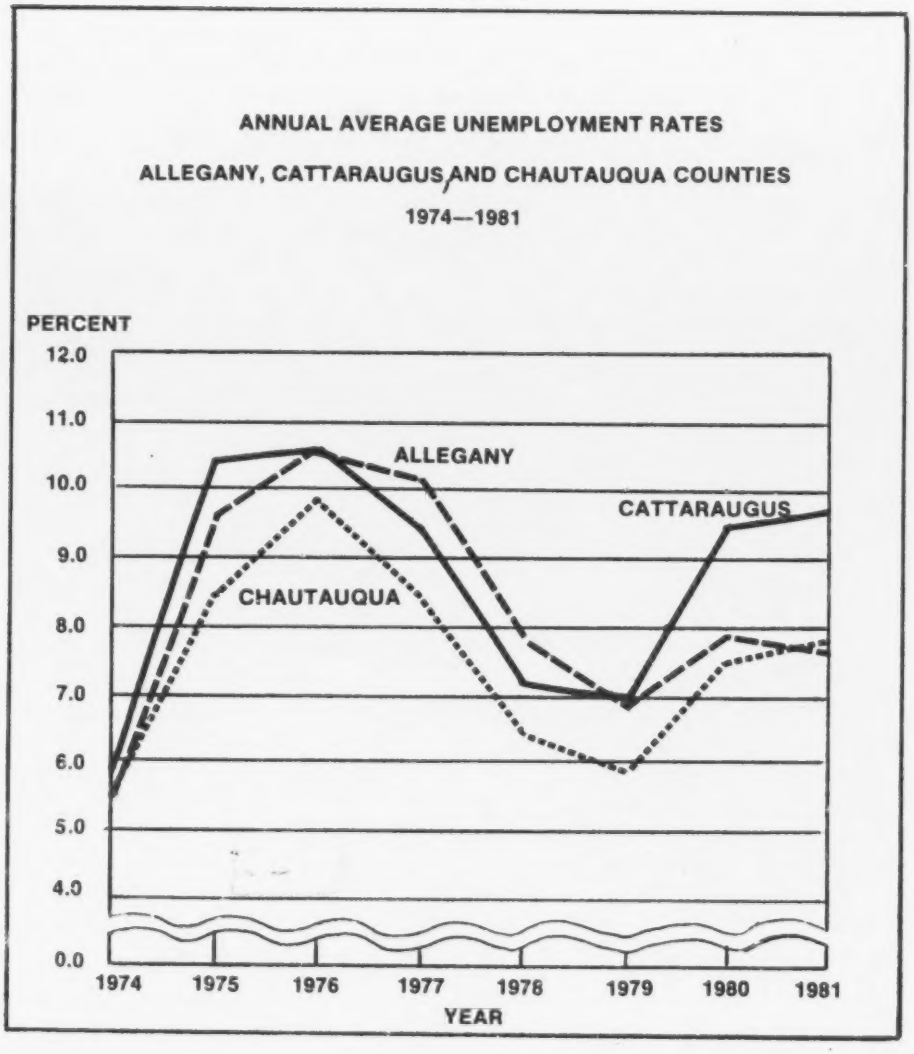
Southern Tier West Region

New York State

United States

Shifts in unemployment rates in Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties followed similar patterns during the 1974-1979 period. From 1979 to 1980, however, the trends diverged slightly as the annual unemployment rate jumped 2.5 percentage points in Cattaraugus County while climbing only 1.0 percentage point in Allegany County and 1.8 percentage points in Chautauqua County (see Graph 5).

GRAPH 5



Cattaraugus County
Allegany County
Chautauqua County

Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment were slightly more pronounced for the Southern Tier West Region than for New York State, with regionwide rates lower than statewide rates from May through October and higher from December through April. The Region's rates were lowest in August. By August many students who had unsuccessfully sought summer jobs discontinued their job search and were no longer counted as unemployed. During February, winter weather halted many outdoor projects, pushing the unemployment rate to a seasonal high (see Graphs 6a, 6b, 6c, and 6d). Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties had similar patterns of seasonal unemployment with unemployment rates highest during winter months and lowest during the late summer and early fall.

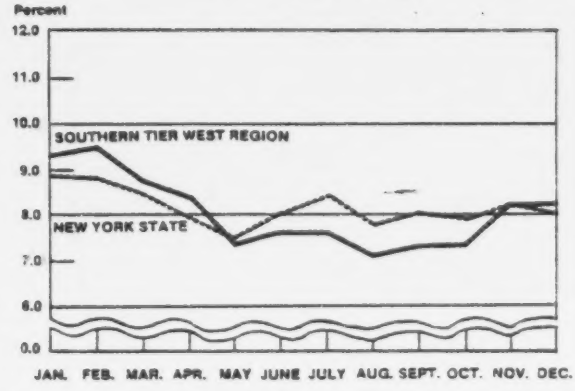
GRAPH 6

SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

AVERAGES BY MONTH
1974-1981

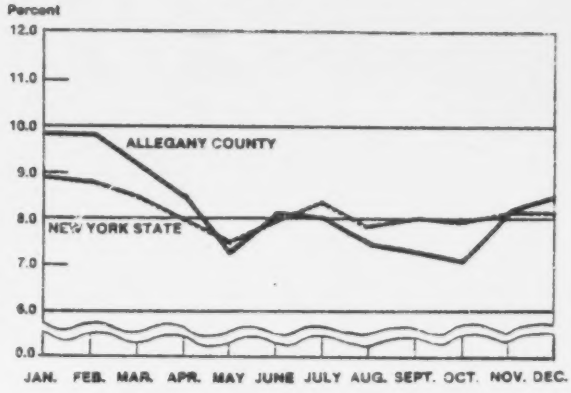
a

Southern Tier West Region



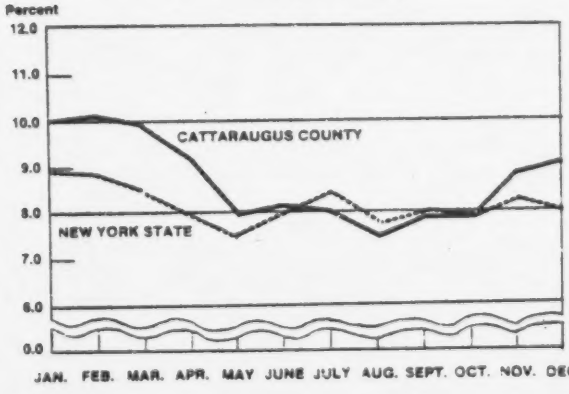
b

Allegany County



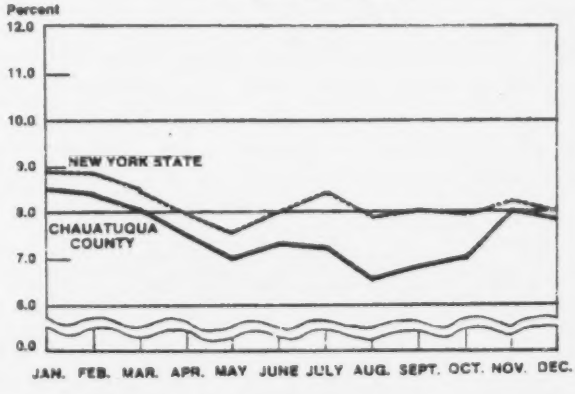
c

Cattaraugus County



d

Chautauqua County



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition of the Southern Tier West Region

Local economies, such as those in Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, develop specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

In Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties the labor force is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial compositions of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Southern Tier West Region, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 17. The industrial composition of the three separate labor areas in the Region are compared in Table 18.

Table 17. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Region	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	31.0	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	n.a.	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	n.a.	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	69.0	79.8	77.3
Construction	2.4	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.8	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	19.0	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.8	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.9	23.8	20.8
Government	22.1	18.1	17.7

n.a. = not available.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 18. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	24.8	30.2	33.0
Durable goods	n.a.	23.4	24.6
Nondurable goods	n.a.	6.8	8.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	75.9	69.5	67.2
Construction	2.9	1.7	2.6
Transportation, communication and utilities	2.9	4.1	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	13.9	20.0	19.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.6	2.4	2.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	24.1	18.6	17.7
Government	28.5	22.7	20.1

n.a. = not available.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

As Tables 17 and 18 indicate, the Southern Tier West Region and each of the counties in it specialized in manufacturing. Manufacturing industries accounted for 31.0 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the Region while only employing 20.2 percent statewide and 22.7 percent nationwide.

In addition to manufacturing, Allegany County specialized in service industries and government. The major employers in Allegany County are listed below. Durable goods manufacturing firms are identified with an asterisk.

Establishment	Product/service
Acme Electric*	electrical generating and transforming equipment
Air Preheater*	manufacturing air reduction equipment
Alfred University	educational services
Allegany County	government
Allegany County Homemakers	individual family service
Cuba Memorial Hospital	health care
First Trust Union Bank	state bank
Friendship Dairies	dairy products
Houghton College	educational services
Turbodyne Corporation*	steam generators

In Allegany County, government employment made up 28.5 percent of all nonfarm jobs compared with 18.1 percent statewide and 17.7 percent for the nation. The portion of Alfred University in the State University system (State University of New York, Agricultural and Technical College) and local school districts accounted for much of government employment.

In Cattaraugus County, the durable-goods manufacturing accounted for 23.4 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.4 percent statewide and 13.6 percent for the nation. The major employers in Cattaraugus County are listed below. Durable-goods manufacturing firms are again identified with an asterisk.

Establishment	Product/service
ACME Electric*	electrical transmissions and distribution equipment
AVX Ceramics*	electronic capacitors
American Olean Tile*	ceramic wall and floor tile
Dresser Industries*	air, gas compressors
Cattaraugus County	government
McGraw Edison	current-carrying wiring devices
Olean General Hospital	health care
St. Bonaventure University	educational services

Government employment in Cattaraugus County accounted for a slightly larger percentage of nonfarm employment than in either the State or the nation.

Chautauqua County also specialized in durable-goods manufacturing which accounted for 24.2 percent of the County's nonfarm jobs (versus 10.4 percent statewide and 13.6 percent nationwide). The major employers in Chautauqua County are listed below. Firms manufacturing durable goods are identified with an asterisk.

Establishment	Product/service
Altech*	electrometallurgical products
Blackstone*	auto parts, accessories
Chautauqua County	government
Cummins Engine*	internal combustion engines
Jamestown Community College	educational services
State University at Fredonia (SUNY)	educational services
TRW*	ball and roller bearings
Women's Christian Association Hospital	health care
Welch Foods	frozen fruits and juices

Government employment made up 20.1 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Chautauqua County, slightly more than for the State or nation. Most government jobs in the County were with Jamestown Community College, the State University at Fredonia, and local school districts.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in the Southern Tier West Region

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 19 presents growth rates by industry for the Southern Tier West Region, the State and the nation.

Table 19. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial section	Region	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+13.9	+2.2	+26.0
Manufacturing, total	+2.0	-12.5	+7.8
Durable goods	n.d.	-3.6	+12.7
Nondurable goods	n.d.	-20.4	+1.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	+20.5	+6.7	+32.6
Construction	-23.3	-22.9	+17.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	0.0	-10.4	+14.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+19.5	+2.1	+32.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+3.8	+6.4	+36.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+44.1	+24.0	+51.2
Government	+18.9	+6.0	+24.5

n.d. = not discloseable.

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions when comparing three-year averages 1970-1972 to 1979-1981. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 32.6 percent while manufacturing grew by only 7.8 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State endured employment losses in manufacturing; construction; and transportation, communication and public utilities and only modest gains in all other industry divisions except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. The Southern Tier West Region's growth was stronger than the State's but weaker than the nation's. Nonagricultural employment increased 13.9 percent in the Region compared to only 2.2 percent for the State and 26.0 percent for the nation. Regionwide, only one industry division declined--construction. Construction employment, however, decreased even faster for the Region (-23.3 percent) than for the State (-22.9 percent).

The employment level for transportation, communication and public utilities in the Region was unchanged. Regionwide employment growth for all other industry divisions exceeded statewide growth but did not surpass industry growth rates for the nation (see Table 19).

Industry growth rates varied considerably among the counties in the Region (see Table 20). Nonagricultural employment grew the most in Cattaraugus County (16.1 percent) and the least in Allegany County (8.7 percent). Manufacturing employment increased fastest in Cattaraugus County while declining slightly in Allegany County. All manufacturing growth in Cattaraugus County was in the durable goods producing sector. In Chautauqua County, where frozen fruits and juices are prepared, manufacturing growth was confined to the nondurable goods sector.

Table 20. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial section	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Nonagricultural employment, total	+8.7	+16.1	+14.0
Manufacturing, total	-6.0	+4.7	+2.3
Durable goods	n.d.	7.8	-0.2
Nondurable goods	n.d.	0.0	15.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	+15.6	+21.3	+21.6
Construction	-33.3	-37.5	-12.5
Transportation, communication and utilities	+100.0	-14.3	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+18.8	28.3	+15.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+25.0	+16.7	-6.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+22.2	+44.7	+53.2
Government	+11.4	+19.6	+21.3

n.d. = not discloseable.

The industrial composition in all three counties shifted as industries categorized in the nonmanufacturing divisions expanded faster than manufacturing industries. Employment levels declined for all three counties in only one nonmanufacturing industry division--construction, ranging from a plunge of 37.5 percent in Cattaraugus County to a drop of 12.5 in Chautauqua County. Employment in the transportation, communication and public utilities industry division doubled in Allegany County but still accounted for only a small fraction of the County's nonfarm employment. In Cattaraugus County employment in this division declined (-14.3 percent). Wholesale and retail trade growth rates were greatest in Cattaraugus County (28.3 percent) and least in Chautauqua County (15.2 percent). Growth rates varied considerably for the service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing divisions, ranging from 53.2 percent in Chautauqua County to 22.2 percent in Allegany County. Government employment grew by 19.6 percent in Cattaraugus County, 21.3 percent in Chautauqua County, and 11.4 in Allegany County.

In summary, growth was stronger for most industries located in the counties of the Southern Tier West Region than for industries located elsewhere in the State. Industry growth nationwide, however, exceeded industry growth in the Region for all major industry divisions.

The redistribution of nonfarm employment in the Southern Tier West Region is summarized in Table 21 by county.

Table 21. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1981 SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
		Southern Tier West Region	
Nonagricultural employment, total	85,000	96,800	11,800
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	34.6	31.0	-3.6
Durable goods	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Nondurable goods	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Nonmanufacturing, total	65.3	69.1	3.8
Construction	3.5	2.4	-1.1
Transportation, communication and utilities	4.4	3.8	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.1	19.0	0.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.1	2.8	-0.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	14.9	18.9	4.0
Government	21.2	22.1	1.0
		Allegany County	
Nonagricultural employment, total	12,600	13,700	1,100
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	28.6	24.8	-3.8
Durable goods	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Nondurable goods	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Nonmanufacturing, total	71.4	75.9	4.5
Construction	4.8	2.9	-1.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	1.6	2.9	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	12.7	13.9	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.2	3.6	0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.4	24.1	2.7
Government	27.8	28.5	0.7

Table 21. (continued)

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
		Cattaraugus County	
Nonagricultural employment, total	25,400	29,500	4,100
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	33.5	30.2	-3.3
Durable goods	25.2	23.4	-1.8
Nondurable goods	7.9	6.8	-1.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	66.5	69.5	3.0
Construction	3.1	1.7	-1.4
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.5	4.1	-1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	18.1	20.0	1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4	2.4	0.0
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	15.0	18.6	3.6
Government	22.0	22.7	0.7
		Chautauqua County	
Nonagricultural employment, total	47,000	53,600	6,600
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	36.8	33.0	-3.8
Durable goods	28.7	24.6	-4.1
Nondurable goods	8.3	8.4	0.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	63.0	67.2	4.2
Construction	3.4	2.6	-0.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	4.5	3.9	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	19.6	19.8	0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.4	2.8	-0.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	13.2	17.7	4.5
Government	18.9	20.1	1.2

n.d. = not discloseable
Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of employment by industrial division roughly followed State and national trends. In each county, the share of total employment involved in manufacturing declined while increasing in nonmanufacturing. Service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, government, wholesale and retail trade made up a greater share of nonfarm jobs at the end of the period than at the beginning.

Labor Market Stability in the Southern Tier West Region

Stability is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy and labor market. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 22 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for New York State, the Southern Tier West Region, and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. The regional averages are based on a sample of 166 manufacturing firms: 25 in Allegany County, 62 in Cattaraugus County, and 79 in Chautauqua County.

Table 22. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS NEW YORK STATE AND SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION BY COUNTY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	New York State	Southern Tier West Region	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Accession rates					
Total	3.5	3.6	1.2	3.1	4.6
New hires	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.8
Recalls	1.3	1.9	0.3	1.2	2.8
Separation rates					
Total	3.7	3.7	1.3	3.3	4.6
Quits	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.1
Layoffs	1.9	2.1	0.6	1.6	2.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 3.6 per 100 manufacturing jobs during 1981 for the Southern Tier West Region while total separations averaged 3.7 per 100.

The regional accession rate was nearly identical to the State average (3.6 versus 3.5) with the regional new hire rate slightly below the State average (1.7 versus 2.0) and the regional recall rate somewhat above the State average (1.9 versus 1.3). The regional separation rate was the same as the statewide average (3.7). Regional quit (termination of employment initiated by the employee) and layoff rates were very close to State averages. Nearly all of the layoffs during 1981 were temporary in nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Turnover rates varied widely among counties within the Region. Allegany County had both the lowest accession rate (1.2) and separation rate (1.3) in the Region. Allegany County's recall and quit rates were both exceptionally low. Chautauqua County had both the highest accession rate (4.6) and separation rate (4.6) in the Region. Chautauqua County layoff and recall rates were well above State averages. Layoffs were much more likely to be of a temporary nature in Chautauqua County than in either Allegany or Cattaraugus counties. Cattaraugus County's accession rate (3.1) and separation rate (3.3) and their components were close to State averages.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Allegany and Chautauqua counties during the period June 1981 through May 1982. In Cattaraugus County a labor-management dispute occurred in the Village of Ellicottville between York Merit Products (a division of LeRoy Machine Company) and the United Auto Workers Local 1816. The dispute, involving 117 workers, began on April 23, 1982 and ended on May 7, 1982.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and March 1982 several industrial expansions or contractions were planned, underway, or completed in Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. In Allegany County a gain of 343 jobs outweighed job losses of 109. The largest reported employment gain in Allegany County, an increase of 265, resulted from an addition to the existing Acme Electric Corporation facility in Cuba, New York. The addition was completed in December 1979. The Rochester Button Company moved operations to another county in the State, resulting in a loss of 70 jobs, the largest loss reported in Allegany County. The transfer was completed by August 1980.

In Cattaraugus County, job gains of 278 were nearly offset by job losses of 235. The single largest gain reported was an increase of 110 at the Hysal Corporation, a division of the Dexter Corporation in Olean. The expansion, completed in 1980, resulted from an addition to the existing facility. The partial closing of the Borden Foods plant in Randolph in 1980 accounted for the single largest employment decline, a loss of 90 jobs.

In Chautauqua County, job gains of 895 overwhelmed job losses of 90. The expansion of Better Baked Foods, Inc. added 170 jobs to the area while the 1980 closing of Falconer Metal Specialties Company in Lakewood accounted for all reported job losses.

Table 23 lists the direct employment changes resulting from major firm expansions and contractions planned, underway or completed in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties during the period January 1979 to March 1982.

Table 23. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES JANUARY 1979 - MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss	Date completed
	Allegany County		
Friendship Dairies, Inc. Friendship	Expansion in new building at same location	+3	n.a.
Acme Electric Corp. Cuba	Addition to existing facility	+265	12/79
Turbodyne Corp.-Steam Turbine Division Wellsville McGraw-Edison Company	Equipment expansion	n.a.	7/80
McCulloch Mite-E-Lite, Inc. Wellsville McCulloch Corp.	Move out of State	-39	8/80
Rochester Button Co. Wellsville Duplan Corp.	Move to another county in State	-70	8/80
Farnsworth's Cookies, Inc. Cuba	Addition to existing facility	+45	6/81
Meadow Brook Dairy Corp. Cuba	Equipment expansion	+15	1981
Butler-Larkin Co., Inc. Wellsville Valley Indus., Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+15	n.a.
	Cattaraugus County		
Olean News Press Olean	Expansion in new building at same location	+11	n.a.
Ashford Concrete, Inc. Springville	Addition to existing facility	+7	10/78 a/
Hysal Corp. Div. Olean Dexter Corp.	Addition to existing facility	+110	1980
Bush Indus., Inc. Little Valley	Equipment expansion	+40	n.a.
Luminite Prod. Corp. Salamanca	Expansion in existing building at different location in County	+20	10/80
Signore Division Ellicottville AVM Corporation	Addition to existing facility	n.a.	n.a.

Table 23. (continued)

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss	Date completed
	Cattaraugus County (cont'd)		
Fitzpatrick and Weller, Inc. Ellicottville	Addition to existing facility	+20	1980
Allegany Roundwoods, Inc. Salamanca	Complete closing of facility	-45	9/80
Power System Division Olean McGraw Edison Company	Expansion in existing building at same location	+70	1980
Clark Engine-Compressor Div. Olean Dresser Indus., Inc.	Equipment expansion	n.a.	n.a.
Gowanda Electronics Corp. Gowanda	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	n.a.	1980
King Window Sales Corp. Salamanca	Partial closing	-50	1980
Borden Foods Company Randolph Borden, Inc.	Partial closing	-90	1980
Peter Cooper Corp. Gowanda	Move out of State	-50	n.a.
Power Systems Div. Olean McGraw-Edison Company	Addition to an existing facility	n.a.	n.a.
	Chautauqua County		
American Locker Co., Inc. Jamestown AVM Corp.	Addition to existing facility	n.a.	n.a.
Falconer Glass Indus., Inc. Falconer	Equipment expansion	+20	1979
Watson Industries Div. Jamestown Afro-Lecon, Inc.	Addition to existing facility	+77	n.a.
Woodbury Fruit Farm Corp. Sheridan	Addition to existing facility	n.a.	6/80
Dawson Metal Co., Inc. Jamestown	Equipment expansion	+25	3/80
NOG Inc. Brocton	Expansion in existing building at different location in County	+100	n.a.
AVM Corp. Jamestown	Equipment expansion	n.a.	1980

Table 23. (continued)

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss	Date completed
	Chautauqua County (cont'd)		
Alumax Extrusions, Inc. Dunkirk Alumax Inc.	Addition to existing facility	+50	1981
Sterlingworth Corp. Jamestown	Addition to existing facility	n.a.	n.a.
Falconer Glass Indus., Inc. Falconer	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	n.a.	n.a.
Penn Lake Corp. Dunkirk	New firm in an existing building	+40	n.a.
Better Baked Foods, Inc. Westfield	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	+170	n.a.
Falconer Metal Specialties Company Lakewood Blasius Indus., Inc.	Complete closing of facility	-90	1980
Sunco Tool, Inc. Jamestown	Addition to an existing facility	+45	n.a.
Dunkirk Ice Cream Co., Inc. Dunkirk	Addition to an existing facility	+147	n.a.
AVM Corporation Jamestown	Addition to an existing facility	n.a.	n.a.
Great Lakes Color Printing Corporation Dunkirk Greater Buffalo Press, Inc.	Equipment expansion	+50	1981
Larson Metal Mfg., Inc. Falcone	Addition to an existing facility	+50	n.a.
Fred Kock Brewery Dunkirk Vaux Breweries Ltd.	Addition to an existing facility	+11	n.a.
Cliffstar Corp. Dunkirk	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	+30	n.a.
Jamestown Metal Mfg. Corp. Jamestown	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in County	+60	n.a.
Renold, Inc. Westfield	Addition to an existing facility	+20	n.a.

a/ Reported after January 1979.
n.a. = not available
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Graph 7 illustrates the proportion of the total 1978 income in the Southern Tier West Region attributable to each county and Table 24 presents the components of the 1974 and 1978 personal income for the Region and each of its counties.

GRAPH 7

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INCOME IN SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION BY COUNTY 1978

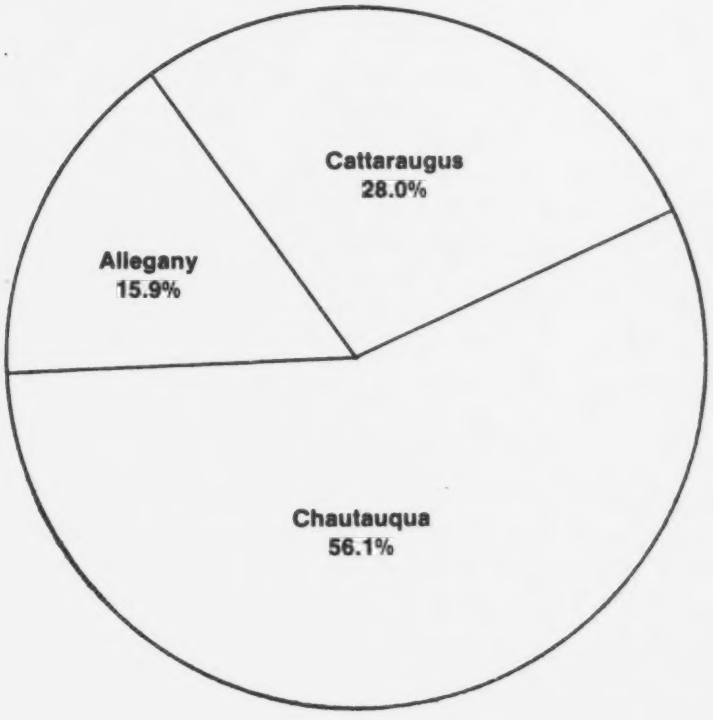


Table 24. PERSONAL INCOME OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1974 AND 1978

($ millions)

Income source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Southern Tier West Region						
Total personal income	$1,308.7	$1,740.4	431.7	33.0	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	931.7	1,195.7	264.0	28.3	71.2	68.7
Property income	156.4	224.7	68.3	43.7	11.9	12.9
Transfer payments	220.6	320.0	99.4	45.1	16.9	18.4
Allegany County						
Total personal income	210.1	277.5	67.4	32.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	149.6	187.3	37.7	25.2	71.2	67.5
Property income	25.6	35.0	9.4	36.7	12.2	12.6
Transfer payments	34.8	55.3	20.5	58.9	16.6	9.9
Cattaraugus County						
Total personal income	365.0	486.9	121.9	33.4	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	266.1	333.3	67.2	25.3	72.9	68.5
Property income	33.3	60.4	27.1	81.4	9.1	12.4
Transfer payments	65.6	93.2	27.6	42.1	18.0	19.1
Chautauqua County						
Total personal income	733.7	975.9	242.2	33.0	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietos' income	516.0	675.1	159.1	30.8	70.3	69.2
Property income	97.5	129.3	31.8	32.6	13.3	13.2
Transfer payments	120.2	171.5	51.3	42.7	16.4	17.6

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in the three counties climbed an average of 33.0 percent: 32.1 percent in Allegany County, 33.4 percent in Cattaraugus County, and 33.0 percent in Chautauqua County. The share of personal income attributable to each source of income change during the 4-year period. The distribution of personal income in Allegany and Chautauqua counties followed general State trends as transfer payments posted larger percentage gains than other income sources. Cattaraugus County, however, was a notable exception as increases in property income exceeded gains in all other income sources, jumping an impressive 81.4 percent over the 4-year period.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 68.7 percent of the total personal income of residents of the three counties. This differed very little from the State proportion of 68.2 percent. Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties did differ significantly from the State in the percentage of personal income derived from transfer payments and property income. Transfer payments accounted for an average of 18.4 percent of the personal income of the three counties and property income represented 12.9 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, provided 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

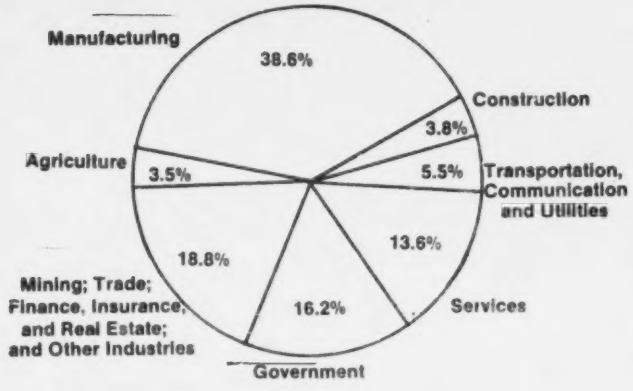
Among the three counties, differences in the income distributions were slight. Chautauqua County residents relied to a greater extent on net labor and proprietors' income and property income than did Allegany and Cattaraugus county residents. Of the three counties, transfer payments represented the greatest proportion of personal income to residents of Allegany County.

GRAPH 8

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
1978
(Percent distribution)

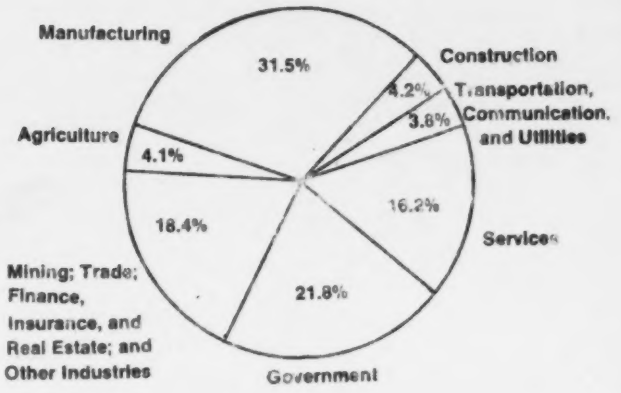
a

SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION



b

ALLEGANY COUNTY



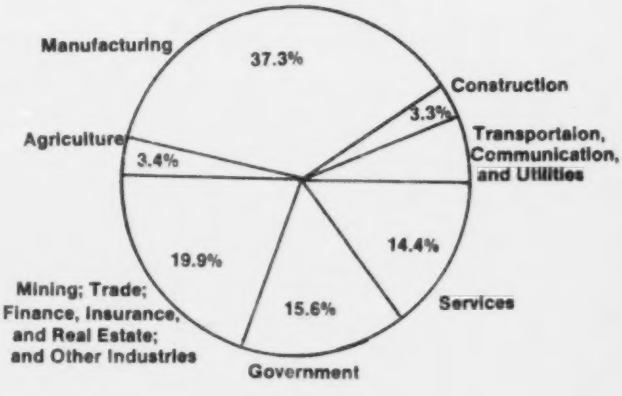
Labor and Proprietors' Income

The manufacturing sector was the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in the Southern Tier West Region, accounting for 38.6 percent of the total. Government employers were second in importance providing 16.2 percent of total labor and proprietors' income. Among industries for which information is disclosable, agriculture and manufacturing furnished larger percentage shares of labor and proprietors' income in the Region than in the State. Income from services, transportation, communication. and utilities, however, represented a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the State than in the Region.

Comparison of the three counties indicates that manufacturing was most important in Chautauqua County, followed by Cattaraugus County and then Allegany County. Conversely, service industries and government provided the greatest share of labor and proprietors' income in Allegany County and lesser shares in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. Graphs 8a, 8b, 8c, and 8d illustrate the industry distribution of labor and proprietors' income for the Region and each of the counties.

c

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY



d

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

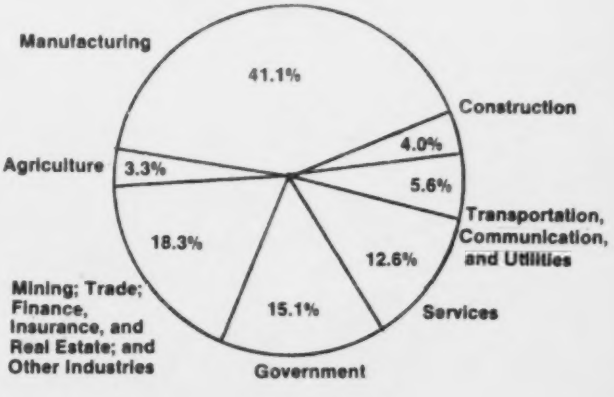


Table 25 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions by industry of labor and proprietors' income earned in New York State and in the Southern Tier West Region.

Table 25. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN NEW YORK STATE AND THE SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION BY INDUSTRY 1978

($ millions)

Industry	New York State		Southern Tier West Region	
	Level	Percent	Level	Percent
Total	$111,055.0	100.0	$1,214.1	100.0
Agriculture	519.7	0.5	41.9	3.5
Manufacturing	25,946.6	23.4	468.6	38.6
Mining	200.9	0.2	(D)	-
Construction	3,822.6	3.4	46.5	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	17,835.6	16.0	(D)	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10,781.3	9.7	(D)	-
Transportation, communication, and utilities	9,956.9	9.0	66.6	5.5
Services	23,928.3	21.5	165.5	13.6
Other	305.9	0.3	(D)	-
Government	17,757.5	16.0	196.6	16.2

(D) - Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 26 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions by industry of labor and proprietors' income earned in each of the counties comprising the Region.

Table 26. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES BY INDUSTRY 1978

($ millions)

Industry	Allegany County		Cattaraugus County		Chautauqua County	
	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent
Total	175.1	100.0	349.3	100.0	689.7	100.0
Agriculture	7.2	4.1	12.0	3.4	22.7	3.3
Manufacturing	55.2	31.5	130.2	37.3	283.2	41.1
Mining	(D)	(D)	9.0	2.6	6.1	0.9
Construction	7.3	4.2	11.5	3.3	27.7	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade	(D)	-	48.9	14.0	96.8	14.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(D)	-	(D)	-	21.6	3.1
Transportation, communication, and utilities	6.6	3.8	21.4	6.1	38.6	5.6
Services	28.4	16.2	50.4	86.7	12.6	
Other	(D)	-	(D)	-	2.6	0.4
Government	38.1	21.8	54.6	15.6	103.9	15.1

(D) - Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In each of the three counties, a significant portion of resident income is earned by individuals who travel to jobs located outside of the county they live in. This becomes apparent when comparing the 1978 labor and proprietors' income by place of residence (Table 24) and by place of work (Table 26). Table 27 summarizes this comparison.

Table 27. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND BY PLACE OF WORK ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1978

($ millions)

County	Labor and proprietors' income		Commutation indicator: Income by place of residence less income by place of work	Ratio: Income by place of residence ÷ by place of work
	By place of residence	By place work		
Allegany	$277.5	$175.1	$102.4	1.58
Cattaraugus	486.9	349.3	137.6	1.39
Chautauqua	975.9	689.7	286.2	1.41

Labor and proprietors' income by place of residence provides a reliable indication of income paid to residents of each county regardless of which county they rendered their service in. Income by place of work, on the other hand, shows how much employers in each county paid all their employees including those residing in other counties. The ratio of income by place of residence and income by place of work provides a very general measure of the extent of commutation either into or out of a county. In 1978, Allegany County residents earned a larger percentage of their incomes outside of the County than did either Cattaraugus or Chautauqua counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal incomes for the three counties were as follows: Allegany - $5,588; Cattaraugus County - $5,700; and Chautauqua County - $6,776. Among the 62 counties in the State, these per capita personal incomes ranked 56th, 55th, and 31st, respectively. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graphs 9a, 9b and 9c present growth trends in per capita personal income for New York State and Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, the State's per capita income grew by 78.7 percent while the figure increased in the three counties as follows: Allegany County - 83.3 percent; Cattaraugus County - 82.5 percent; and Chautauqua County - 92.6 percent.

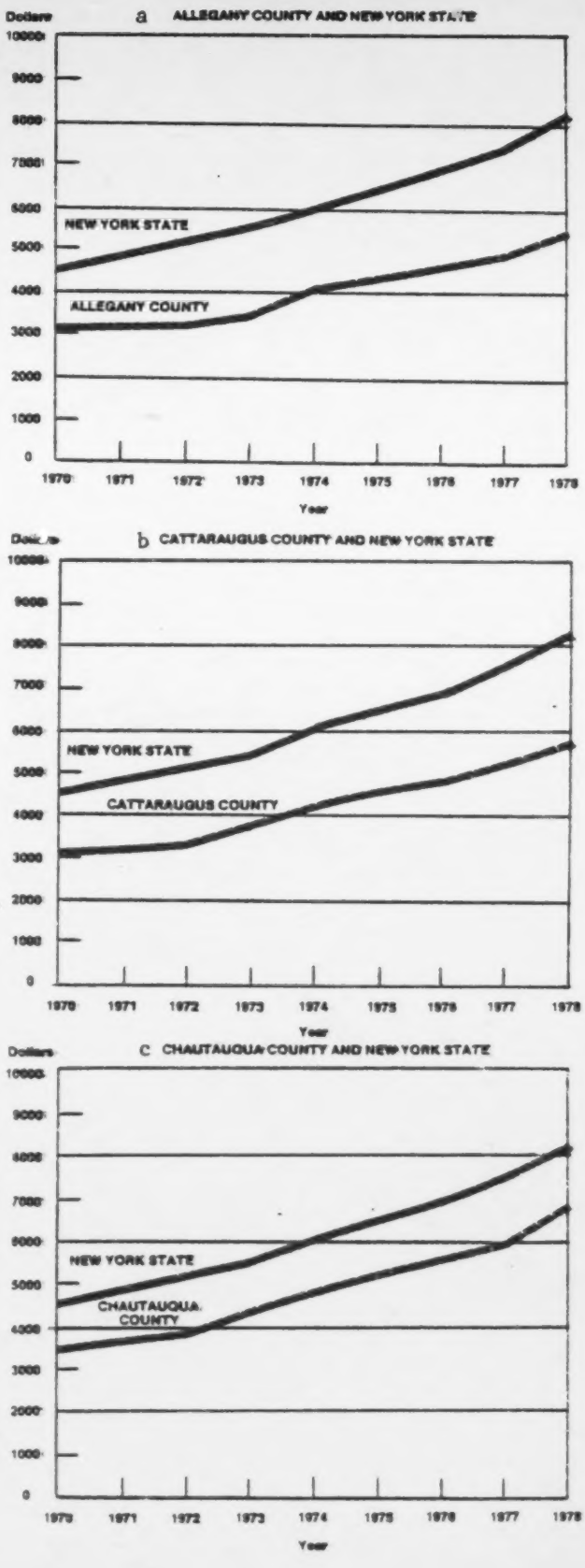
Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Furthermore, wages may differ from county to county even though they are payment for similar occupational skills. The following discussion of weekly wages paid in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties is based on wages paid to employees covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program.

GRAPH 9

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

1970—1978



Allegany County

Among Allegany County industries whose employees are covered by UI, the transportation, communications, and utilities division and the durable goods manufacturing division paid the highest average weekly wages over the period 1977 to 1980. Agriculture, retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate were generally the lowest paying over the period. Table 28 presents average weekly wages paid in Allegany County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 28. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP ALLEGANY COUNTY 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	214	168	205	154	166	198
Mining	185	193	207	226	242	267
Construction	217	231	234	257	281	301
Manufacturing-durable	221	240	267	282	301	332
Manufacturing-nondurable	181	198	214	237	256	286
Transportation, communication, and utilities	242	261	285	299	307	344
Wholesale trade	176	183	190	212	225	247
Retail trade	97	104	111	119	123	129
Finance, insurance and real estate	153	160	168	183	193	191
Services	158	167	172	173	166	203
Government	234	242	254	153	141	164

Cattaraugus County

During the period 1975 to 1980, mining and transportation, communication, and utilities were the highest paying industry divisions among those with employees covered by UI. Agriculture and retail trade were the lowest paying. Table 29 lists average weekly wages paid to UI covered employees by industry group in Cattaraugus County during the period 1975 to 1980.

Table 29. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	98	107	108	126	140	149
Mining	224	209	227	255	295	320
Construction	210	225	239	249	257	278
Manufacturing-durable	199	215	231	251	284	302
Manufacturing-nondurable	180	194	211	225	251	273
Transportation, communication, and utilities	235	256	265	281	308	332
Wholesale trade	171	189	200	220	229	263
Retail trade	106	110	109	114	119	125
Finance, insurance and real estate	171	180	195	204	219	233
Services	131	145	149	163	175	197
Government	227	232	250	160	164	186

Chautauqua County

Mining, construction, durable goods manufacturing, and transportation, communication, and utilities paid the highest average weekly wages during the period 1975 to 1980. Lowest average weekly wages were paid by the retail trade and service industries divisions. Table 30 presents average weekly wages paid in Chautauqua County between 1975 and 1980 by selected industrial classification.

Table 30. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	118	129	148	179	216	234
Mining	209	258	223	242	313	329
Construction	239	221	229	258	286	312
Manufacturing-durable	215	232	253	276	301	336
Manufacturing-nondurable	200	209	229	238	260	283
Transportation, communication, and utilities	229	249	274	293	311	338
Wholesale and trade	178	198	208	219	241	265
Retail trade	104	109	115	121	131	139
Finance, insurance and real estate	163	187	194	207	227	233
Services	123	131	134	154	156	184
Government	236	244	252	165	167	188

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs. For the purpose of administrative efficiency, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties have combined their CETA programs by forming the Chautauqua Consortium. Table 31 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percentLLSIL--according to family size--for the Chautauqua Consortium. Table 32 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the Chautauqua Consortium expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 31. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE
CHAUTAUQUA CONSORTIUM
1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 32. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
CHAUTAUQUA CONSORTIUM
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty Level Income	31,670
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	39,629
85 percent LLSIL	50,679
100 percent LLSIL	65,034

V. Social Services Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown both in number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 16,445 residents of the Southern Tier West Region received public assistance payments each month. Chautauqua County, accounting for slightly more than half of this volume, averaged 8,369 recipients each month, respectively. Beneficiary payments for the Region averaged $1,318,781 per month or $80.19 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of public assistance payments paid in the Region during 1980, an average of 68.9 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 9.6 percent for Home Relief, and 21.4 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. Within the Region, the county with the largest proportion of its payments going to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program was Cattaraugus County, while Chautauqua County had the largest proportion paid to individuals under Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 33 summarizes the average monthly count of beneficiaries by program and the average monthly individual payment for the Region and each of its counties.

Table 33. AVERAGE MONTHLY COUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM AND AVERAGE MONTHLY INDIVIDUAL PAYMENT SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1980

Area	Total (all programs)	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief	Average monthly total payment	Average monthly individual payment
Southern Tier West Region	16,445	11,328	3,517	16	1,584	$1,318,781	$80.19
Allegany County	4,412	2,865	1,051	2	493	362,725	82.21
Cattaraugus County	3,664	2,813	427	6	418	325,470	88.83
Chautauqua County	8,369	5,649	2,039	7	673	630,586	75.35

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Appendix IV provides monthly counts of Public Assistance recipients by program for the Southern Tier West Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. Graphs 10a, 10b, 10c, and 10d illustrate the levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance in the Region and in each of the three counties.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

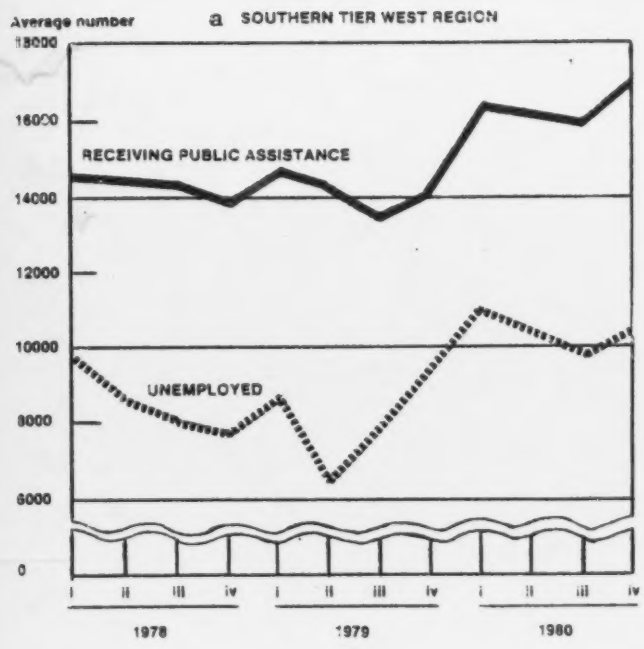
A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

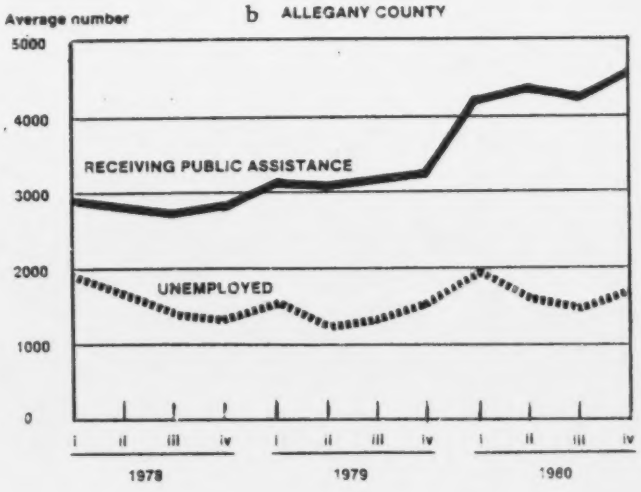
Graphs 10a, 10b, 10c, and 10d illustrate the similarity in the seasonal fluctuations of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment.

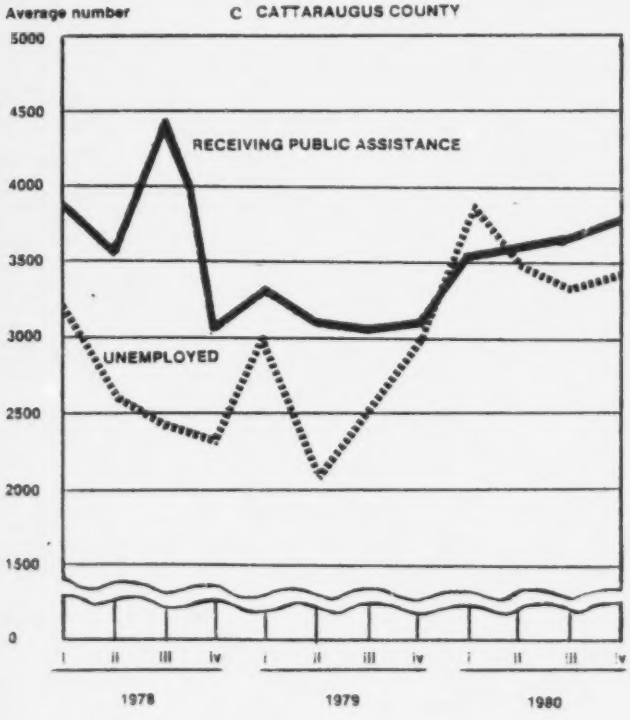
Graph 10. SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS

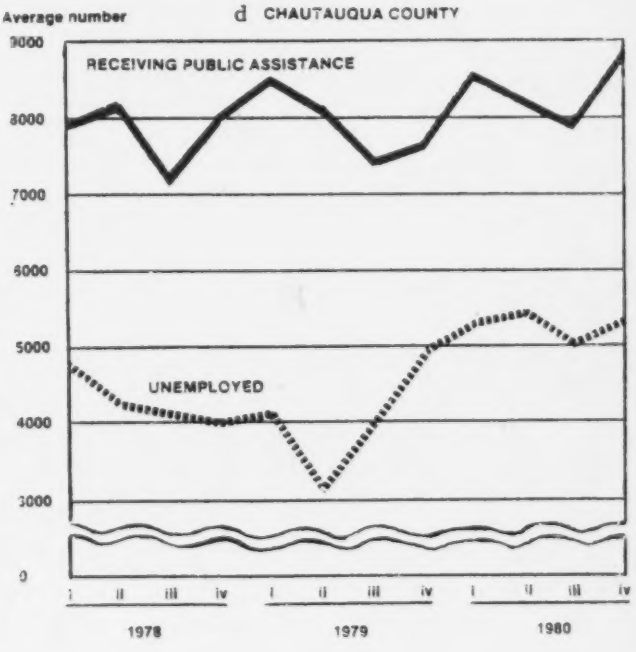
AVERAGE BY QUARTER

1978-1980









VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools totaled 60,241 in the Southern Tier West Region during the 1980-1981 school year. Chautauqua County had the largest number of students with 29,177 while Cattaraugus and Allegany had 20,640 and 10,424, respectively. Of the Region's total, 52.6 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 47.4 percent in grades 7-12. This distribution was fairly typical of that in each of the three counties. By comparison, enrollments for New York State were more evenly divided between elementary and secondary grades with 50.2 percent registered in grades K-6 and 49.8 percent in grades 7-12. Public schools enrolled 94.0 percent of the students in the Region and non-public schools registered 6.0 percent. Within the Region, Allegany County had the highest proportion of its students enrolled in public schools while Cattaraugus County had the lowest percentage. Statewide, public schools accounted for 83.1 percent of all students. Table 34 presents the distribution of students in the Southern Tier West Region and in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties according to category of school enrollment.

Table 34. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION
ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1980 - 1981

County and school designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Southern Tier West Region			
Total	31,712	28,529	60,241
Public	29,148	27,460	56,608
Non-public	2,564	1,069	3,633
Allegany County			
Total	5,564	4,860	10,424
Public	5,317	4,717	10,034
Non-public	247	143	390
Cattaraugus County			
Total	10,954	9,686	20,640
Public	9,758	9,089	18,847
Non-public	1,196	597	1,793
Chautauqua County			
Total	15,194	13,983	29,177
Public	14,073	13,654	27,727
Non-public	1,121	329	1,450

NOTE: Includes ungraded enrollment.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

School enrollments declined between school years 1979-1981 in both the Southern Tier West Region and in New York State. The decline, however, was sharper in the State than in the Region. Within the Region, enrollment fell in all three counties, falling by 2.4 percent in Chautauqua County, 1.6 percent in Cattaraugus County, and 1.2 percent in Allegany County. Although the overall number of students in the Region declined by 1.9 percent, non-public school enrollments actually grew by 12.2 percent. Non-public school enrollments grew by 28.3 percent in Allegany County, 13.7 percent in Cattaraugus County, and 6.9 percent in Chautauqua County. Statewide, non-public schools grew by only 0.2 percent. Table 35 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollments for New York State, the Southern Tier West Region, and Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties.

Table 35. YEAR-TO-YEAR ENROLLMENT CHANGE
PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS,
AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.7
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.3
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.2
Southern Tier West Region	61,425	60,241	-1.9
Public	58,187	56,608	-2.7
Non-public	3,238	3,633	12.2
Allegany County	10,553	10,424	-1.2
Public	10,249	10,034	-2.1
Non-public	304	390	+28.3
Cattaraugus County	20,969	20,640	-1.6
Public	19,392	18,847	-2.8
Non-public	1,577	1,793	+13.7
Chautauqua County	29,903	29,177	-2.4
Public	28,546	27,727	-2.9
Non-public	1,357	1,450	+6.9

NOTE: Includes ungraded enrollment. Totals do not include prekindergarten.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the Region are projected to continue declining through the eighties. During the 10-year period following the 1980-1981 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 11.0 percent. Slightly more than two-thirds of the forecasted enrollment decline of 6,224 students will occur in Chautauqua County. Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, unlike Chautauqua County, will experience a trend reversal and gradual enrollment increases in the latter half of the decade. Table 36 presents projections of public school enrollments for the Southern Tier West Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties for the period 1980-81 to 1990-91.

Table 36. PROJECTIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY,
CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1980-1981 to 1990-1991

Region/County	Actual	Projected									
	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991
Southern Tier West Region	56,608	54,991	53,784	52,644	51,869	51,391	51,083	50,725	50,340	50,183	50,384
Allegany County	10,034	9,765	9,599	9,518	9,435	9,398	9,470	9,537	9,619	9,743	9,901
Cattaraugus County	18,847	18,368	18,013	17,591	17,325	17,186	17,100	16,963	16,926	16,936	17,037
Chautauqua County	27,727	26,859	26,173	25,534	25,110	24,807	24,513	24,225	23,796	23,507	23,446

Distribution of High School Graduates

Of the total number of Southern Tier West Region high school students graduating in 1980, 53.9 percent planned to continue their education compared to 69.0 percent for the State. In both the Region and the State, a greater percentage of non-public school graduates chose to pursue a post-secondary education than did public school graduates. Almost one-third of the Region's high school graduates intended to seek employment compared to about one-fifth of graduates statewide. In addition, a greater proportion of graduates in the Region than in the State planned to enter military service or engage in other post-high school activities. Among counties in the Region, Chautauqua County had the largest percentage of students planning to enter post-secondary education programs or employment. Cattaraugus County, on the other hand, exceeded the other counties in the percentage of graduates expected to enter the military. Table 37 presents the intentions of 1980 high school graduates in New York State, the Southern Tier West Region, and Allegany, Cattaraugus, and chautauqua counties. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Table 37. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980
PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE, SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND
ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Southern Tier West Region	4,426	23.8	25.9	4.2	32.9	6.2	7.0
Public	4,350	23.3	26.1	4.2	33.2	6.2	7.0
Non-public	76	54.0	15.8	11.8	18.4	0	0
Allegany County	759	27.0	21.8	5.9	25.6	7.2	12.4
Public	740	25.9	22.9	6.5	25.4	7.4	12.7
Non-public	19	68.5	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.0
Cattaraugus County	1,457	24.7	21.3	4.5	32.8	8.6	8.1
Public	1,400	23.7	21.4	4.0	33.6	8.9	8.4
Non-public	57	49.1	21.1	15.8	14.0	0.0	0.0
Chautauqua County	2,210	22.1	30.3	3.5	35.5	4.2	4.5
Public	2,210	22.1	30.3	3.5	35.5	4.2	4.5
Non-public	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Rows may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Consistent with the projected public school enrollment trends, a gradual decline in the number of high school students graduating during the eighties in the Region is anticipated. Again the drop in the size of Chautauqua County's graduating classes account for the bulk of the decrease in the Region. Table 38 presents projections of high school graduates in public and non-public schools for the Region and its counties.

Table 38. PROJECTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY,
CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1979-1980 to 1989-1990

Region/County	Actual	Projected									
	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990
Southern Tier West Region	4,426	4,322	4,250	4,108	3,773	3,626	3,467	3,573	3,706	3,570	3,245
Allegany County	759	770	704	668	653	617	580	607	626	605	585
Cattaraugus County	1,457	1,401	1,383	1,391	1,279	1,215	1,161	1,239	1,188	1,188	1,113
Chautauqua County	2,210	2,151	2,163	2,050	1,841	1,794	1,725	1,727	1,892	1,777	1,547

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 95.6 percent of the student population in the Southern Tier West Region was white. American Indian, Eskimo, or Asian/Pacific Islanders accounted for the bulk of the remaining 4.4 percent. Within the Region, American Indians had their greatest representation in schools located in Cattaraugus County. Table 39 summarizes the racial distribution of students in the Southern Tier West Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties.

Table 39. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1980 - 1981

(Percent)

Area	Black	Hispanic	American Indian Eskimo, Asian/ Pacific Islander	White
Southern Tier West Region	1.2	1.0	2.2	95.6
Allegany County	0.4	0.1	0.5	99.0
Cattaraugus County	0.7	0.1	4.8	94.3
Chautauqua County	1.8	1.9	1.1	95.2

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

The racial distribution of students, by school districts within each county, is presented in Appendix V.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties. These are listed below by county:

County, Category, and Educational Institution	Program
Allegany County	
Public Education Programs	
Secondary Occupational Education	
Andrew F. Haynes Area Occupational Center R.D. #2 Belmont, New York 14813	Agriculture Education agricultural mechanics conservation Health Occupations Education nursing Home Economics Education care and guidance of children Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial Service Education prevocational curriculum automotive body and fender automotive mechanics commercial arts occupations photography occupations carpentry drafting electrical occupations machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology quantity food occupations
Post-secondary Occupational Education	
State University Agricultural and Technical College Alfred, New York 14802	Agriculture Education agricultural production agricultural business agricultural products ornamental horticulture other agriculture Distribution Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education medical lab nursing, associate degree medical assistant other health occupations Home Economics Education food services

County, Category, and Educational Institution	Program
Allegany County (continued)	
	Business and Office Education
	bookkeeping and accounting
	data processing
	stenographic-secretarial
	supervision-business administration
	Technical Education
	architectural technology
	automotive technology
	chemical technology
	civil technology
	electrical technology
	electro-mechanical technology
	industrial technology
	mechanical technology
	other engineering technology
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	air conditioning
	commercial arts occupations
	plumbing and pipefitting
	other construction-maintenance
	drafting
	other public service occupations
Cattaraugus County	
Public Education Programs	
Secondary Occupational Education	
Cattaraugus, Erie, Wyoming BOCES	Agriculture Education
N. Cattaraugus Area Occupational Center	agriculture mechanics
	ornamental horticulture
Box 111	conservation
Ellicottville, New York 14731	Health Occupations Education
	nursing, licensed practical
	nurse assisting (nurse aide)
	Home Economics Education
	care and guidance of children
	Business and Office Education
	general office-typing-clerical
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	automotive body and fender
	automotive mechanics
	other automotive
	carpentry
	masonry
	other construction-maintenance
	custodial services
	drafting
	electrical occupations
	electronics
	graphic arts
	machine shop-machine tool
	welding and cutting
	cosmetology
	quantitative food occupations

County, Category, and Educational Institution	Program
Cattaraugus County (continued)	
Secondary Occupational Education	
Cattaraugus, Erie, Wyoming BOCES S. Cattaraugus Area Occupational Center Windfall Road Olean, New York 14760	Agricultural Education agricultural production conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nursing (licensed practical) other health occupations Home Economics Education care and guidance of children Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry masonry other construction-maintenance custodial service drafting electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology quantitative food occupations
Proprietary/Independent Education Programs	
Licensed Private Schools	
New Penn Beauty School 247½ North Union Street Olean, New York 14760	Trade, Industrial, Service Education cosmetology
Degree-Granting Proprietory/Independent Two-Year Schools	
Olean Business Institute 301 North Union Street Olean, New York 14760	Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting general office-typing-clerical supervision-business administration Technical Education office-related technology

County, Category, and Educational Institution	Program
Chautauqua County	
Public Education Programs	
Secondary Occupational Education	
Chautauqua BOCES Philip J. Loguidice Occupational Center 9520 Fredonia-Stockton Road Fredonia, New York 14063	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics conservation Distributive Education automotive and petroleum transportation service Health Occupations Education nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education food service institutional support services other occupational preparation Business and Office Education data processing Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums automotive body and fender automotive mechanics carpentry masonry plumbing and pipefitting drafting electrical occupations electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology
Chautauqua BOCES Raymond Hewes Occupational Center Route 17J Ashville, New York 14710	Agricultural Education agriculture production agriculture mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Health Occupations Education other health occupations Home Economics Education food services Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive body and fender automotive mechanics carpentry electrical occupations machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology

County, Category, and Educational Institution	Program
Chautauqua County (continued)	
Post-secondary Occupational Education	
Jamestown Community College 525 Falconer Street Jamestown, New York 14701	Distributive Education general merchandising-sales other distributive education Health Occupations Education medical lab nursing, associate degree Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing supervision-business administration Technical Education electrical technology mechanical technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education law enforcement-firearms control social service paraprofessionals other public service occupations
Proprietary/Independent Education Programs	
Licensed Private Schools	
Raphael School of Beauty Culture 318-20 West 3rd Street Jamestown, New York 14701	Trade, Industrial, Service Education cosmetology
Degree-Granting Proprietary/Independent Two-Year Schools	
Jamestown Business College 7 Fairmont Avenue Jamestown, New York 14701	Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration other office occupations

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time, the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability development and placement services.

To meet the employment and training needs of the Southern Tier West Region, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties formed the Chautauqua Consortium. Under this arrangement, employment and training services could be delivered with maximum effectiveness by increasing administrative efficiency while reducing operating costs. The Consortium planned to provide a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by the Consortium in the following occupational areas:

Machine trades	Welding
Clerical/office skills	Drafting
Health services	Accounting
Woodworking	Nursing (RN)
Basic electronics	Data processing

The Chautauqua Consortium expected to provide CETA services to 1,551 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 40.

Table 40. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
CHAUTAUQUA CONSORTIUM
FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollment
Classroom training	557
On-the-job training	210
Work experience	744
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	40
Total	1,551

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Tables 41, 42, 43, and 44 present profiles of the projected 1982 populations 14 years of age and older for the Chautauqua Consortium and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA eligible population are highlighted in these tables.

Table 41. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
CHAUTAUQUA CONSORTIUM
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.7	53.6	59.2	58.7	19.7
Female	52.3	46.4	40.8	41.3	80.3
Age					
14-19	15.8	15.8	15.3	15.5	37.1
20-21	4.9	13.5	12.1	12.1	5.0
22-44	38.3	56.8	59.4	59.1	49.3
45-54	12.6	7.8	8.7	8.7	6.9
55 and over	28.4	6.1	4.5	4.6	1.7
Race					
White	98.5	INA	91.1	INA	91.5
Black	0.8	INA	3.5	INA	3.4
Hispanic	1/	INA	3.9	INA	3.8
Other	0.7	INA	1.5	INA	1.3

INA = information not available

1/ Hispanics are grouped under white or black for the residents category.

Table 42. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
ALLEGANY COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standare Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.0	55.8	61.9	61.8	18.7
Female	51.0	43.2	38.1	38.2	81.3
Age					
14-19	20.9	12.5	14.5	14.4	37.2
20-21	6.6	13.1	11.2	11.1	5.0
22-44	37.9	59.1	62.6	62.7	49.3
45-54	10.4	8.2	7.6	7.6	6.9
55 and over	24.2	7.1	4.1	4.2	1.7
Race					
White	99.4	INA	95.9	INA	95.5
Black	0.3	INA	2.6	INA	2.8
Hispanic	1/	INA	1.3	INA	1.6
Other	0.3	INA	0.2	INA	0.1

INA = information not available.
1/ Hispanics are grouped under white or black for the residents category.

Table 43. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.7	53.8	56.3	55.6	19.7
Female	51.3	46.2	43.7	44.4	80.3
Age					
14-19	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.9	37.1
20-21	5.1	14.2	11.9	11.9	5.0
22-44	39.5	57.5	59.3	59.0	49.3
45-54	12.9	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9
55 and over	27.1	5.4	5.2	5.2	1.7
Race					
White	97.4	INA	92.3	INA	91.2
Black	0.8	INA	2.6	INA	3.2
Hispanic	1/	INA	1.3	INA	1.8
Other	1.8	INA	3.8	INA	3.8

INA = information not available.
1/ Hispanics are grouped under white or black for the residents category.

Table 44. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	46.6	52.4	59.8	59.2	20.4
Female	53.4	47.6	40.2	40.8	79.6
Age					
14-19	14.1	17.1	15.4	15.6	37.1
20-21	4.3	13.3	12.6	12.6	5.0
22-44	37.7	55.8	58.3	58.0	49.3
45-54	13.2	7.8	9.5	9.4	6.9
55 and over	30.7	6.1	4.2	4.4	1.7
Race					
White	98.7	INA	88.7	INA	89.2
Black	1.1	INA	4.2	INA	3.9
Hispanic	1/	INA	6.3	INA	6.2
Other	0.2	INA	0.8	INA	0.7

INA = information not available.
1/ Hispanics are grouped under white or black for the residents category.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Tables 45, 46, and 47 present lists of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties, respectively, had at least 10 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981 (Fiscal Year 1981). Included in the tables are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants to openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully place jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low (A/O) ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentages of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are five suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Tables 45, 46, and 47 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Generally, few applicants are available for referral compared to the volume of job openings. Occupations in this group may offer sufficient employment opportunities for jobseekers since supply does not satisfy demand. Example: Writer, Technical Publications--Chautauqua County

2) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily. Example: Electronics Inspector II--Cattaraugus County

3) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service. Example: Salesperson, Accountant--Cattaraugus County

4) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings. Example: Truck Driver, heavy--Allegany County

5) Applicants available but no job openings received

The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices. Example: Welder, Combination--Allegany County

NOTE: Data limitations are discussed at the end of this appendix.

Table 45. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
ALLEGANY COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1980 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total 1/	4,008	442	9.1	
Professional, technical and managerial	401	76	5.3	
Clerical and sales	864	154	5.6	
Services	816	87	9.4	
Farming, fishery, forestry	142	20	7.1	
Processing	117	15	7.8	
Machine trades	373	19	19.6	
Benchwork	290	22	13.2	
Structural work	602	27	22.2	
Miscellaneous	540	22	24.5	
Selected Occupations				
Professional, Technical and Managerial				
Drafter, mechanical	15	7	2.1	28.6
Teacher, secondary school	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher, elementary school	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accountant	11	1	11.0	0.0
Administrative assistant	17	1	17.0	100.0
Manager, food service	17	0	n.a.	n.a.
Management trainee	15	1	15.0	100.0
Case worker	10	2	5.0	50.0
Clerical and Sales				
Medical secretary	10	1	10.0	0.0
Secretary	63	12	5.3	25.0
Stenographer	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Clerk-typist	43	2	21.5	0.0
Keypunch operator	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Clerk, general	187	16	11.7	62.5
Bookkeeper I	22	4	5.5	75.0
Cashier I	28	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teller	11	1	11.0	100.0
Cashier II	12	5	2.4	60.0
Cashier-checker	45	5	9.0	60.0
Administrative clerk	72	1	72.0	0.0
Inventory clerk	15	41	0.4	7.3
Shipping and receiving clerk	12	1	12.0	100.0
Stock clerk	23	6	3.8	50.0
Receptionist	24	0	n.a.	n.a.
Office helper	14	2	7.0	100.0
Teacher aide II	12	0	n.a.	n.a.

Table 45. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and Sales (cont'd)				
Salesperson, general merchandise	55	2	27.5	0.0
Sales clerk	11	2	5.5	50.0
Stock clerk, self-service store	10	9	1.4	44.4
Service				
Day worker	160	29	5.5	58.6
Yard worker	29	7	4.1	85.7
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Waiter/waitress, formal	15	1	15.0	100.0
Waiter/waitress, informal	80	4	20.0	50.0
Bartender	25	2	12.5	50.0
Cook (restaurant)	34	3	11.3	66.7
Cook (mess)	13	4	3.3	100.0
Kitchen helper	63	12	5.3	16.7
Cleaner, housekeeping	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cosmetologist	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Home attendant	14	1	14.0	100.0
Nurse aide	62	1	62.0	100.0
Guard, security	30	1	30.0	100.0
Cleaner, comm./inst.	57	1	57.0	100.0
Cleaner, industrial	16	2	8.0	50.0
Janitor	17	2	8.5	50.0
Farming, Fishery, Forestry				
Cemetery worker	12	2	6.0	0.0
Farmworker, dairy	40	4	10.0	75.0
Farmworker, general I	13	1	13.0	0.0
Farmworker, general II	10	1	10.0	0.0
Processing				
Foundary worker, general	30	9	3.3	77.8
Cannery worker	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine Trades				
Machinist	16	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine set-up operator	14	5	2.8	80.0
Production-machine tender	38	2	19.0	100.0
Machine operator I	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine operator II	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile mechanic	50	2	25.0	50.0
Automobile mechanic helper	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Maintenance mechanic	17	1	17.0	100.0
Sawmill worker	12	0	n.a.	n.a.

Table 45. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	69	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electronics assembler	23	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electronics inspector II	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, small products	33	0	n.a.	n.a.
Woodworking-shop hand	14	5	2.8	0.0
Structural Work				
Automobile-body repairer	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Welder, arc	45	1	45.0	100.0
Welder, combination	34	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electrician	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Operation engineer	47	9	5.2	11.1
Carpenter	34	3	11.3	0.0
Roofer	13	1	13.0	100.0
Construction worker I	66	0	n.a.	n.a.
Construction worker II	141	2	70.5	100.0
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	13	5	2.6	20.0
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer truck driver	29	0	n.a.	n.a.
Truck driver, heavy	66	2	33.0	100.0
Truck driver, light	27	3	9.0	66.7
Automobile-service-station attendant	17	1	17.0	100.0
Packager, hand	20	0	n.a.	n.a.
Industrial-truck operator	18	0	n.a.	n.a.
Laborer, stores	59	7	8.4	57.1
Material handler	174	5	34.8	100.0

1/ General occupational categories represent all openings registered with the State Job Service whether or not the individual occupations exceeded the cutoff for this report.

n.a.: For occupations in which no openings were registered, the ratios of applicants/openings and jobs filled/openings are not applicable.

Table 46. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1980 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total 1/	5,588	1,574	3.6	
Professional, technical and managerial	574	151	3.8	
Clerical and sales	1,317	449	2.9	
Service	987	367	2.7	
Farming, fishery, forestry	89	12	7.4	
Processing	155	172	0.9	
Machine trades	497	55	9.0	
Benchwork	487	202	2.4	
Structural work	737	67	11.0	
Miscellaneous	646	99	6.5	
Selected Occupations				
Professional, Technical and Managerial				
Electronics technician	10	1	10.0	0.0
Mechanical engineer	1	6	0.2	0.0
Drafter, mechanical	13	1	13.0	0.0
Counselor	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse, head	1	10	0.1	10.0
Nurse, licensed practical	12	24	0.5	20.8
Teacher, secondary school	16	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher, elementary school	21	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accountant	18	1	18.0	0.0
Administrative assistant	14	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, office	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, retail store	30	2	15.0	0.0
Manager, food service	18	3	6.0	66.7
Management trainee	32	11	2.9	27.3
Case aide	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Clerical and Sales				
Legal secretary	10	1	10.0	100.0
Secretary	102	10	10.2	50.0
Stenographer	19	8	2.4	75.0
Clerk-typist	56	12	4.7	75.0
Keypunch operator	17	4	4.3	75.0
Typist	16	2	8.0	50.0
Clerk, general	141	12	11.8	66.7
Bookkeeper I	47	2	23.5	50.0
Bookkeeper II	33	2	16.5	50.0
Cashier II	34	42	0.8	14.3
Cashier-checker	126	15	8.4	73.3

Table 46. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and Sales (cont'd)				
Computer operator	23	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accounting clerk	27	6	4.5	33.3
Administrative clerk	79	10	7.9	100.0
Inventory clerk	52	165	0.3	90.9
Shipping and receiving clerk	16	1	16.0	0.0
Stock clerk	16	37	0.4	8.1
Receptionist	70	3	23.3	100.0
Hotel clerk	11	7	1.6	71.4
Teacher aide	27	0	n.a.	n.a.
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	18	8	2.3	62.5
Salesperson, cosmetics and toiletries	8	10	0.8	100.0
Sales representative, general merchandise	11	1	11.0	0.0
Salesperson, general mdse.	24	1	24.0	0.0
Sales clerk	90	13	6.9	76.9
Sales clerk, food	17	3	5.7	33.3
Driver, sales route	29	0	n.a.	n.a.
Stock clerk	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Service				
Child monitor	24	5	4.8	60.0
Day worker	21	6	3.5	66.7
Yard worker	9	6	1.5	100.0
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	29	17	1.7	70.6
Waiter/waitress, formal	20	5	4.0	20.0
Waiter/waitress, informal	115	27	4.3	40.7
Bartender	47	6	7.8	66.7
Cook (restaurant	38	20	1.9	75.0
Cook, short order I	24	12	2.0	83.3
Cook, short order II	4	7	0.6	0.0
Cook (mess)	14	10	1.4	50.0
Kitchen helper	85	18	4.7	83.3
Food assembler, kitchen	7	11	0.6	90.9
Cleaner, housekeeping	15	2	7.5	100.0
Cosmetologist	13	2	6.5	0.0
Ski-tow operator	62	91	0.7	98.9
Home attendant	14	3	4.7	66.7
Psychiatric aide	20	0	n.a.	n.a.
Child-care attendant, school	16	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse aide	88	49	1.8	53.1
Nursery school attendant	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Guard, security	43	10	4.3	60.0
Cleaner, comm./inst.	113	16	7.1	50.0

Table 46. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Farming, Fishery, Forestry				
Farmworker, dairy	28	6	4.7	83.3
Processing				
Cannery worker	47	161	0.3	65.2
Production helper	38	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine Trades				
Machinist	26	1	26.0	0.0
Production-machine tender	25	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine operator I	25	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile mechanic	79	4	19.8	50.0
Automobile-mechanic helper	12	3	4.0	66.7
Valve repairer	2	7	0.3	42.9
Maintenance mechanic	20	1	20.0	2/
Maintenance mechanic helper	5	9	0.6	88.9
Machinist, wood	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, production	27	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electronics tester	7	7	1.0	28.6
Electronics assembler	125	103	1.2	95.1
Electronics inspector II	43	69	0.6	94.2
Electronics worker	18	0	n.a.	n.a.
Capacitor assembler	33	2	16.5	50.0
Assembler, small products	26	0	n.a.	n.a.
Sander, hand	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Woodworking-shop hand	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Structural Work				
Assembler, internal combustion engine	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile-body repairer	22	1	22.0	0.0
Welder, arc	30	4	7.5	100.0
Welder, combination	44	0	n.a.	n.a.
Transformer assembler	14	10	1.4	100.0
Electrician	21	1	21.0	0.0
Electrician helper	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Operating engineer	23	0	n.a.	n.a.
Carpenter	55	3	18.3	100.0
Carpenter, rough	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Roofer	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Construction worker I	78	2	39.0	100.0
Construction worker II	145	19	7.6	100.0
Maintenance repairer, factory or mill	17	0	n.a.	n.a.
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	41	7	5.9	71.4

Table 46. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer truck driver	81	5	16.2	60.0
Truck driver, heavy	51	3	17.0	33.3
Truck driver, light	39	5	7.8	60.0
Automobile-service-station attendant	18	3	6.0	66.7
Cleaner II	11	14	0.8	85.7
Packager, hand	33	1	33.0	100.0
Industiral-truck operator	41	0	n.a.	n.a.
Laborer, stores	81	15	5.4	100.0
Material handler	113	28	4.0	92.9
Rotary driller	4	5	0.8	20.0

1/ General occupational categories represent all openings registered with the State Job Service whether or not the individual occupations exceeded the cutoff for this report.

2/ Many job orders for this occupation were registered prior to the beginning of FY 1981 but placements were made during FY 1981. This resulted in the statistics--jobs filled during FY 1981 as a percentage of job openings received during FY 1981--exceeding 100.0 percent.

n.a.: For occupations in which no openings were registered the ratios of applicant/openings and jobs filled/openings are not applicable.

Table 47. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1980 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total 1/	12,341	5,261	2.3	
Professional, technical and managerial	1,288	188	6.9	
Clerical and sales	3,063	940	3.3	
Service	2,394	1,232	1.9	
Farming, fishery, forestry	279	98	2.8	
Processing	1,525	847	1.8	
Machine trades	1,208	474	2.5	
Benchwork	747	361	2.1	
Structural work	1,172	287	4.1	
Miscellaneous	1,860	834	2.2	
Selected Occupations				
Professional, Technical and Managerial				
Electrical technician	10	5	2.0	60.0
Electronics technician	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Mechanical engineering technician	13	1	13.0	100.0
Drafter, mechanical	14	9	1.6	66.7
Laboratory tester	18	6	3.0	83.3
Counselor	27	9	3.0	66.7
Nurse, general duty	13	2	6.5	50.0
Dental assistant	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse, Licensed practical	12	1	12.0	0.0
Teacher, secondary school	43	11	3.9	63.6
Teacher, elementary school	49	0	n.a.	n.a.
Tutor	12	3	4.0	100.0
Teacher aide I	24	1	24.0	100.0
Writer, technical publications	2	6	0.3	16.7
Illustrator	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accountant	28	2	14.0	0.0
Purchasing agent	16	1	16.0	100.0
Manager, advertising	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative assistant	34	2	17.0	100.0
Manager, office	21	0	n.a.	n.a.
Reproduction superintendent	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, retail store	62	3	20.7	100.0
Manager, food service	44	3	14.7	33.3
Management trainee	83	10	8.3	30.0
Case worker	17	0	n.a.	n.a.
Community organization worker	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Program aide, group work	22	17	1.3	100.0
Recreation leader	20	3	6.7	66.7
Case aide	18	2	9.0	50.0

Table 47. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and Sales				
Legal secretary	23	10	2.3	70.0
Medical secretary	12	3	4.0	33.3
Secretary	186	42	4.4	73.8
Stenographer	69	14	4.9	100.0
Clerk-typist	73	14	5.2	85.7
Keypunch operator	62	11	5.6	81.8
Typist	169	87	1.9	94.3
File clerk I	14	6	2.3	100.0
Clerk, general	309	24	12.9	66.7
Bookkeeper I	82	12	6.8	83.3
Bookkeeper II	35	4	8.9	25.0
Cashier I	28	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teller	14	11	1.3	63.6
Cashier II	29	9	3.2	55.6
Cashier-checker	232	32	7.3	71.9
Cashier, courtesy booth	21	24	0.9	95.8
Ticket seller	29	39	0.7	100.0
Computer operator	18	1	18.0	100.0
Computer-peripheral-equipment operator	11	2	5.5	100.0
Payroll clerk	10	5	2.0	60.0
Accounting clerk	59	10	5.9	80.0
Administrative clerk	245	45	5.4	71.1
Parts clerk	18	4	4.5	25.0
Inventory clerk	102	102	1.0	95.1
Shipping and receiving clerk	69	5	13.8	60.0
Stock clerk	76	48	1.6	93.8
Telephone operator	10	1	10.0	100.0
Receptionist	128	22	5.8	81.8
Library assistant	25	6	4.2	100.0
Teacher aide II	162	146	1.1	95.2
Sales representative, food products	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Salesperson, shoes	12	4	3.0	0.0
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	27	10	2.7	40.0
Salesperson, automobiles	10	2	5.0	100.0
Sales exhibitor	21	1	21.0	100.0
Salesperson, general hardware	16	9	1.8	88.9
Salesperson, general mdse.	130	7	18.6	85.7
Sales clerk	136	23	5.9	56.5
Sales clerk, food	13	4	3.3	50.0
Driver, sales route	26	9	2.9	66.7
Manager, department	21	1	21.0	0.0
Telephone solicitor	15	17	0.9	82.4
Stock clerk, self-service store	28	3	9.3	66.7

Table 47. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Service				
Houseworker, general	26	11	2.4	81.8
Child monitor	54	3	18.0	100.0
Yard worker	11	16	0.7	81.3
Companion	13	4	3.3	75.0
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	56	31	1.8	96.8
Waiter/waitress, captain	14	4	3.5	100.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	62	13	4.8	38.5
Waiter/waitress, informal	325	149	2.2	82.6
Cafeterial attendant	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Bartender	81	12	6.8	33.3
Cook (restaurant)	84	31	2.7	58.1
Cook, short order I	69	15	4.6	53.3
Cook, short order II	20	3	6.7	100.0
Cook (mess)	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Kitchen helper	166	97	1.7	79.4
Cleaner, housekeeping	40	19	2.1	89.5
Cosmetologist	25	3	8.3	66.7
Recreation facility attendant	16	37	0.4	43.2
Ski-tow operator	343	513	0.7	89.3
Home attendant	12	3	4.0	66.7
Psychiatric aide	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse aide	219	70	3.1	85.7
Orderly	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Attendant, children's institution	13	1	13.0	0.0
Nurse, school attendant	26	0	n.a.	n.a.
Guard, security	54	28	1.9	89.3
Merchant patroller	52	11	4.7	100.0
Central-supply worker	17	21	0.8	100.0
Cleaner, comm./inst.	214	48	4.5	68.8
Cleaner, industrial	23	14	1.6	107.1
Janitor	46	9	5.1	88.9
Farming, Fishery, Forestry				
Farmworker, fruit I	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Farmworker, fruit II	75	37	2.0	97.3
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	15	4	3.8	100.0
Laborer, landscape	15	12	1.3	25.0
Farmworker, dairy	42	10	4.2	7.0
Processing				
Laborer, general	204	85	2.4	76.5
Foundry worker, general	29	0	n.a.	n.a.
Baker helper	23	0	n.a.	n.a.
Quality control technician	18	4	4.5	100.0
Ice cream freezer assistant	22	35	0.6	80.0

Table 47. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Processing (cont'd)				
Bundles hanger	20	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cannery worker	169	65	2.6	2/
Egg washer, machine	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Production helper	901	615	1.5	78.5
Injection-molding-machine operator	21	4	5.3	100.0
Machine Trades				
Machinist	42	13	3.2	23.1
Machinist apprentice	14	1	14.0	100.0
Maintenance machinist	12	4	3.0	75.0
Tool and die maker (machine shop)	10	4	2.5	75.0
Screw machine set-up operator, production	12	16	0.8	100.0
Drill-press operator, production	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Production machine tender	76	51	1.5	96.1
Punch press operator I	10	3	3.3	33.3
Punch press operator II	15	1	15.0	100.0
Machine operator I	144	139	1.0	99.3
Press operator, heavy duty	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Brake operator I	22	14	1.6	92.9
Metal-fabricator apprentice	12	3	4.0	100.0
Machine operator II	46	5	9.2	80.0
Metal-fabricating shop helper	34	26	1.3	88.5
Machine helper	43	38	1.1	97.4
Automobile mechanic	113	22	5.1	63.6
Automobile mechanic apprentice	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile mechanic helper	38	0	n.a.	n.a.
Diesel mechanic	18	5	3.6	20.0
Maintenance mechanic	57	19	3.0	52.6
Millwright	12	4	3.0	100.0
Maintenance mechanic helper	11	3	3.7	100.0
Ripsaw operator	10	1	10.0	100.0
Machinist, wood	34	26	1.3	88.5
Assembly-press operator	12	12	1.0	100.0
Benchwork				
Polisher and buffer II	11	4	2.8	100.0
Assembler, product	63	56	1.1	100.0
Assembler, small parts	31	7	4.4	100.0
Assembler, production	19	1	19.0	100.0
Assembler, motel furniture	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Coil winder	16	5	3.2	100.0
Assembler, small products	61	14	4.4	71.4
Painter, spray I	31	24	1.3	95.8

Table 47. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchwork (cont'd)				
Painter, spray II	10	2	5.0	100.0
Sander, hand	26	15	1.7	93.3
Woodworking-shop hand	115	89	1.3	94.4
sewing machine operator	108	92	1.2	99.0
Structural work				
Assembler, internal combustion engine	103	138	0.7	97.8
Automobile-body repairer	37	0	n.a.	n.a.
Welder, arc	37	2	18.5	100.0
Welder setter, resistance machine	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Welding-machine operator, resistance	11	6	1.8	33.3
Welder, combination	52	4	13.0	100.0
Electrician	18	4	4.5	100.0
Electrician apprentice	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electronics mechanic	17	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electrical repairer	17	8	2.1	75.0
Painter	33	0	n.a.	n.a.
Operating engineer	18	3	6.0	66.7
Carpenter	67	4	16.8	75.0
Carpenter apprentice	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Carpenter, rough	25	4	6.3	100.0
Roofer	26	10	2.6	50.0
Construction worker I	140	27	5.2	92.6
Maintenance repairer, factory or mill	21	11	1.9	54.5
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	69	10	6.9	60.0
Miscellaneous				
Dump truck driver	8	5	1.6	80.0
Tractor trailer truck driver	127	13	9.8	69.2
Garbage collector driver	8	9	0.9	55.6
Truck driver, heavy	132	9	14.7	88.9
Truck driver helper	18	15	1.2	100.0
Truck driver, light	75	5	15.0	60.0
Bus driver	19	1	19.0	100.0
Automobile service station attendant	53	1	53.0	0.0
Packager, hand	263	262	1.0	95.0
Packager, machine	16	0	n.a.	n.a.
Packer agricultural produce	105	115	0.9	96.5
Bridge of gantry-crane operator	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Industrial truck operator	124	5	24.8	2/

Table 47. (continued).

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Miscellaneous (cont'd)				
Laborer, stores	83	29	2.9	93.1
Bakery worker	31	7	4.4	100.0
Cutter, banana room	19	8	2.4	100.0
Material handler	530	308	1.7	92.5

1/ General occupational categories represent all openings registered with the State Job Service whether or not the individual occupations exceeded the cutoff for this report.

2/ Many job orders for this occupation were registered prior to the beginning of FY 1981 but placements were made during FY 1981 as a percentage of job openings received during FY 1981--exceeding 100.0 percent.

n.a. For occupations in which no openings were registered the ratios of applicants/openings and jobs filled/openings are not applicable.

Data Limitations

The reader, before drawing conclusions, should be aware of the limitations of the Job Service data presented above. The file of job openings may not be representative of all job vacancies in the labor market. Some employers do not use the State Job Service or only use it to fill vacancies in certain occupations. These employers may use alternative labor recruiting methods such as their own personnel offices, advertising, union halls, private employment agencies, or college recruitment. Professional occupations and jobs in which union hall hiring is frequently used may not be represented fully by the Job Service. The Job Service job file is fairly typical of most other occupational categories.

In summary, the State Job Service data can provide valuable clues to the supply/demand conditions existing in most occupations. The data are most useful when combined with other occupational indicators to confirm suspected supply/demand relationships.

APPENDIX II

Table 48. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
ALLEGANY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Allegany County	51,742	51,210	161	122	120	129	189
Alfred Town	6,191	6,060	56	10	24	41	41
(Alfred Village)	4,967	4,858	54	7	17	31	34
Allen Town	486	483	2	1	-	-	1
Alma Town	920	918	-	2	-	-	-
Almond Town	1,671	1,663	1	6	1	-	4
(Almond Village-part)	529	529	-	-	-	-	3
Amity Town	2,272	2,239	6	19	3	5	10
(Belmont Village)	1,024	1,005	4	9	3	3	2
Andover Town	1,956	1,950	3	2	-	1	6
(Andover Village)	1,120	1,119	-	-	-	1	1
Angelica Town	1,438	1,424	5	2	2	5	2
(Angelica Village)	982	974	-	1	2	5	1
Belfast Town	1,495	1,494	-	-	-	1	5
Birdsall Town	257	257	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivar Town	2,496	2,487	1	5	1	2	8
(Bolivar Village)	1,345	1,337	1	4	1	2	5
(Richburg Village-part)	139	139	-	-	-	-	3
Burns Town	1,211	1,206	-	-	5	-	-
(Canaseraga Village)	700	695	-	-	5	-	-
Caneadea Town	2,421	2,355	20	4	22	20	12
Centerville Town	696	693	-	-	-	3	3
Clarksville Town	938	936	1	-	1	-	4
Cuba Town	3,428	3,394	1	10	17	6	14
(Cuba Village)	1,739	1,714	-	8	12	5	7
Friendship Town	2,164	2,102	39	17	2	4	11
Genesee Town	1,787	1,782	4	-	1	-	4
Granger Town	508	505	-	3	-	-	1
Grove Town	497	489	-	3	-	5	-
Hume Town	2,040	2,032	-	4	4	-	15
(Fillmore Village)	563	563	-	-	-	-	5
Independence Town	1,138	1,134	-	3	1	-	5
New Hudson Town	669	667	-	2	-	-	5
Rushford Town	1,125	1,124	1	-	-	-	3
Scio Town	1,971	1,955	4	10	1	1	2

Table 48. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Ward Town	362	362	-	-	-	-	-
Wellsville Town	8,658	8,573	10	16	29	30	22
(Wellsville Village)	5,769	5,699	6	10	24	30	18
West Almond Town	357	356	1	-	-	-	-
Willing Town	1,451	1,446	-	1	4	-	8
Wirt Town	1,137	1,122	6	2	2	5	3
(Richburg Village-part)	355	354	-	-	-	1	1
Oil Spring Indian Reservation-part	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Counts of population by race and of Spanish origin are provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

Table 49. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Cattaraugus County	85,697	83,094	615	1,649	208	131	336
Olean City	18,207	17,682	358	52	79	36	88
Salamanca City	6,890	6,623	6	240	13	8	16
Allegany Town	8,619	8,497	37	22	47	16	27
(Allegany Village)	2,078	2,046	-	8	18	6	3
Ashford Town	1,922	1,857	48	9	1	7	11
Carrollton Town	1,566	1,541	2	11	-	12	13
(Limestown Village)	466	456	-	4	-	6	5
Cold Spring Town	708	693	-	14	1	-	4
Conewango Town	1,578	1,563	1	7	2	5	5
(East Randolph Village-part)	248	247	-	-	1	-	-
Dayton	1,981	1,965	-	10	2	4	5
(South Dayton Village)	661	656	-	1	-	4	4
East Otto Town	942	926	6	7	1	2	2
Ellicottville Town	1,677	1,669	1	2	5	-	7
(Ellicottville Village)	713	708	-	2	3	-	5
Farmersville Town	978	964	6	6	2	-	-
Franklinville Town	3,102	3,092	2	2	3	3	9
(Franklinville Village)	1,887	1,881	2	1	3	-	6
Freedom Town	1,840	1,825	8	3	2	2	11
Great Valley Town	2,014	1,947	26	19	8	14	21
Hinsdale Town	2,182	2,166	2	8	4	2	4
Humphrey Town	529	521	2	5	1	-	3
Ischua Town	775	772	-	2	1	-	-
Leon Town	1,055	1,051	-	4	-	-	-
Little Valley Town	1,830	1,798	2	29	-	1	8
(Little Valley Village)	1,203	1,186	2	14	-	1	1
Lyndon Town	610	594	12	2	1	1	6

Table 49. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Machias Town	2,058	2,050	-	6	1	1	4
Mansfield Town	784	782	-	2	-	-	3
Napoli Town	886	882	-	2	1	1	4
New Albion Town	2,156	2,150	-	6	-	-	12
(Cattaraugus Village)	1,200	1,199	-	1	-	-	6
Olean Town	2,130	2,109	8	1	10	2	15
Otto Town	828	826	-	1	1	-	1
Perrysburg Town	2,180	2,082	20	74	2	2	9
(Perrysburg Village)	405	402	-	3	-	-	-
Persia Town	2,442	2,402	1	34	1	4	15
(Gowanda Village-part)	1,864	1,825	-	34	1	4	14
Portville Town	4,486	4,412	48	9	12	5	15
(Portville Village)	1,136	1,111	15	5	2	3	7
Randolph Town	2,593	2,579	6	7	1	-	5
(East Randolph Village-part)	407	398	6	3	-	-	-
(Randolph Village)	1,398	1,395	-	3	-	-	4
Red House Town	110	101	8	1	-	-	-
Salamanca Town	608	601	-	6	1	-	3
South Valley Town	212	209	-	3	-	-	-
Yorkshire Town	3,620	3,602	5	7	4	2	6
(Delevan Village)	1,113	1,104	-	7	1	1	-
Allegany Indian Reservation	1,243	550	-	691	1	1	4
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation-part	352	7	-	345	-	-	-
Oil Springs Indian Reservation-part	4	4	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Counts of population by race and of Spanish origin are provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

Table 50. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Chautauqua County	146,925	142,928	1,901	357	374	1,365	2,266
Dunkirk City	15,310	13,902	518	31	49	810	1,147
Jamestown City	35,775	34,461	841	101	101	271	504
Arkwright Town	980	957	14	3	4	2	17
Busti Town	8,728	8,640	39	9	34	6	23
(Lakewood Village)	3,941	3,888	25	2	25	1	16
Carroll Town	3,579	3,568	-	11	-	-	7
Charlotte Town	1,494	1,479	5	5	4	1	6
(Sinclairville Village-part)	596	592	-	3	1	-	-
Chautauqua Town	4,728	4,693	4	4	13	14	30
(Mayville Village)	1,626	1,602	3	4	5	12	9
Cherry Creek Town	1,227	1,220	-	-	5	2	7
(Cherry Creek Village)	677	674	-	-	3	-	-
Clymer Town	1,484	1,481	1	1	1	-	-
Dunkirk Town	1,584	1,538	12	-	10	24	25
Ellery Town	4,617	4,583	16	11	3	4	19
(Bemus Point Village)	444	444	-	-	-	-	1
Ellicott Town	9,979	9,887	33	15	21	23	59
(Celoron Village)	1,405	1,387	2	6	6	4	4
(Falconer Village)	2,778	2,749	11	3	7	8	31
Ellington Town	1,690	1,677	-	10	2	1	7
French Creek Town	878	878	-	-	-	-	1
Gerry Town	2,022	2,016	1	1	4	0	4
(Sinclairville Village-part)	176	176	-	-	-	-	-
Hanover Town	7,876	7,686	89	58	12	31	57
(Forestville Village)	804	800	-	-	4	-	9
(Silver Creek Village)	3,088	3,024	36	11	7	10	21
Harmony Town	2,121	2,107	-	8	1	5	2
(Panama Village)	511	505	-	1	1	4	2
Kiantone Town	1,443	1,421	4	10	6	2	1

Table 50. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Mina Town	1,245	1,239	3	1	2	-	-
North Harmony Town	2,263	2,253	-	5	4	1	3
Poland Town	2,639	2,631	1	4	3	-	3
Pomfret Town	14,992	14,547	259	18	69	99	162
(Fredonia Village)	11,126	10,770	189	12	65	90	107
Portland Town	4,433	4,367	23	12	9	22	62
(Brocton Village)	1,416	1,392	13	3	1	7	32
Ripley Town	3,229	3,211	-	5	4	9	8
Sheridan Town	2,659	2,628	17	8	2	4	18
Sherman Town	1,490	1,488	-	2	-	-	3
(Sherman Village)	775	774	-	1	-	-	3
Stockton Town	2,331	2,317	4	4	-	6	12
(Cassadaga Village)	821	821	-	-	-	-	-
Villenova Town	1,061	1,055	-	6	-	-	-
Westfield Town	5,054	4,996	17	2	11	28	79
(Westfield Village)	3,446	3,397	15	2	11	21	69
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation-part	14	2	-	12	-	-	-

NOTE: Counts of population by race and of Spanish origin are provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

APPENDIX III

Table 51. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY,
CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
		Southern Tier West Region			
Total	284,364	20,162	60,424	166,136	37,642
White	277,232	19,388	58,371	162,250	37,223
Black	2,677	251	758	1,483	185
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	2,128	224	633	1,124	147
Asian or Pacific Islander	702	86	190	394	32
Other	1,625	213	472	885	55
Spanish origin	2,791	359	789	1,507	136
White	1,453	184	406	764	99
Black	48	5	13	26	4
		Allegany County			
Total	51,742	3,753	10,886	31,124	5,979
White	51,210	3,714	10,742	30,801	5,953
Black	161	10	34	106	11
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	122	12	34	70	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	120	7	39	71	3
Other	129	10	37	76	6
Spanish origin	189	17	35	118	19
White	155	14	29	93	19
Black	-	-	-	-	-
		Cattaraugus County			
Total	85,697	6,386	19,298	49,229	10,784
White	83,094	6,101	18,525	47,877	10,591
Black	615	68	182	310	55
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	1,649	173	507	848	121
Asian or Pacific Islander	208	29	41	127	11
Other	131	15	43	67	6
Spanish origin	336	30	106	175	25
White	249	28	74	126	21
Black	16	-	4	9	3

Table 51. (continued)

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
		Chautauqua County			
Total	146,925	10,023	30,240	85,783	20,879
White	142,928	9,573	29,104	83,572	20,679
Black	1,901	173	542	1,067	119
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	357	39	92	206	20
Asian or Pacific Islander	374	50	110	196	18
Other	1,365	188	392	742	43
Spanish origin	2,266	312	648	1,214	92
White	1,049	142	303	545	59
Black	32	5	9	17	1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX IV

Table 52. MONTHLY COUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY,
CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
			Southern Tier West Region		
January	16,117	11,290	3,242	20	1,565
February	17,106	11,317	4,068	12	1,709
March	16,505	11,284	3,650	20	1,551
April	16,857	11,221	4,129	18	1,489
May	15,789	11,108	3,271	20	1,390
June	16,288	11,304	3,555	15	1,414
July	16,244	11,371	3,462	16	1,395
August	16,079	11,466	2,994	14	1,605
September	15,296	11,301	2,258	14	1,723
October	16,363	11,364	3,262	8	1,729
November	17,143	11,383	4,063	16	1,681
December	17,550	11,521	4,252	17	1,760
12-month average	16,445	11,328	3,517	16	1,584
			Allegany County		
January	4,156	2,849	837	2	468
February	4,530	2,851	1,178	-	501
March	4,363	2,820	1,067	2	474
April	4,728	2,843	1,402	3	480
May	4,325	2,824	1,087	-	414
June	4,318	2,826	1,051	3	438
July	4,214	2,878	966	3	367
August	4,393	2,865	1,034	3	491
September	4,316	2,885	804	4	623
October	4,473	2,916	1,002	2	553
November	4,837	2,882	1,387	3	565
December	4,289	2,942	802	-	545
12-month average	4,412	2,865	1,051	2	493
			Cattaraugus County		
January	3,516	2,726	366	9	415
February	3,611	2,724	362	5	520
March	3,586	2,782	370	9	425
April	3,690	2,734	529	5	422
May	3,660	2,728	519	7	406
June	3,638	2,853	396	3	386
July	3,753	2,806	547	13	387
August	3,731	2,892	419	3	417
September	3,597	2,849	332	5	411
October	3,748	2,853	441	3	451
November	3,692	2,893	436	8	355
December	3,748	2,916	406	6	420
12-month average	3,664	2,813	427	6	418

Table 52. (continued)

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
			Chautauqua County		
January	8,445	5,715	2,039	9	682
February	8,965	5,742	2,528	7	688
March	8,556	5,682	2,213	9	652
April	8,439	5,644	2,198	10	587
May	7,804	5,556	1,665	13	570
June	8,332	5,625	2,108	9	590
July	8,277	5,687	1,949	-	641
August	7,955	5,709	1,541	8	697
September	7,383	5,567	1,122	5	689
October	8,142	5,595	1,819	3	725
November	8,614	5,608	2,240	5	761
December	9,513	5,663	3,044	11	795
12-month average	8,369	5,649	2,039	7	673

APPENDIX V

Table 53. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN
ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1980 - 1981

(Percent)

County and school district	Black (Not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Allegany County	0.4	0.1	0.5	99.0
Alfred Almond	0.6	-	0.3	99.1
Andover	-	-	-	100.0
Angelica	0.8	0.5	1.5	97.3
Belfast	-	0.2	0.2	99.6
Belmont	1.1	0.7	-	98.2
Bolivar	0.6	0.1	-	99.3
Canaseraga	-	-	1.9	98.1
Cuba	0.1	0.4	0.5	99.0
Fillmore	0.2	-	1.2	98.6
Friendship	2.8	-	-	97.2
Richburg	1.5	-	-	98.5
Rushford	0.2	-	-	99.8
Scio	-	-	-	100.0
Wellsville	-	0.1	0.8	99.1
Whitesville	-	-	-	100.0
Cattaraugus County	0.7	0.1	4.8	94.3
Allegany	0.8	0.6	2.1	96.5
Cattaraugus	0.1	0.1	-	99.8
Childrens Home	7.7	-	3.8	88.5
Ellicottville	0.1	0.3	4.2	95.4
Franklinville	0.5	-	-	99.5
Gowanda	0.6	0.2	24.9	74.4
Hinsdale	0.5	-	0.5	99.1
Limestone	0.3	1.3	3.0	95.4
Little Valley	-	-	1.3	98.7
Olean	2.5	*	0.4	97.0
Pioneer	0.2	*	0.3	99.6
Portville	1.0	-	0.1	98.9
Randolph	*	-	-	99.9
Salamanca	-	-	16.9	83.1
West Valley	1.3	-	0.7	97.9
Chautauqua County	1.8	1.9	1.1	95.2
Bemus Point	0.7	-	0.2	99.1
Brockton	0.6	1.0	0.1	98.3
Cassadaga Valley	0.5	0.3	0.4	98.9
Chautauqua	0.6	-	-	99.4
Clymer	-	-	0.5	99.6
Dunkirk	6.9	13.4	0.3	79.4
Falconer	0.2	0.2	0.6	99.0

Table 53. (continued)

County and school district	Black (Not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Chautauqua County (continued)				
Forestville	1.1	1.9	0.2	96.8
Fredonia	0.5	0.8	1.1	97.6
Frewsbury	-	-	0.4	99.6
Jamestown	3.5	1.3	0.8	94.5
Mayville	-	1.1	0.6	98.3
Panama	0.1	-	0.1	99.8
Pine Valley	0.1	-	0.6	99.3
Ripley	-	0.7	0.2	99.2
Sherman	-	0.2	0.6	99.2
Silver Creek	1.7	0.5	10.1	87.7
Southwestern	0.6	0.1	1.0	98.3
Westfield	0.3	2.3	1.0	96.4

APPENDIX VI

Table 54. SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS
TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
ALLEGANY COUNTY

1. Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	10,736
Rural	41,006
Families	12,297
Households	16,505

2. Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	13,042	7,055	5,987
Married	21,805	10,910	10,895
Separated	718	322	396
Widowed	2,830	477	2,353
Divorced	1,585	681	904

3. Housing units (all types)	20,737
Urban	2,856
Rural	17,881
Year-round housing units*	17,869
Occupied	16,505
Vacant	1,364
Seasonal/migratory units	2,868

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,523	2,091	1,432
2 persons	5,118	3,980	1,138
3 persons	2,741	2,059	682
4 persons	2,565	2,089	476
5 persons	1,459	1,200	259
6+ persons	1,099	877	222

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	573
10,000 - 14,999	742
15,000 - 19,999	1,008
20,000 - 24,999	1,196
25,000 - 29,999	1,016
30,000 - 34,999	858
35,000 - 39,999	654
40,000 - 49,999	859
50,000 - 79,999	691
80,000 - 99,999	62
100,000 - 149,999	28
150,000 - 199,999	4
200,000+	3
Median value	26,600

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	16,400	12,235	4,165
Black	31	16	15
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	35	22	13
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	15	5
Other	19	8	11
Spanish origin householders	53	34	19
White	48	31	17
Black	-	-	-

Table 55. SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS
TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

1. Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	29,548
Rural	56,149
Families	21,795
Households	29,280

2. Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	17,100	9,104	7,996
Married	37,350	18,752	18,778
Separated	1,391	596	795
Widowed	5,650	1,034	4,616
Divorced	3,219	1,346	1,873

3. Housing units (all types)	34,851
Urban	11,390
Rural	23,461
Year-round housing units*	31,678
Occupied	29,280
Vacant	2,398
Seasonal/migrant units	3,173

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	6,603	3,636	2,967
2 persons	8,780	6,816	1,964
3 persons	4,790	3,672	1,118
4 persons	4,647	3,728	919
5 persons	2,562	2,123	439
6+ persons	1,898	1,561	337

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	860
10,000 - 14,999	1,235
15,000 - 19,999	1,780
20,000 - 24,999	2,210
25,000 - 29,999	1,923
30,000 - 34,999	1,744
35,000 - 39,999	1,296
40,000 - 49,999	1,640
50,000 - 79,999	1,531
80,000 - 99,999	164
100,000 - 149,999	88
150,000 - 199,999	7
200,000+	7
Median value	28,000

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	28,517	21,086	7,431
Black	187	95	92
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	499	308	191
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	29	16
Other	32	18	14
Spanish origin householders	98	56	42
White	75	40	35
Black	9	6	3

Table 56. SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS
TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	78,144
Rural	68,781
Families	38,679
Households	52,817

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	29,358	15,662	13,696
Married	66,994	33,516	33,478
Separated	2,096	873	1,223
Widowed	10,342	1,693	8,649
Divorced	5,981	2,499	3,482

3.

Housing units (all types)	60,905
Urban	31,565
Rural	29,340
Year-round housing units*	56,532
Occupied	52,817
Vacant	3,715
Seasonal/migratory units	4,373

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	12,365	6,344	6,021
2 persons	16,923	12,675	4,248
3 persons	8,784	6,525	2,259
4 persons	7,977	6,390	1,587
5 persons	4,131	3,411	720
6+ persons	2,637	2,070	567

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	908
10,000 - 14,999	1,763
15,000 - 19,999	2,598
20,000 - 24,999	3,352
25,000 - 29,999	3,196
30,000 - 34,999	3,177
35,000 - 39,999	2,423
40,000 - 49,999	3,657
50,000 - 79,999	3,980
80,000 - 99,999	566
100,000 - 149,999	371
150,000 - 199,999	49
200,000+	27
Median value	31,900

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	51,723	36,925	14,798
Black	548	262	286
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	93	42	51
Asian/Pacific Islander	87	55	32
Other	366	131	235
Spanish origin householders	620	245	375
White	287	123	164
Black	8	4	4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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REPORT

FY 1982 NO. 71

ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES

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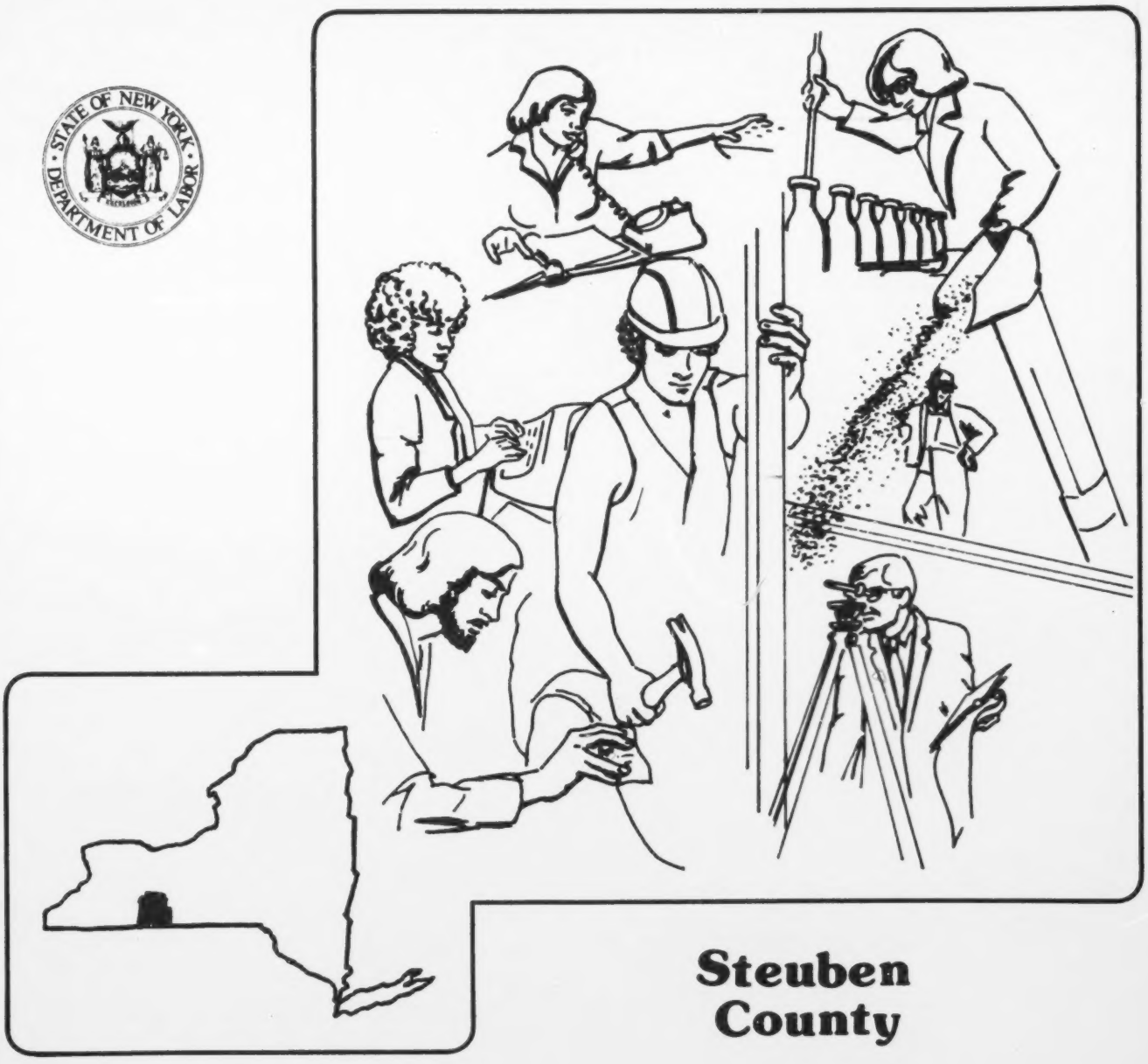
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Steuben County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

STEUBEN COUNTY

SUMMER 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

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2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? [ ] Yes [ ] No

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3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? [ ] Yes [ ] No

   Comments: _____

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   _____

4. Additional comments: _____

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

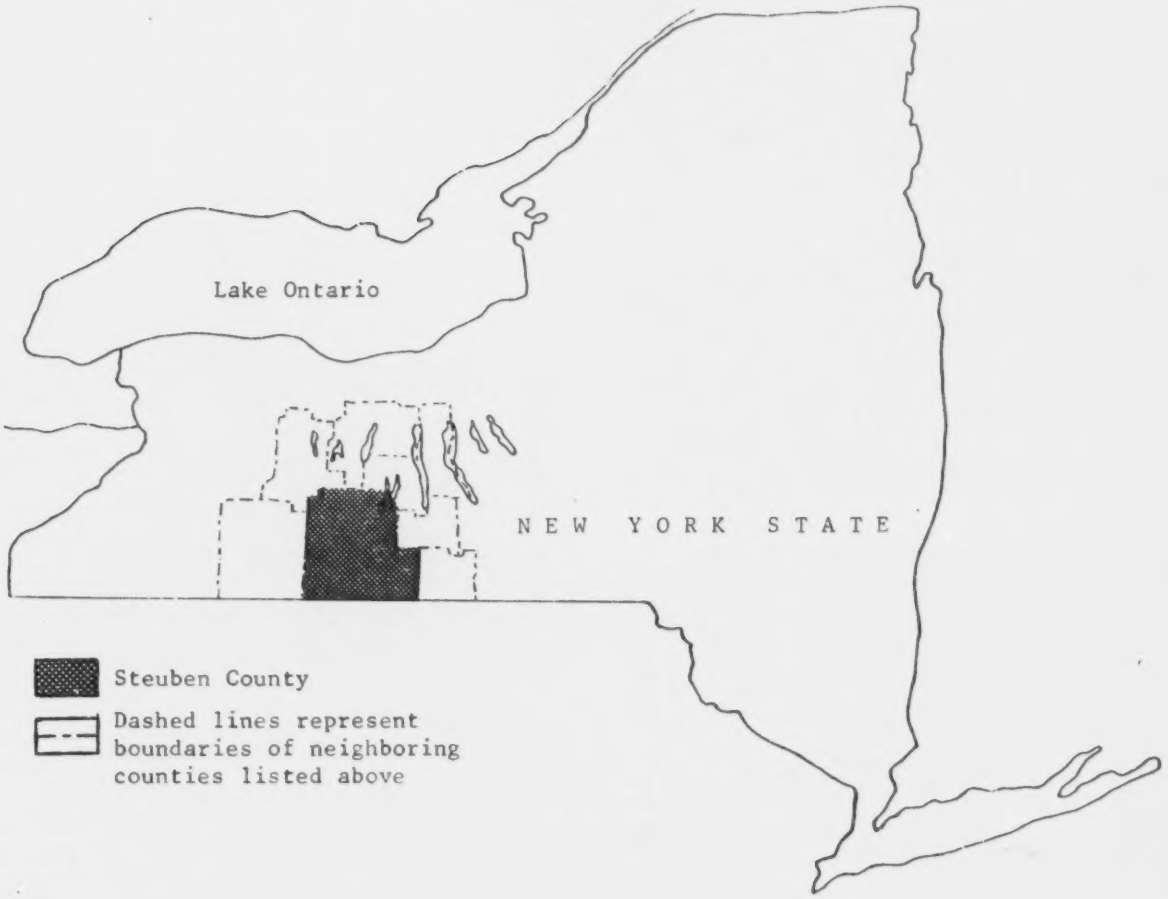
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Steuben County is located in the Southern Tier Region of New York State, approximately 40 miles south of the City of Rochester and 60 miles west of the City of Binghamton. Its southern boundary adjoins Pennsylvania and it is bordered by Allegany, Livingston, Yates, Schuyler, and Chemung counties (see Map 1).

Map 1. County Location
Steuben County



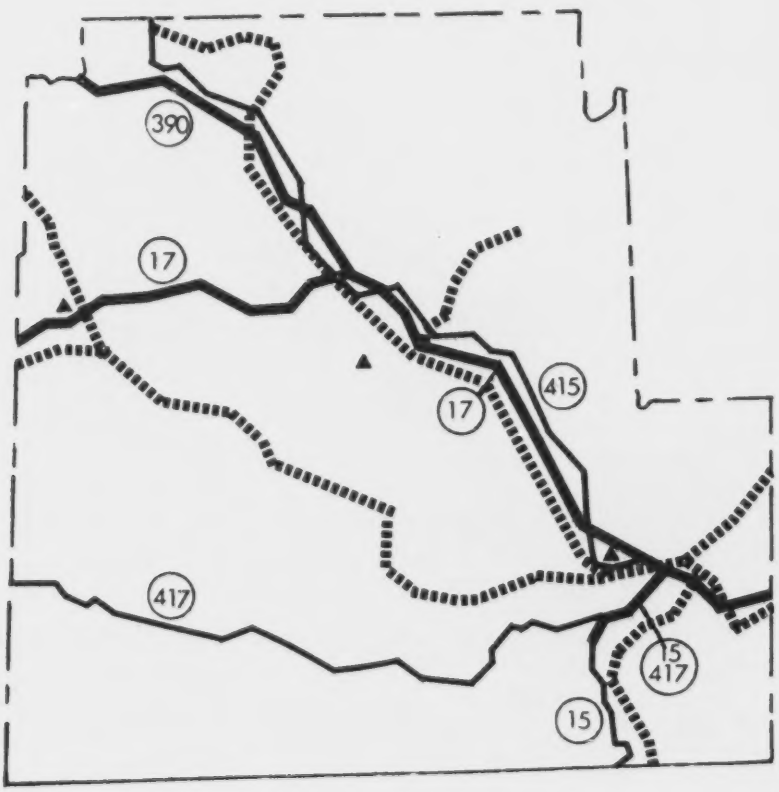
Transportation Facilities

Highways--Steuben County's network of highways interconnects populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. The north-south U.S. Route 15 intersects the major east-west artery in southern New York, the limited access Southern Tier Expressway (Route 17), near Corning. Route 417 serves local and through traffic traveling east and west while Route 415 handles local north-south traffic (see Map 2).

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Bath and Hammondsport Railway operate lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Corning, Painted Post, Hornell, Bath, Hammondsport, Kanona, Cohocton, and Waylend. Although there are no passenger stations in Steuben County, passenger service is available through AMTRAK in Rochester.

Air Transportation--Steuben County has 3 public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Corning-Painted Post Airport (Corning), the Dickinson Airport (kanona), and the Hornell Airport (Hornell). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Chemung County Airport.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Steuben County
1982



Primary two-lane highways

Four-lane highways

Railroads

Airports

Land Characteristics

Broad valleys surrounded by rugged hills dominate the landscape of much of Steuben County. Just north of the County's border with Pennsylvania, the confluence of three rivers form the Chemung River, a part of the Susquehanna basin. The climate and gently sloping hillsides of the Finger Lakes valleys make northern Steuben County ideal for growing grapes as well as many other fruits and vegetables.

In 1968, Steuben County was generally more rural than the State as a whole. Only 1.5 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use while woodlands accounted for more than one-half of all land in the County and active agriculture utilized more than one-third. Statewide 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
STEUBEN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Steuben County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,400.6	49,374.4
Active agriculture	34.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	30.7	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	24.1	17.6
Wet lands	1.0	4.2
Water	1.1	4.6
Residential high density	0.3	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	0.7	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	5.6	6.7

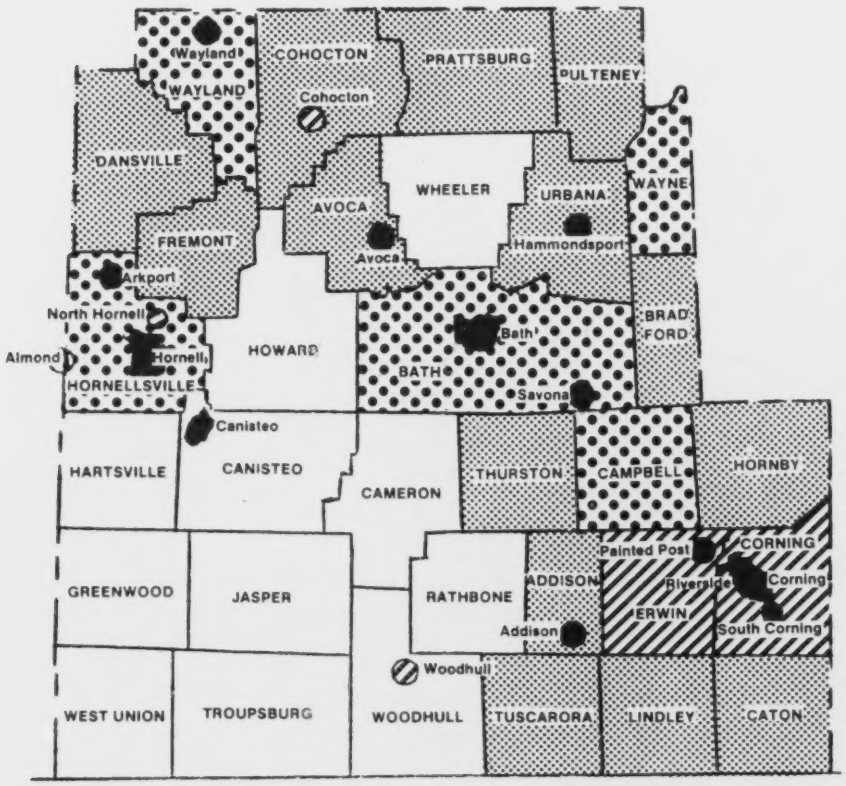
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Steuben County was 99,217. The population density of 70.8 persons per square mile was below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 42nd among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 4,626.1 persons per square mile in the City of Corning to a low of 10.4 persons per square mile in the Town of West Union in the southwest corner of the County. In general, densities were greatest along the course of Route 17. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Steuben County, by County subdivision, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Density
By County Subdivision
Steuben County
1980



- 0-24.9 persons per square mile
- 25-49.9 persons per square mile
- 50-99.9 persons per square mile
- 100-999.9 persons per square mile
- 1,000 or more persons per square mile

From 1900 to 1980, Steuben County's population increased 19.8 percent while New York State's population grew 141.5 percent. Population growth fluctuated considerably for both the State and the County but the variations of growth rates were much greater for the State than the County. Steuben County's population increased slightly from 1900 to 1910 before declining sharply in the decade 1910-1920. After 1920, the County's population grew at varying rates until 1970. During the seventies, the County experienced its second population decline of the century. This decline was consistent with but not as severe as the drop in the State's population during the same decade. Graph 1 illustrates Steuben County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade --from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Steuben County.

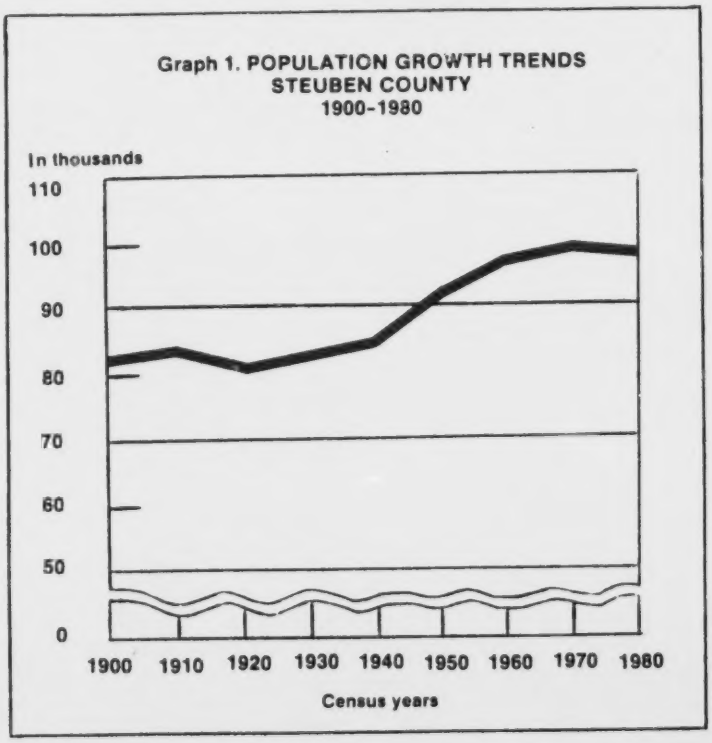


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND STEUBEN COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census year	New York State	Steuben County
1900	7,268,894	82,822
1910	9,113,614	83,362
1920	10,385,227	80,627
1930	12,588,066	82,671
1940	13,479,142	84,927
1950	14,830,192	91,439
1960	16,782,304	97,691
1970	18,241,391	99,546
1980	17,557,288	99,217

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND STEUBEN COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Decade	New York State	Steuben County
1900-1910	25.4	0.7
1910-1920	14.0	-3.3
1920-1930	21.2	2.5
1930-1940	7.1	2.7
1940-1950	10.0	7.7
1950-1960	13.2	6.8
1960-1970	8.7	1.9
1970-1980	-3.8	-0.3
1900-1980	141.5	19.8

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 1, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B 32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1, and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Steuben County's population grew 8.5 percent between 1950 and 1980. Growth rates of cities, towns and villages over this period, however, varied considerably from the County rate. For example, the population of the Town of Wayne grew 83.5 percent while the City of Hornell's population declined 32.0 percent. Population decreased substantially in the City of Corning (26.8 percent) as well. The Village of Bath, the next largest county subdivision, grew 11.6 percent. In general, towns located near the City of Corning and along major commuting routes to Corning grew most rapidly.

Tables 4 and 5 show census counts and growth rates for Steuben County subdivisions for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
STEUBEN COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Corning City	17,684	17,085	15,792	12,953
Hornell City	15,049	13,907	12,144	10,234
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Bath Village	5,416	6,166	6,053	6,042
Canisteo Village	2,625	2,731	2,772	2,679
Places under 2,500				
Addison Village	1,920	2,185	2,104	2,028
Almond village (part)	23	31	31	39
Arkport Village	701	837	984	811
Avoca Village	952	1,086	1,153	1,144
Cohocton Village	943	929	897	902
Hammondsport Village	1,190	1,176	1,066	1,065
North Hornell Village	605	917	919	813
Painted Post Village	2,405	2,570	2,496	2,196
Prattsburg Village	653	690	765	n.a.
Riverside Village	818	1,030	911	684
Savona Village	869	904	933	932
South Corning Village	880	1,448	1,414	1,195
Wayland Village	1,834	2,003	2,022	1,846
Woodhull Village	332	321	313	315
Towns				
Addison Town	2,368	2,645	2,698	2,734
(Addison Village)	(1,920)	(2,185)	(2,104)	(2,028)
Avoca Town	1,755	2,041	2,059	2,225
(Avoca Village)	(952)	(1,086)	(1,153)	(1,144)
Bath Town	10,926	11,978	11,953	12,268
(Bath Village)	(5,416)	(6,166)	(6,053)	(6,042)
(Savona Village)	(869)	(904)	(933)	(932)
Bradford Town	510	558	630	724
Cameron Town	688	587	741	917
Campbell Town	1 814	2,471	3,180	3,801
Canisteo Town	3,568	3,652	3,777	3,991
(Canisteo Village)	(2,625)	(2,731)	(2,772)	(2,679)
Caton Town	1,199	1,359	1,747	1,847
Cohocton Town	2,418	2,451	2,379	2,466
(Cohocton Village)	(943)	(929)	(897)	(902)
Corning Town	4,275	6,732	7,523	6,846
(Riverside Village)	(818)	(1,030)	(911)	(684)
(South Corning Village)	(880)	(1,448)	(1,414)	(1,195)
Dansville Town	1,113	1,125	1,453	1,455
Erwin Town	4,393	5,829	6,275	6,445
(Painted Post Village)	(2,405)	(2,570)	(2,496)	(2,196)

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (cont'd)				
Fremont Town	782	779	884	865
Greenwood Town	872	839	845	883
Hartsville Town	518	479	467	509
Hornby Town	1,014	1,383	1,377	1,786
Hornellsville Town	2,912	3,413	3,993	4,066
(Almond Village - part)	(23)	(31)	(31)	(39)
(Arkport Village)	(701)	(837)	(984)	(811)
(North Hornell Village)	(605)	(917)	(919)	(813)
Howard Town	902	929	1,029	1,236
Jasper Town	983	1,008	1,042	1,128
Lindley Town	1,043	1,313	1,414	1,831
Prattsburg Town	1,353	1,448	1,523	1,657
(Prattsburg Village)	(653)	(690)	(765)	(n.a.)
Pulteney Town	1,138	1,106	1,167	1,274
Rathbone Town	741	726	873	913
Thurston Town	719	619	810	986
Troupsburg Town	1,092	1,074	1,004	1,005
Tuscarara Town	989	1,043	1,071	1,338
Urbana Town	2,450	2,592	2,694	2,982
(Hammondsport Village)	(1,190)	(1,176)	(1,066)	(1,065)
Wayland Town	3,178	3,385	3,546	3,881
(Wayland Village)	(1,834)	(2,003)	(2,022)	(1,846)
Wayne Town	581	715	902	1,066
West Union Town	504	430	426	431
Wheeler Town	653	766	858	1,014
Woodhull Town	1,255	1,224	1,270	1,460
(Woodhull Village)	(332)	(321)	(313)	(315)
TOTAL: Steuben County	91,439	97,691	99,546	99,217

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

n.a. = not available.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
STEUBEN COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Corning City	-3.4	-7.6	-18.0	-26.8
Hornell City	-7.6	-12.7	-15.7	-32.0
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Bath Village	13.8	-1.8	-0.2	11.6
Canisteo Village	4.0	1.5	-3.4	2.1
Places under 2,500				
Addison Village	13.8	-3.7	-3.6	5.6
Almond Village (part)	34.8	0.0	25.8	69.6
Arkport Village	19.4	17.6	-17.6	15.7
Avoca Village	14.1	6.2	-0.8	20.2
Cohocton Village	-1.5	-3.4	0.6	-4.3
Hammondsport Village	-1.2	-9.4	-0.1	-10.5
North Hornell Village	51.6	0.2	-11.5	34.4
Painted Post Village	6.9	-2.9	-12.0	-8.7
Prattsburg Village	5.7	10.9	n.a.	n.a
Riverside Village	25.9	-11.6	-24.9	-16.4
Savona Village	4.0	3.2	-0.1	7.2
South Corning Village	64.5	-2.3	-15.5	35.8
Wayland Village	9.2	0.9	-8.7	0.7
Woodhull Village	-3.3	-2.5	0.6	-5.1
Towns				
Addison Town	11.7	2.0	1.3	15.5
(Addison Village)	(13.8)	(-3.7)	(-3.6)	(5.6)
Avoca Town	16.3	0.9	8.1	26.8
(Avoca Village)	(14.1)	(6.2)	(-0.8)	(20.2)
Bath Town	9.6	-0.2	2.6	12.3
(Bath Village)	(13.8)	(-1.8)	(-0.2)	(11.6)
(Savona Village)	(4.0)	(3.2)	(-0.1)	(7.2)
Bradford Town	9.4	12.9	14.9	42.0
Cameron Town	-14.7	26.2	23.8	33.3
Campbell Town	36.2	28.7	19.5	109.5
Canisteo Town	2.4	3.4	5.7	11.9
(Canisteo Village)	(4.0)	(1.5)	(-3.4)	(2.1)
Caton Town	13.3	28.6	5.7	54.0
Cohocton Town	1.4	-2.9	3.7	2.0
(Cohocton Village)	(-1.5)	(-3.4)	(0.6)	(-4.3)
Corning Town	57.5	11.7	-9.0	60.1
(Riverside Village)	(25.9)	(-11.6)	(-24.9)	(-16.4)
(South Corning Village)	(64.5)	(-2.3)	(-15.5)	(35.8)
Dansville Town	1.1	29.2	0.1	30.7
Erwin Town	32.7	7.7	2.7	46.7
(Painted Post Village	(6.9)	(-2.9)	(-12.0)	(-8.7)
Fremont Town	-0.4	13.5	-2.1	10.6

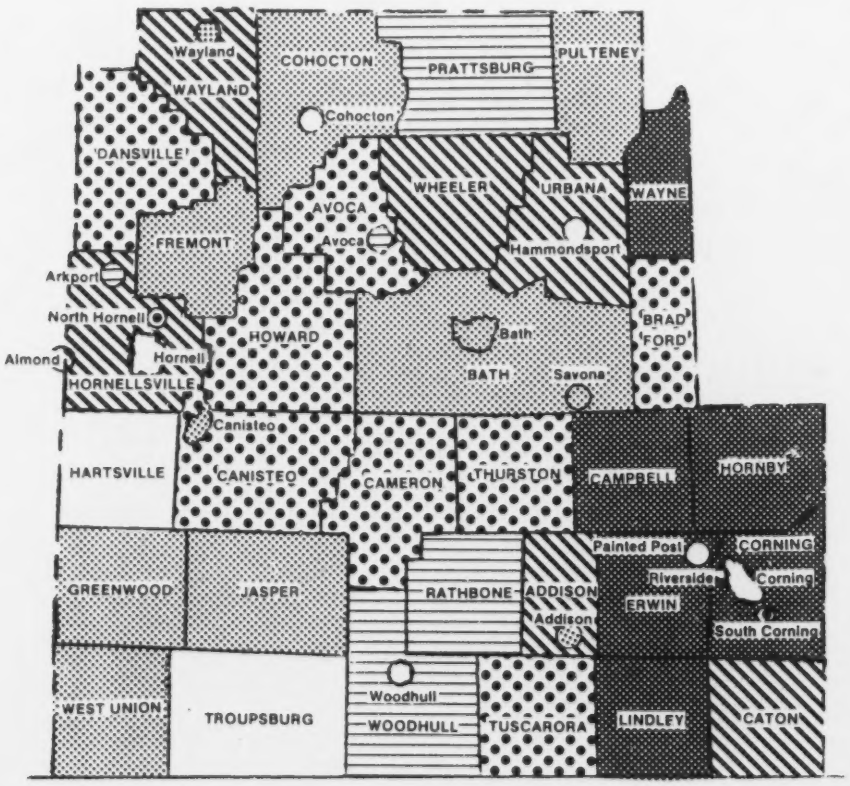
Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (cont'd)				
Greenwood Town	-3.8	0.7	4.5	1.3
Hartsville Town	-7.5	-2.5	9.0	-1.7
Hornby Town	36.4	-0.4	29.7	76.1
Hornellsville Town	17.2	17.0	1.8	39.6
(Almond Village - part)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(25.8)	(69.6)
(Arkport Village)	(19.4)	(17.6)	(-17.6)	(15.7)
(North Hornell Village)	(51.6)	(0.2)	(-11.5)	(34.4)
Howard Town	3.0	10.8	20.1	37.0
Jasper Town	2.5	3.4	8.3	14.8
Lindley Town	25.9	7.7	29.5	75.6
Prattsburg Town	7.0	5.2	8.8	22.5
(Prattsburg Village)	(5.7)	(10.9)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
Pulteney Town	-2.8	5.5	9.2	12.0
Rathbone Town	-2.0	20.2	4.6	23.2
Thurston Town	-13.9	30.9	21.7	37.1
Troupsburg Town	-1.6	-6.5	0.1	-8.0
Tuscarora Town	5.5	2.7	24.9	35.3
Urbana Town	5.8	3.9	10.7	21.7
(Hammondsport Village)	(-1.2)	(-9.4)	(-0.1)	(-10.5)
Wayland Town	6.5	4.8	9.4	22.1
(Wayland Village)	(9.2)	(0.9)	(-8.7)	(0.7)
Wayne Town	23.1	26.2	18.2	83.5
West Union Town	-14.7	-0.9	1.2	14.5
Wheeler Town	17.3	12.0	18.2	55.3
Woodhull Town	-2.5	3.8	15.0	16.3
(Woodhull Village)	(-3.3)	(-2.5)	(0.6)	(-5.1)
TOTAL: Steuben County	6.8	1.9	-0.3	8.5

n.a. = not available.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Steuben County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 40.7 percent of the County population, but by 1980, rural residents accounted for 53.5 percent of the total. Greatest growth occurred in towns located along major commuter routes to Corning, i.e., Route 17--the Southern Tier expressway. This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers. Map 4 presents the population growth trends for Steuben County's subdivisions during the period 1950 to 1980.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends
From 1950 to 1980
By County Subdivision
Steuben County



- Population decline
- 0-14.9% growth
- 15-29.9% growth
- 30-49.9% growth
- 50-74.9% growth
- 75% or more growth

Population Characteristics

Steuben County's population aged slightly during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age increased from 28.8 years in 1970 to 31.3 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth accounted for a smaller proportion of the County's 1980 population than of its 1970 population. Persons 15 years of age or less represented 31.7 percent of the County population in 1970 but only 25.8 percent in 1980. Youth 16-19 years of age also experienced a declining share of the population--dropping slightly from 7.4 percent in 1970 to 7.3 percent in 1980.

Meanwhile, among the adult age groups, the proportion of the population increased in all but the 45 to 54 years of age category during the seventies. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force (see Graph 2).

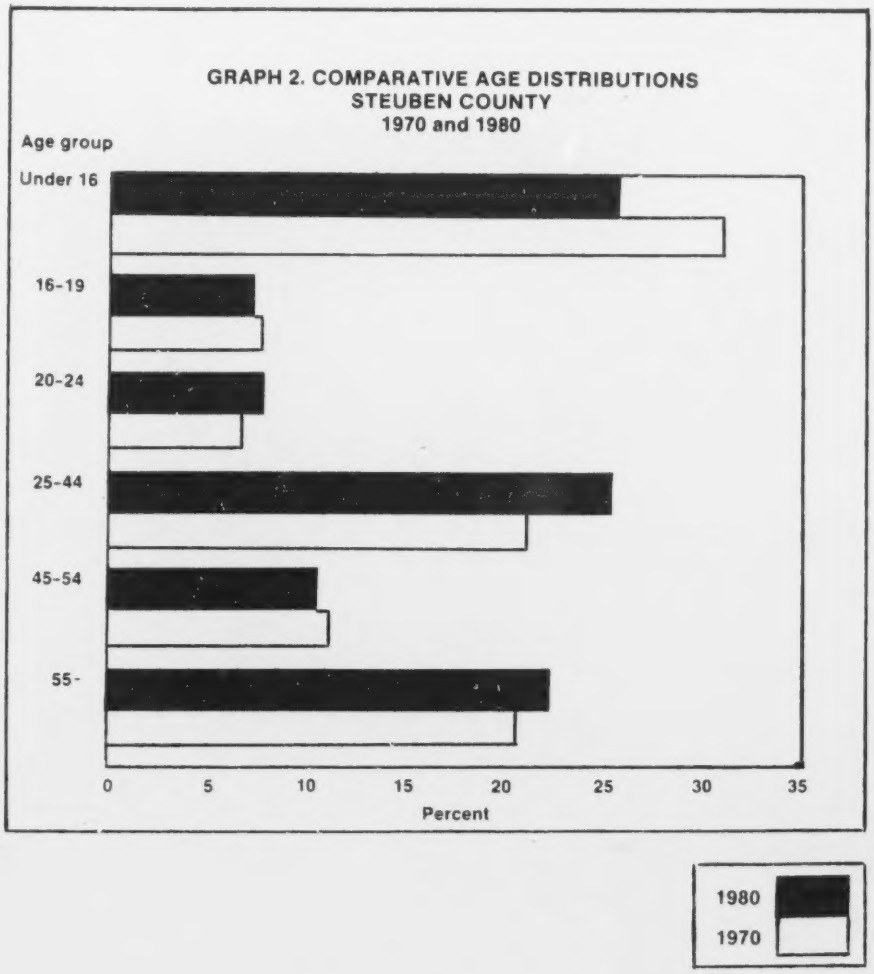


Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex of Steuben County's population in 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
STEUBEN COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	25,615	25.8	13,088	27.0	12,527	24.7
16-19 years	7,286	7.3	3,680	7.6	3,606	7.1
20-21 years	2,943	3.0	1,407	2.9	1,536	3.0
22-29 years	11,944	12.0	5,917	12.2	6,027	11.9
30-44 years	17,831	18.0	8,803	18.2	9,028	17.8
45-54 years	10,404	10.5	5,044	10.4	5,360	10.6
55-64 years	10,524	10.6	5,093	10.5	5,431	10.7
65 and older	12,670	12.8	5,382	11.1	7,288	14.3
Total	99,217	100.0	48,414	100.0	50,803	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	31.3	30.2	32.4
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	48.8	51.2
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Steuben County's population was 98.4 percent white, 0.9 percent black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut., 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander and 0.2 percent "other races." In addition, 0.4 percent of the County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Nearly 6 of every 10 minorities in the County resided in the cities of Corning and Hornell and the towns of Bath and Corning. Table 7 shows the racial distribution of Steuben County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
STEUBEN COUNTY
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Steuben County	99,217	97,635	893	142	321	226	385
Corning City	12,953	12,638	190	22	62	41	38
Hornell City	10,234	10,049	142	7	19	17	62
Addison Town	2,734	2,705	5	4	11	9	21
(Addison Village)	(2,028)	(2,009)	(1)	(4)	(8)	(6)	(15)
Avoca Town	2,225	2,192	19	5	7	2	11
(Avoca Village)	(1,144)	(1,124)	(13)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(6)
Bath Town	12,268	12,047	129	18	49	25	69
(Bath Village)	(6,042)	(5,926)	(61)	(9)	(31)	(15)	(43)
(Savona Village)	(932)	(930)	(2)	-	-	-	(6)
Bradford Town	724	718	1	3	2	-	3
Cameron Town	917	913	3	1	-	-	8
Campbell Town	3,801	3,771	13	2	4	11	10
Canisteo Town	3,991	3,974	7	2	2	6	11
(Canisteo Village)	(2,679)	(2,668)	(7)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(9)
Caton Town	1,847	1,827	6	4	5	5	3
Cohocton Town	2,466	2,434	15	5	6	6	4
(Cohocton Village)	(902)	(892)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(5)	-
Corning Town	6,846	6,665	137	16	14	14	14
(Riverside Village)	(684)	(683)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
(South Corning Village)	(1,195)	(1,061)	(116)	(7)	-	(11)	(6)
Dansville Town	1,455	1,447	4	3	1	-	11
Erwin Town	6,445	6,258	55	5	90	37	37
(Painted Post Village)	(2,196)	(2,171)	(4)	(1)	(17)	(3)	(9)
Fremont Town	865	860	-	-	1	4	2
Greenwood Town	883	879	-	-	4	-	-
Hartsville Town	509	507	-	-	-	2	3
Hornby Town	1,786	1,780	1	2	-	3	2
Hornellsville Town	4,066	4,022	23	3	9	9	11
(Almond Village-part)	(39)	(39)	-	-	-	-	-
(Arkport Village)	(811)	(809)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
(North Hornell Village)	(813)	(807)	-	-	-	(6)	(6)
Howard Town	1,236	1,235	-	-	1	-	1
Jasper Town	1,128	1,128	-	-	-	-	3
Lindley Town	1,831	1,827	-	1	1	2	6
Prattsburg Town	1,657	1,586	51	6	1	13	19
Pulteney Town	1,274	1,271	2	-	1	-	3
Rathbone Town	913	902	3	2	-	6	6
Thurston Town	986	985	-	1	-	-	1

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Troupsburg Town	1,005	994	1	7	1	2	1
Tuscarora Town	1,338	1,329	5	3	-	1	2
Urbana Town	2,982	2,958	2	8	13	1	3
(Hammondsport Village)	(1,065)	(1,059)	(2)	(1)	(3)	-	(2)
Wayland Town	3,881	3,822	36	3	12	8	8
(Wayland Village)	(1,846)	(1,817)	(12)	-	(10)	(7)	(8)
Wayne Town	1,066	1,059	1	2	3	1	1
West Union Town	431	429	-	2	-	-	2
Wheeler Town	1,014	972	40	1	1	-	4
Woodhull Town	1,460	1,452	2	4	1	1	5
(Woodhull Village)	(315)	(309)	(2)	(4)	-	-	-

In 1980, the share of Steuben County's minority population in the prime working-age group 18-64 was less than the portion of the white population in that age group. Of the 1,582 nonwhites in the County, 54.6 percent were 18 to 64 years of age compared with 57.3 percent of the white population. Table 8 presents the 1980 age distribution of Steuben County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
STEUBEN COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	99,217	7,217	22,493	56,837	12,670
White	97,635	7,061	22,060	55,973	12,541
Black	893	74	229	494	96
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	142	8	45	80	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	321	40	81	183	17
Other	226	34	78	107	7
Spanish origin	385	38	110	208	29
White	294	30	77	160	27
Black	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut. Asian, Pacific Islander	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	68	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. = not available.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves thelabor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Steuben County

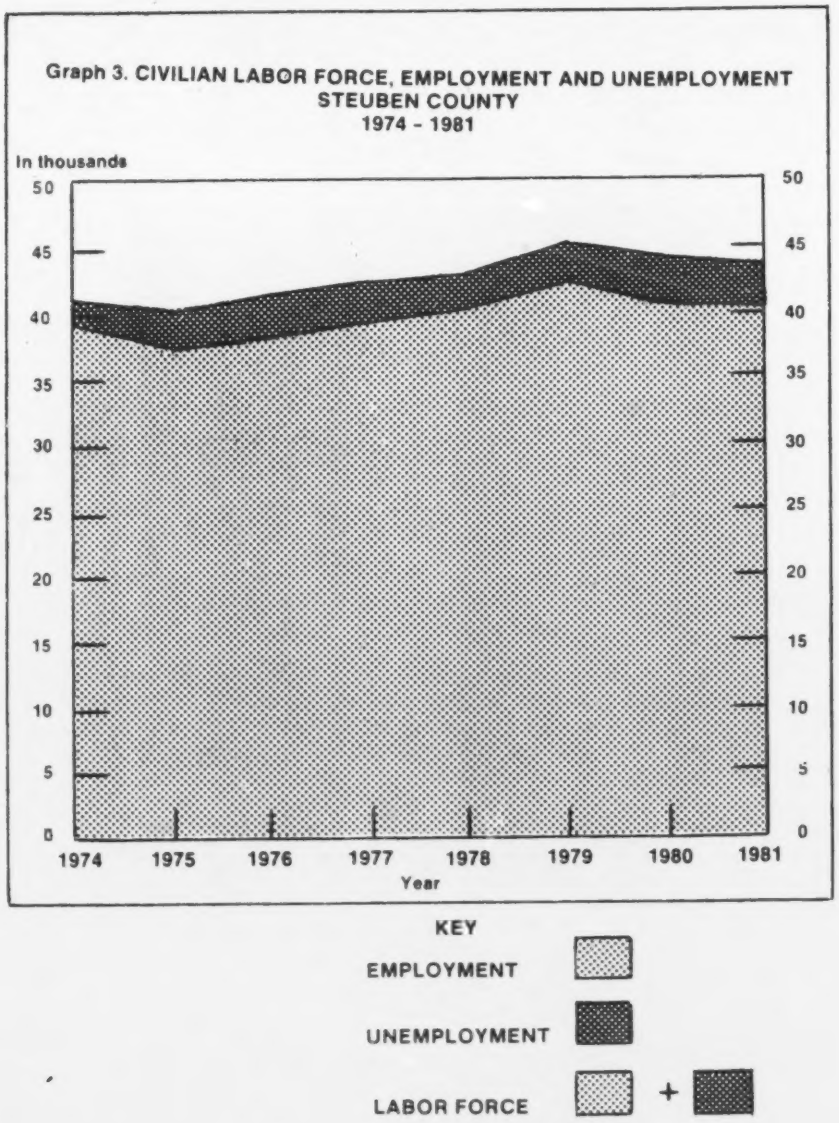
The resident labor force of Steuben County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of labor force participation on the part of women. Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1981.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
STEUBEN COUNTY
1974 - 1981

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	41.7	41.1	41.8	42.8	43.2	45.3	44.4	43.8
Employment	39.6	37.2	38.0	39.1	40.4	42.7	41.3	40.5
Unemployment	2.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.3
Unemployment rate	5.2	9.4	9.1	8.8	6.5	5.8	6.9	7.5

From 1974 to 1981, Steuben County's civilian labor force grew 5.0 percent, an annual average growth of 0.6 percent during the period compared with 0.9 percent for New York State and 2.6 percent for the nation. Labor force growth was inconsistent with the labor force actually declining in 1975, 1980, and 1981. Employment expansion did not keep pace with labor force growth. Employment grew 2.3 percent from 1974 to 1981, an average increase of 0.3 percent. Here too growth was inconsistent--with employment decreasing during the same years as the labor force (see Graph 3).



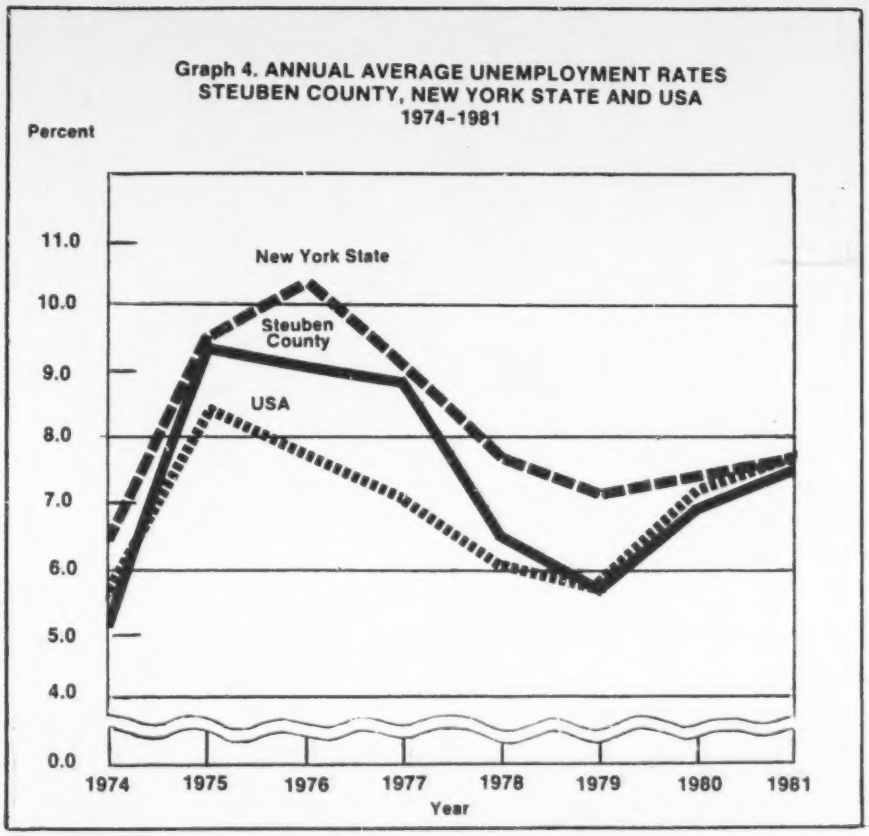
A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, a shift occurred in the labor force composition as a result of significantly different changes in the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation of women grew 6.4 percentage points (40.5 percent in 1970 to 46.9 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 2.3 percentage points (from 74.4 percent in 1970 to 72.1 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR increased 2.3 percent as the growth in female participation overshadowed the decrease in male participation. In general, changes in the LFPR of men and women were consistent with statewide and national trends (see Table 10).

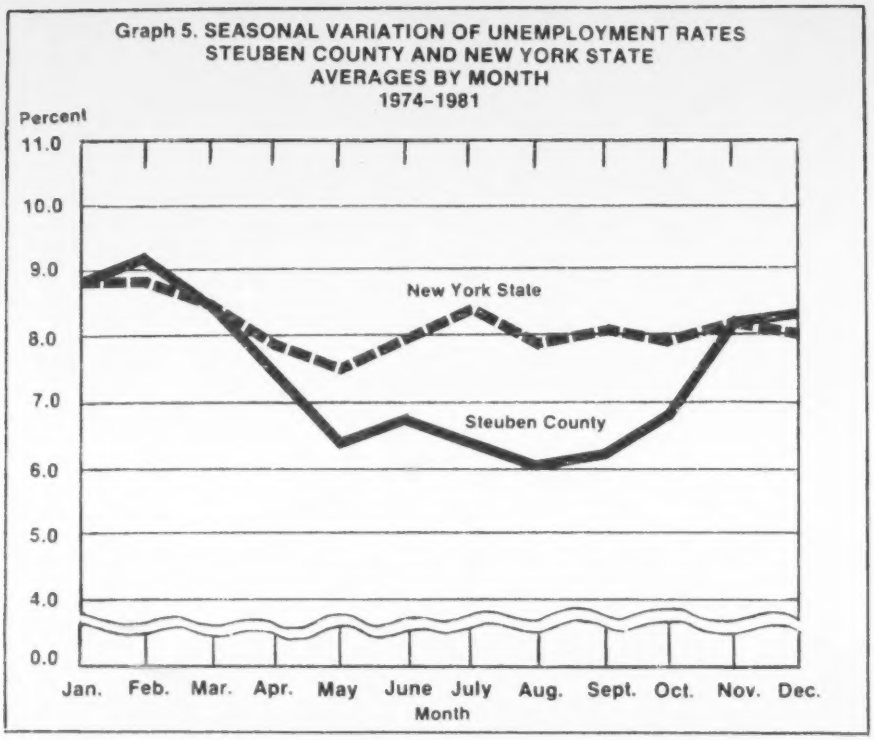
Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Steuben County	
Overall	56.8	59.1	+2.3
Male	74.4	72.1	-2.3
Female	40.5	46.9	+6.4
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

During the 1974-1981 period, Steuben County's annual unemployment rate was consistently lower than the statewide jobless rate. The County rate, however, often exceeded the national rate (see Graph 4). Steuben County's unemployment rate was at its lowest (5.2 percent) at the beginning of the period. The County rate peaked at 9.4 percent in 1975, the last year of the 1973-1975 recession. In the same year the U.S. rate reached a high of 8.5 percent; the following year the statewide rate topped out at 10.3 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, jobless rates for the County, State and nation rose in 1980 and 1981.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were more pronounced for Steuben County than for New York State (see Graph 5). Both the County and the State averaged their highest employment rates in winter. The County rates were lowest in August. Generally, outdoor work is near its peak in August and most students unsuccessful in obtaining summer jobs have stopped looking for work.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition of Steuben County

A local economy, such as the economy of Steuben County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Steuben County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Steuben County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Steuben County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	40.8	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	35.2	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	5.6	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	59.2	79.8	77.3
Construction	1.7	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.3	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	15.1	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.2	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous manufacturing	14.2	23.8	20.8
Government	20.7	18.1	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Steuben County specialized primarily in durable goods manufacturing. The County's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 35.2 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.4 percent statewide and 13.6 percent for the nation. Government was also a specialization in the County, accounting for slightly more than one out of every five nonfarm jobs, more than for the State or nation. The major employers in the County are lsited below. Durable-goods manufacturing firms are identified with an asterisk.

Employer	Product or service
Corning Community College	education
Corning Glass Works*	glassware
Corning Hospital	health care
Ingersoll-Rand Company*	air and gas compressors
Mercury Aircraft, Inc.*	metal stampings
NYS Department of Transportation	highway maintenance
Steuben County	local government
Taylor Wine Co., Inc.	wine
Veterans Administration Hospital	health care

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Steuben County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as technological innovations, interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and Steuben County.

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 32.6 percent while employment in manufacturing grew only 7.8 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication and public utilities. With the exception of services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, New York State experienced only modest gains in other industry divisions (wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government).

Steuben County's rate of growth in nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but was less than the nation's over the period. The growth rate of manufacturing employment in the County was far greater than the national rate and in direct contrast to the statewide declining rate. Manufacturing employment increased 16.8 percent in the County. Growth occurred in three nonmanufacturing divisions: wholesale and retail trade (+14.9 percent), services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing (+30.8 percent) and government (+10.4 percent). In each of these three divisions the County growth rates were slower than national rates but faster than the statewide rates.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND STEUBEN COUNTY
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Steuben County
Nonagricultural employment, total	+26.0	+2.2	+12.6
Manufacturing, total	+7.8	-12.5	+16.8
Durable goods	+12.7	-3.6	n.a.
Nondurable goods	+1.0	-20.4	n.a.
Nonmanufacturing, total	+32.6	+6.7	+9.8
Construction	+17.8	-22.9	-33.3
Transportation, communication and utilities	+14.0	-10.4	-17.4
Wholesale and retail trade	+32.3	+2.1	+14.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+36.6	+6.4	-
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+51.2	+24.0	+30.8
Government	+24.5	+6.0	+10.4

n.a. = Not available.

The share of manufacturing employment increased in the County (+1.5 percent) in sharp contrast to statewide (-3.4 percent) and national (-3.8 percent) trends.

In the County, percentage increases in employment also occurred in two nonmanufacturing divisions. They were wholesale and retail trade (+0.3 percent) and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing (+1.9 percent).

The change in the distribution of Steuben County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1981
STEUBEN COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	31,800	35,800	+4,000
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	39.3	40.8	+1.5
Durable goods	n.a.	35.2	n.a.
Nondurable goods	n.a.	5.6	n.a.
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.7	59.2	-1.5
Construction	2.8	1.7	-1.1
Transportation, communication and utilities	7.2	5.3	-1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	14.8	15.1	+0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.5	2.2	-0.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	12.3	14.2	+1.9
Government	21.1	20.7	-0.4

Labor Market Stability in Steuben County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities. This is reflected by low quit rates.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Steuben County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 23 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS STEUBEN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Steuben County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	2.4	3.6
New hires	0.9	1.9
Recalls	0.8	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	2.8	3.7
Quits	0.4	1.1
Layoffs	1.0	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

In Steuben County, total accessions averaged 2.4 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from November 1980 through October 1981. Total separations averaged 2.8 per 100 over the same period.

New hires in Steuben County averaged only 0.9 per 100 employees, while averaging 1.9 per 100 employees statewide. Recalls in the County averaged 0.8 per 100 employees compared with 1.4 per 100 statewide. The overall accession rate for the County was considerably below the State average (2.4 versus 3.6).

The separation rate for Steuben County (2.8 percent) was less than the State average (3.7 percent) with both quit and layoff rates well below comparable State averages. Most of the County layoffs were of a temporary or seasonal nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflict

There was one short labor-management dispute in Steuben County during the period January 1981 through June 1982. It involved SKF Industries in Hornell and 169 workers represented by Independent Maple City Lodge 1975. The dispute began on May 29, 1981 and ended on June 2, 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through March 1982 several changes occurred in Steuben County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. A gain of 570 jobs directly associated with industrial changes outweighed the reported loss of 120 jobs. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Steuben County during the period are shown in Table 15. By far, the largest single change is an expected employment increase of 220 at the Corning Glass Works. The expected increase, due to an addition to the existing facility in Corning, was first reported in February 1982. The largest single employment loss (-100 jobs) was due to the closing of Woodcroftery Shops, Inc. in Wayland. The closing was completed in June 1979.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANDIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
STEUBEN COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
A.I. Blades & Sons, Inc. Hornell	Equipment expansion	+50
Spinoptics, Inc. Hornell	New firm in existing building	+50
Heywood-Wakefield Company Hornell	Complete closing of facility	-20
Hotwork Ceramics, Inc. Hornell Hotwork, Inc.	New firm in new building	+25
Pollio Dairy Products Corp. Cohocton	Addition to existing facility	+50
Fiorlat Dairy Products Corp. Campbell Pollio Dairy Products Corp.	Addition to existing facility	+15
Corning Glass Works Corning	Equipment expansion	n.a.
Mercury Aircraft, Inc. Kanona	Expansion in existing building at different location in County	0
Coffey Corp. Corning	New firm in existing building	+70
Gunlocke Wayland Sperry Hutchinson Co.	Equipment expansion	n.a.
Woodcraftery Shops, Inc. Wayland	Complete closing of facility	-100
Stern and Stern Huguet Textile Inc. Hornell Stern and Stern Textiled, Inc.	Equipment expansion	+20
Corning Glass Works Erwin	Expansion in new building at same location	n.a.
Weyerhaeuser Company Riverside	Equipment expansion	+40
Sumaster Corp. Corning	Addition to existing facility	+30
Stern and Stern Huguet Textiles, Inc. Stern and Stern Textiles, Inc.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	n.a.
Ingersoll-Rand Company Painted Post	Equipment expansion	n.a.
Corning Glass Works Corning	Addition to existing facility	+220

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Steuben County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Steuben County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF STEUBEN COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ millions)

Source	1974	1978	Change 1974 to 1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	523.3	686.3	163.0	31.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	381.1	474.4	93.3	24.5	72.8	69.1
Property income	61.8	85.0	23.2	37.5	11.8	12.4
Transfer payments	80.4	126.9	46.5	57.8	15.4	18.5

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Steuben County climbed 31.1 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 69.1 percent of the total personal income of Steuben County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 18.5 percent of personal income in Steuben County and property income added 12.4 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Steuben County in 1978 when they accounted for 53.4 percent of the total. Government employers were a distant second, adding 14.7 percent (see Graph 6).

Income derived from agriculture and manufacturing was proportionately more important in the County than in the State. All other industry groups contributed large shares of labor and proprietors' income in the State as a whole than in the County. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and and percent distribution of labor and proprietors' income earned in Steuben County with that earned in the State, by industry.

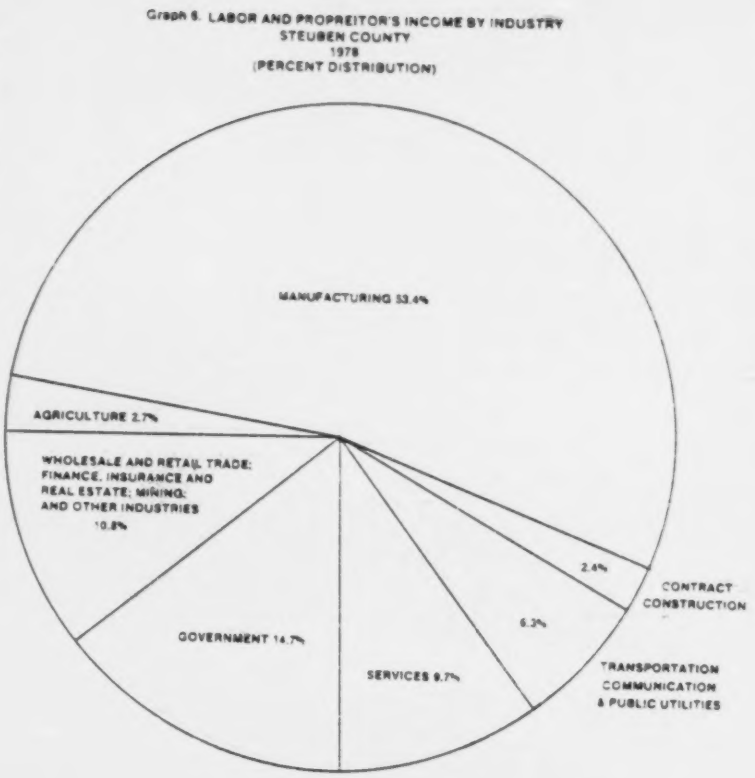


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN STEUBEN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ millions)

Industry	Steuben County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	538.7	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	14.7	2.7	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	287.3	53.4	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	1.1	0.2	200.9	0.2
Construction	13.1	2.4	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	46.5	8.6	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.2	1.9	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication, and utilities	34.1	6.3	9,956.9	9.0
Services	52.1	9.7	23,928.3	21.5
Other	0.7	0.1	305.9	0.3
Government	78.9	14.7	17,757.5	16.0

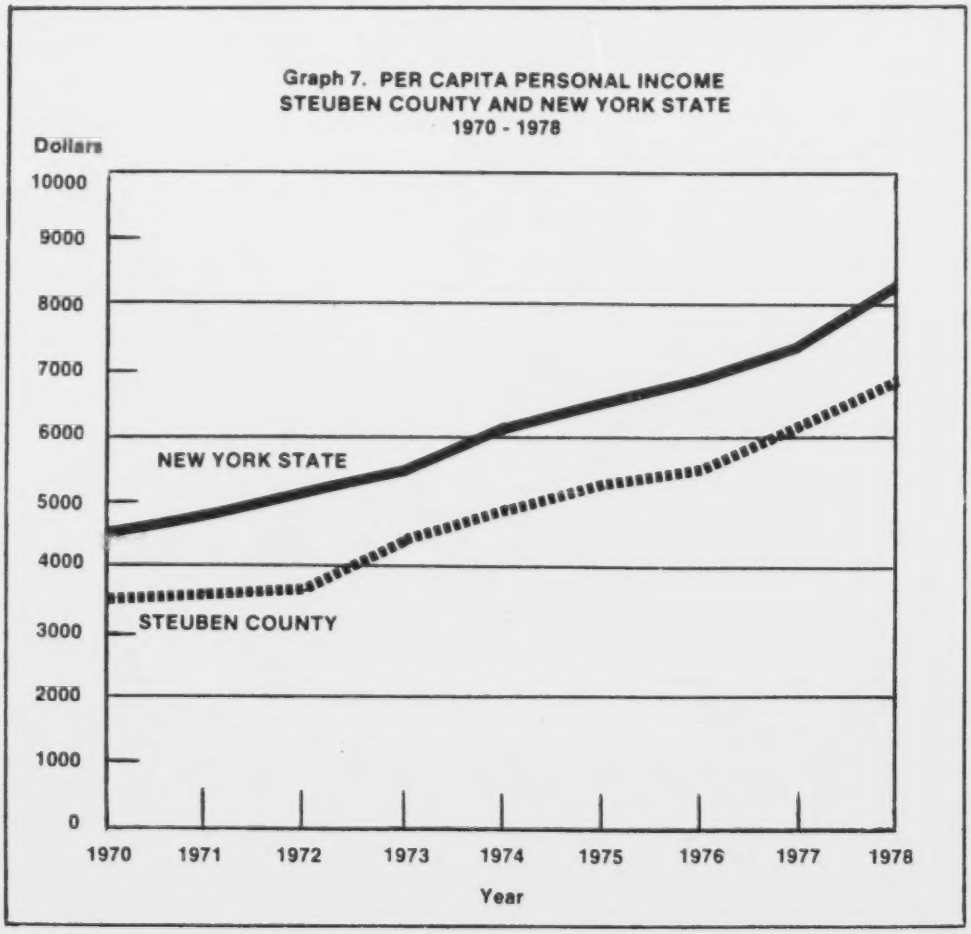
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence locations of the workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1978, Steuben County's labor and proprietors' income was $538.7 million when tallied by place of work (see Table 17) and only $474.4 million when recorded by place of residence (see Table 16). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned in Steuben County was paid to individuals residing in neighboring counties but commuting to jobs located in the County.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Steuben County was $6,816 and ranked 29th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230. Graph 7 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Steuben County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Steuben County's per capita income grew by 92.9 percent while the State figures increased by 78.7 percent.



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Steuben County industries covered by New York State Unemployment Insurance programs, firms involved in manufacturing durable goods paid the highest weekly wages during the period 1975 to 1980. Agriculture and retail trade were the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 18 presents the average weekly wages paid by Steuben County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1975 to 1980.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP STEUBEN COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total	206	219	240	247	257	288
Agriculture	91	94	86	122	137	158
Mining	182	131	182	221	260	339
Construction	211	215	232	235	251	272
Manufacturing-durable goods	279	300	341	366	392	423
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	181	195	205	224	240	254
Transportation, communication and utilities	218	237	264	287	310	342
Wholesale trade	163	169	177	191	197	212
Retail trade	114	121	125	133	137	145
Finance, insurance and real estate	157	169	170	178	187	206
Service	129	145	152	174	163	207
Government	223	231	237	179	203	219

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying jobs included in the government category of Table 18 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually release data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Steuben County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR STEUBEN COUNTY, 1982

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	4,310	5,690	7,070	8,450	9,830	11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
STEUBEN COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	10,317
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	12,909
85 percent LLSIL	16,511
100 percent LLSIL	21,187

V. Social Programs Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During 1981, an average of 5,106 Steuben County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the County averaged $104.97 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1981 (Table 21), an average of 73.5 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 17.7 percent received Home Relief payments, and 8.8 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
STEUBEN COUNTY
1981

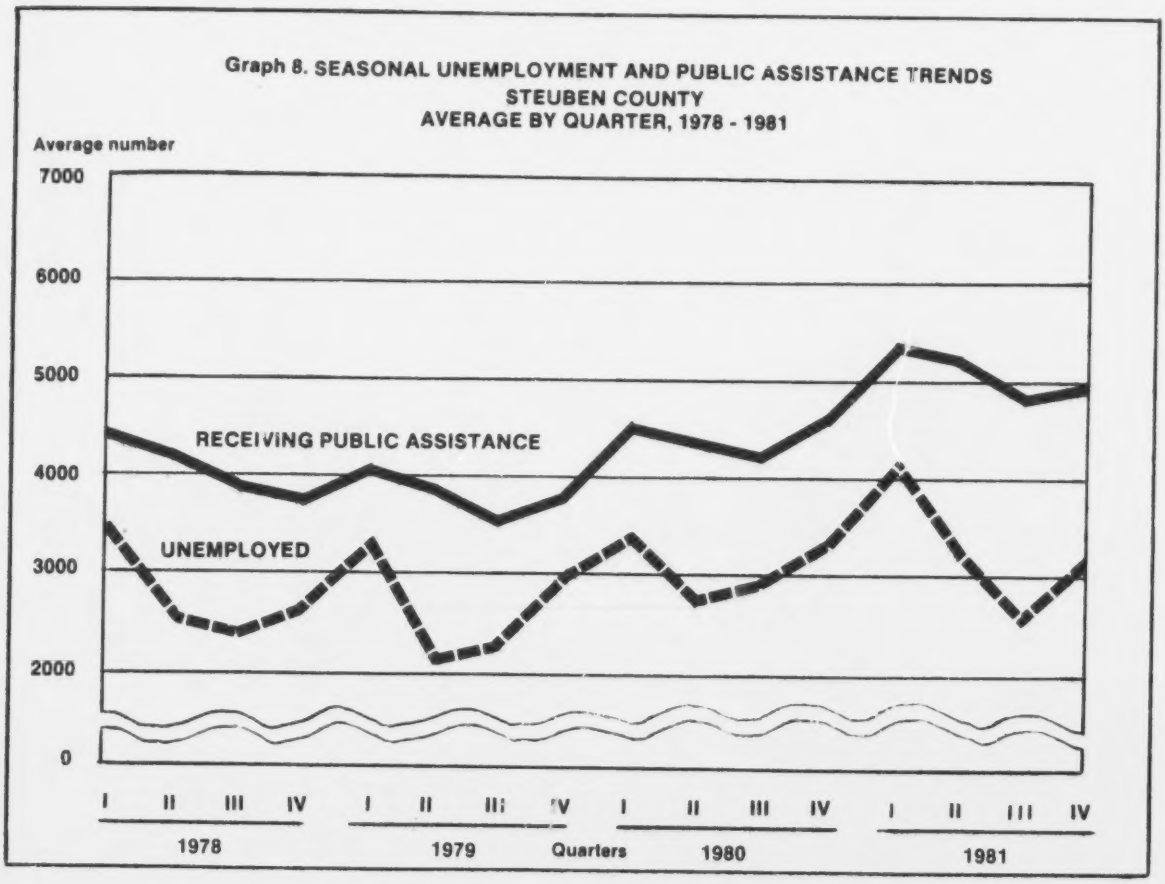
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	5,354	3,793	892	668	1
February	5,376	3,714	923	739	-
March	5,575	3,826	949	799	1
April	5,547	3,726	929	889	3
May	5,078	3,637	889	550	2
June	5,087	3,691	861	534	1
July	4,818	3,708	851	258	1
August	4,827	3,717	837	272	1
September	4,855	3,661	856	336	2
October	4,996	3,777	878	340	1
November	4,834	3,874	950	9	1
December	4,925	3,920	994	10	1
12-month average	5,106	3,754	901	450	1

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Steuben County for 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared to public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 21 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollments in public and non-public schools in Steuben County totaled 22,688 during the 1980-1981 school year. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 52.0 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 48.0 percent. Enrollment statewide was, by comparison, more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. This indicates that the County's student population is slightly younger than that of the State as a whole.

Of total school enrollments in Steuben County, public schools accounted for 96.2 percent compared with 83.1 percent for the State. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Steuben County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
STEUBEN COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	11,798	10,890	22,688
Public	11,111	10,726	21,837
Non-public	687	164	851

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

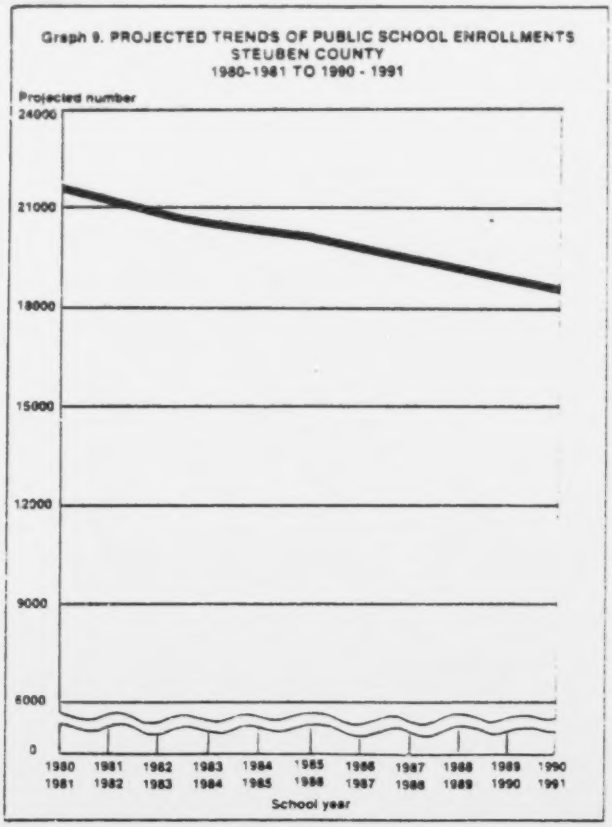
From the 1979-1980 school year to 1980-1981, both New York State and Steuben County experienced declines in school enrollment. Although the total percentage decline in Steuben County was slightly larger than the State decline the rate of enrollment decline in public schools was significantly slower in the County than in the State. Furthermore, the rate of growth in non-public school attendance in Steuben County was nearly five times as fast as the rate of increase statewide. Table 23 shows the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Steuben County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND STEUBEN COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Steuben County	23,340	22,688	-2.79
Public	22,499	21,837	-2.94
Non-public	841	851	+1.01

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through the eighties. During the 10-year period following the 1980-1981 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 14.4 percent from 21,263 to 19,139 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments for Steuben County for the period 1980-1981 to 1990-1991.



Distribution of High School Graduates

There were 1,739 graduates of Steuben County high schools in 1980. Just over half planned to continue their education, compared to 69.0 percent for New York State. The percentages of Steuben County graduates entering the military, seeking employment, or pursuing other activities exceeded the proportion of graduates making these choices statewide.

Table 24 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Steuben County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

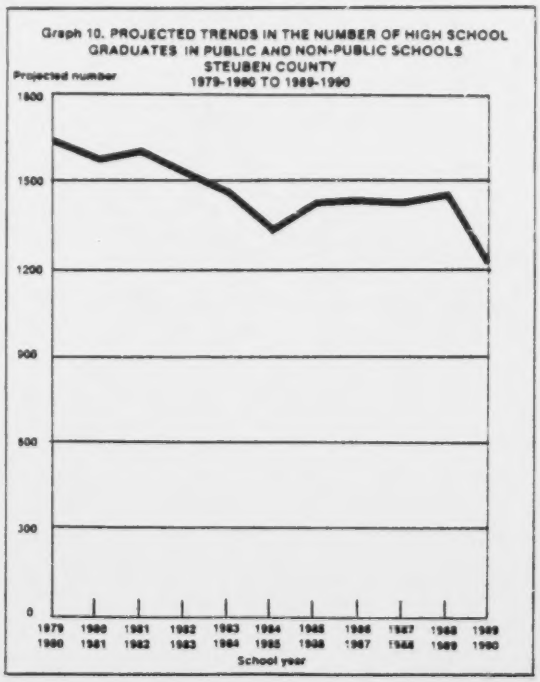
Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND STEUBEN COUNTY
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Steuben County	1,739	17.5	30.7	2.7	26.5	7.9	14.7
Public	1,739	17.5	30.7	2.7	26.5	7.9	14.7
Non-public	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

The size of Steuben County's high school graduating class is projected to drop through the first half of the decade before increasing slightly during the 1985-1986 school year. The number of graduates is then expected to hover between 1,400 and 1,450 during the next three school years. By the 1989-1990 school year, the number of graduating seniors is predicted to resume its decline.

Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Steuben County over the period 1979-1980 to 1989-1990.



Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year 98.2 percent of the student population in Steuben County was white, the remainder was predominantly black. The highest concentration of black students, 2.8 percent, was reported in the Prattsburg school district. The Greenwood school district and the Troupsburg school district reported no minorities. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County in 1980-1981.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN STEUBEN COUNTY 1980 - 1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	1.2	0.1	0.5	98.2
Addison	*	0.4	-	99.6
Arkport	0.2	0.3	-	99.5
Avoca	2.4	-	0.7	96.9
Bath	1.5	0.2	0.6	97.7
Bradford	0.2	0.5	-	99.3
Campbell	0.4	0.5	0.2	98.9
Canisteo	0.2	-	0.1	99.8
Cohocton	1.5	0.6	-	97.9
Corning	1.4	*	1.1	97.4
Greenwood	-	-	-	100.0
Hammondsport	-	-	0.1	99.9
Hornell	2.4	-	0.3	97.3
Jasper	0.4	-	-	99.6
Prattsburg	2.8	0.4	1.1	95.7
Savona	0.6	-	-	99.4
Troupsburg	-	-	-	100.0
Wayland	1.4	0.2	-	98.4

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Steuben County. These are sponsored by the Steuben-Allegany Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) and the Corning Community College. These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Steuben Allegany BOCES Coopers Career Center Corning, New York 14830	Agriculture Education prevocational curriculums agricultural production conservation Distributive Education general merchandising - sales Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting Home Economics Education care and guidance of children Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums air conditioning automotive body and fender automotive mechanics carpentry electrical occupations electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology
Steuben-Allegany BOCES Wildwood Career Center Hornell, New York 14843	Agriculture Education conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting home health assisting Home Economics Education care guidance of children Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums air conditioning appliance repair automotive body and fender automotive mechanics carpentry other construction-maintenance drafting electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology textile production and fabrication

Educational Institution	Programs
Corning Community College Corning, New York 14830	Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education medical lab assisting nursing, associate degree Business and office education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial other office occupations Technical Education automotive technology electronic technology industrial technology mechanical technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education drafting law enforcement-firearms control

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Steuben County falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Steuben County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Steuben County in the following occupational areas:

production machine operator
nurse assistant
clerical
electronic technician
word processing

Steuben County expected to provide CETA services to 429 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY STEUBEN COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	111
On-the-job training	112
Work experience	116
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	90
Total	429

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 27 presents a profile of Steuben County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
STEUBEN COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.5	50.0	59.2	58.9	20.1
Female	51.5	50.0	40.8	41.1	79.9
Age					
14-19	15.0	18.3	20.5	20.5	37.1
20-21	4.3	14.0	12.5	12.5	5.0
22-44	40.3	55.6	56.9	56.8	49.3
45-54	13.1	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.9
55 and over	27.3	4.9	3.2	3.2	1.7
Race					
White (not Hispanic)	98.9*	INA	96.2	INA	95.3
Black (not Hispanic	1.0*	INA	3.2	INA	4.5
Hispanic	INA	INA	0.4	INA	0.3
Other	0.1	INA	0.2	INA	0.0

* Includes Hispanics.
INA: Information not available.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statiatics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 28 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Steuben County had at least 10 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981 (Fiscal Year 1981). Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentages of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are five suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 28 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Generally, few applicants are available for referral compared to the volume of job openings. Occupations in this group may offer sufficient employment opportunities for jobseekers since supply does not satisfy demand. Example - Machine Operator II

2) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily. Example - Packager, Hand

3) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service. Example: Salesperson, General Merchandise, Retail

4) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings. Example: Sales Clerk

5) Applicants available but no job openings received

The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices. Example: Plumber

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
STEUBEN COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1980 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total 1/	9,005	1,778	5.1	74.8
Professional, technical and managerial	800	133	6.0	42.9
Clerical and sales	2,139	368	5.8	69.0
Service	1,919	523	3.7	75.5
Farming, fishery, forestry	469	286	1.6	88.8
Processing	259	38	6.8	89.5
Machine trades	654	136	4.8	77.9
Benchwork	240	42	5.7	85.7
Structural work	1,097	122	9.0	73.8
Miscellaneous	1,428	130	11.0	80.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical and managerial				
Electronics technician	19	1	19.0	100.0
Counselor	19	5	3.8	20.0
Nurse, general duty	17	5	3.4	100.0
Nurse, licensed practical	21	8	2.6	100.0
Accountant	22	7	3.1	0.0
Administrative assistant	21	2	10.5	50.0
Manager, retail store	35	2	17.5	100.0
Manager, food service	15	1	15.0	100.0
Management trainee	88	6	14.7	66.7
Caseworker	19	3	6.3	33.3
Program aid, group work	14	5	2.8	20.0
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	18	10	1.8	80.0
Secretary	130	26	5.0	61.5
Stenographer	26	13	2.0	69.2
Clerk typist	56	11	5.1	90.9
Keypunch operator	31	11	2.8	72.7
Typist	43	35	1.2	85.7
Clerk, general	209	18	11.6	72.2
Bookkeeper I	59	8	7.4	37.5
Bookkeeper II	20	4	5.0	25.0
Cashier I	25	3	8.3	33.3
Teller	24	7	3.4	71.4
Cashier II	31	2	15.5	100.0
Cashier-checker	181	18	10.1	66.7
Computer operator	13	2	6.5	50.0
Payroll clerk	10	2	5.0	50.0

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and sales (cont'd)				
Accounting clerk	35	2	17.5	50.0
Administrative clerk	195	36	5.4	75.0
Parts clerk	11	2	5.5	50.0
Inventory clerk	22	1	22.0	0.0
Shipping and receiving clerk	22	2	11.0	100.0
Stock clerk	50	6	8.3	66.7
Telephone operator	12	2	6.0	100.0
Receptionist	62	14	4.4	64.3
Parts order and stock clerk	1	12	0.1	8.3
Teacher aide II	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Salesperson, women's apparel	16	1	16.0	0.0
Sales representative, general wholesale	17	1	17.0	0.0
Salesperson, general merchandise retail	114	6	19.0	83.3
Sales clerk	131	11	11.9	81.8
Driver, sales route	26	9	2.9	77.8
Stock clerk, self-service store	39	18	2.2	94.4
Services				
Child monitor	25	1	25.0	100.0
Day worker	62	33	1.9	78.8
Yard worker	33	32	1.0	84.4
Counter attendant, coffee shop	69	15	4.6	86.7
Waiter/waitress, bar	19	6	3.2	50.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	28	15	1.9	53.3
Waiter/waitress, informal	224	81	2.8	72.8
Counter attendant, cafeteria	23	13	1.8	92.3
Bartender	46	15	3.1	66.7
Cook, restaurant	49	12	4.1	41.7
Cook, short order I	44	17	2.6	64.7
Cook, short order II	18	3	6.0	100.0
Cook, mess	16	4	4.0	100.0
Meat cutter	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Pantry goods maker	18	8	2.5	62.5
Cook helper	10	3	3.3	100.0
Kitchen helper	138	25	5.5	60.0
Housekeeper	21	15	1.4	86.7
Cleaner, hospital	34	23	1.5	95.7
Cleaner, housekeeping	58	11	5.3	90.9
Cosmetologist	18	2	9.0	100.0
Home attendant	11	2	5.5	100.0
Nurse aide	141	27	5.2	77.8
Food service worker, hospital	17	7	2.4	85.7
Nursery school attendant	13	1	13.0	100.0
Guard, security	61	18	3.4	100.0
Merchant, patroller	12	11	1.1	54.5

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Services (cont'd)				
Police officer	14	0	n.a.	n.a.
Central-supply worker	10	5	2.0	60.0
Cleaner, commercial	196	33	5.9	75.8
Cleaner, industrial	12	8	1.5	87.5
Janitor	39	7	5.6	85.7
Farming, Fishery, Forestry				
Farmworker, vegetable I	68	93	0.7	96.8
Farmworker, vegetable II	18	4	4.5	75.0
Farmworker, fruit II	42	1	42.0	100.0
Harvest worker, fruit	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Harvest worker, field crop	96	120	0.8	93.3
Horticultural worker II	12	11	1.1	45.5
Groundskeeper, industrial	13	2	6.5	100.0
Groundskeeper, parks and grounds	12	1	12.0	100.0
Laborer, landscape	14	5	2.8	100.0
Farmworker, dairy	60	8	7.5	62.5
Farmworker, general I	23	7	3.3	100.0
Farmworker, general II	20	1	20.0	100.0
Winterizer	16	6	2.7	83.3
Cheesemaker, helper	27	17	1.6	82.4
Cannery worker	109	0	n.a.	n.a.
Factory helper	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine Trades				
Machinist	18	4	4.5	75.0
Machine set-up operator	14	8	57.1	50.0
Production machine operator	34	1	34.0	0.0
Machine operator I	20	7	2.9	85.7
Machine operator II	13	8	1.6	62.5
Automobile mechanic	110	15	7.3	60.0
Automobile mechanic helper	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Diesel mechanic	33	6	5.5	66.7
Small-engine mechanic	10	1	10.0	100.0
Maintenance mechanic	23	2	11.5	50.0
Air-hole driller	28	27	1.0	100.0
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, production	10	1	10.0	100.0
Assembler, small products	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Woodworking-shop hand	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Sewing-machine operator	34	15	2.3	100.0

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Structural Work				
Automobile-body repairer	39	6	6.5	66.7
Welder, arc	51	11	4.6	90.9
Welder, combination	25	4	6.3	100.0
Electrician	31	8	3.9	75.0
Electronics mechanic	18	3	6.0	33.3
Electrician helper	14	1	14.0	100.0
Painter	30	2	15.0	0.0
Operating engineer	59	1	59.0	100.0
Carpenter	93	23	4.0	82.6
Carpenter, rough	17	0	n.a.	n.a.
Plumber	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Roofer	14	1	14.0	100.0
Construction worker I	123	8	15.4	62.5
Construction worker II	184	18	10.2	88.9
Maintenance repairer, factory	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Maintenance repairer, building	56	13	4.3	46.2
Miscellaneous Occupations				
Tractor-trailor-truck driver	70	5	14.0	80.0
Truck driver, heavy	114	3	38.0	33.3
Truck driver helper	10	1	10.0	100.0
Truck driver, light	46	0	n.a.	n.a.
Bus driver	16	8	2.0	62.5
Automobile-service station attendant	43	12	3.6	66.7
Packager, hand	46	25	1.8	96.0
Industrial-truck operator	42	4	10.5	100.0
Laborer, stores	110	8	13.8	62.5
Cutter, banana room	35	2	17.5	50.0
Material handler	349	46	7.6	87.0

Data Limitations

The reader, before drawing conclusions, should be aware of the limitations of the Job Service data presented above. The file of job openings may not be representative of all job vacancies in the labor market. Some employers do not use the State Job Service or only use it to fill vacancies in certain occupations. These employers may use alternative labor recruiting methods such as their own personnel offices, advertising, union halls, private employment agencies, or college recruitment. Professional occupations and jobs in which union hall hiring is frequently used may not be represented fully by the Job Service. The Job Service job file is fairly typical of most other occupational categories.

In summary, the State Job Service data can provide valuable clues to the supply/demand conditions existing in most occupations. The data are most useful when combined with other occupational indicators to confirm suspected supply/demand relationships.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING STEUBEN COUNTY

1. Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	31,908
Rural	67,309
Families	26,111
Households	35,150

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	17,551	9,771	7,780
Married	45,592	22,802	22,790
Separated	1,660	757	903
Widowed	6,704	1,184	5,520
Divorced	4,095	1,835	2,260

3. Housing units (all types) 40,520

Urban	13,476
Rural	27,044
Year-round housing units*	37,727
Occupied	35,150
Vacant	2,577
Seasonal/migratory units	2,793

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit **	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	7,955	4,430	3,525
2 persons	10,742	8,405	2,337
3 persons	5,901	4,648	1,253
4 persons	5,677	4,740	937
5 persons	2,825	2,384	441
6+ persons	2,050	1,660	390

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

** Median persons/unit - 2.40

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	981
10,000 - 14,999	1,531
15,000 - 19,999	2,032
20,000 - 24,999	2,397
25,000 - 29,999	2,122
30,000 - 34,999	2,101
35,000 - 39,999	1,561
40,000 - 49,999	2,112
50,000 - 79,999	1,926
80,000 - 99,999	334
100,000 - 149,999	213
150,000 - 199,999	25
200,000+	11
Median value	29,100

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	34,673	26,010	8,663
Black	289	151	138
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	50	27	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	89	50	39
Other	49	29	20
Spanish origin householders	115	72	43
White	92	62	30
Black	3	3	0

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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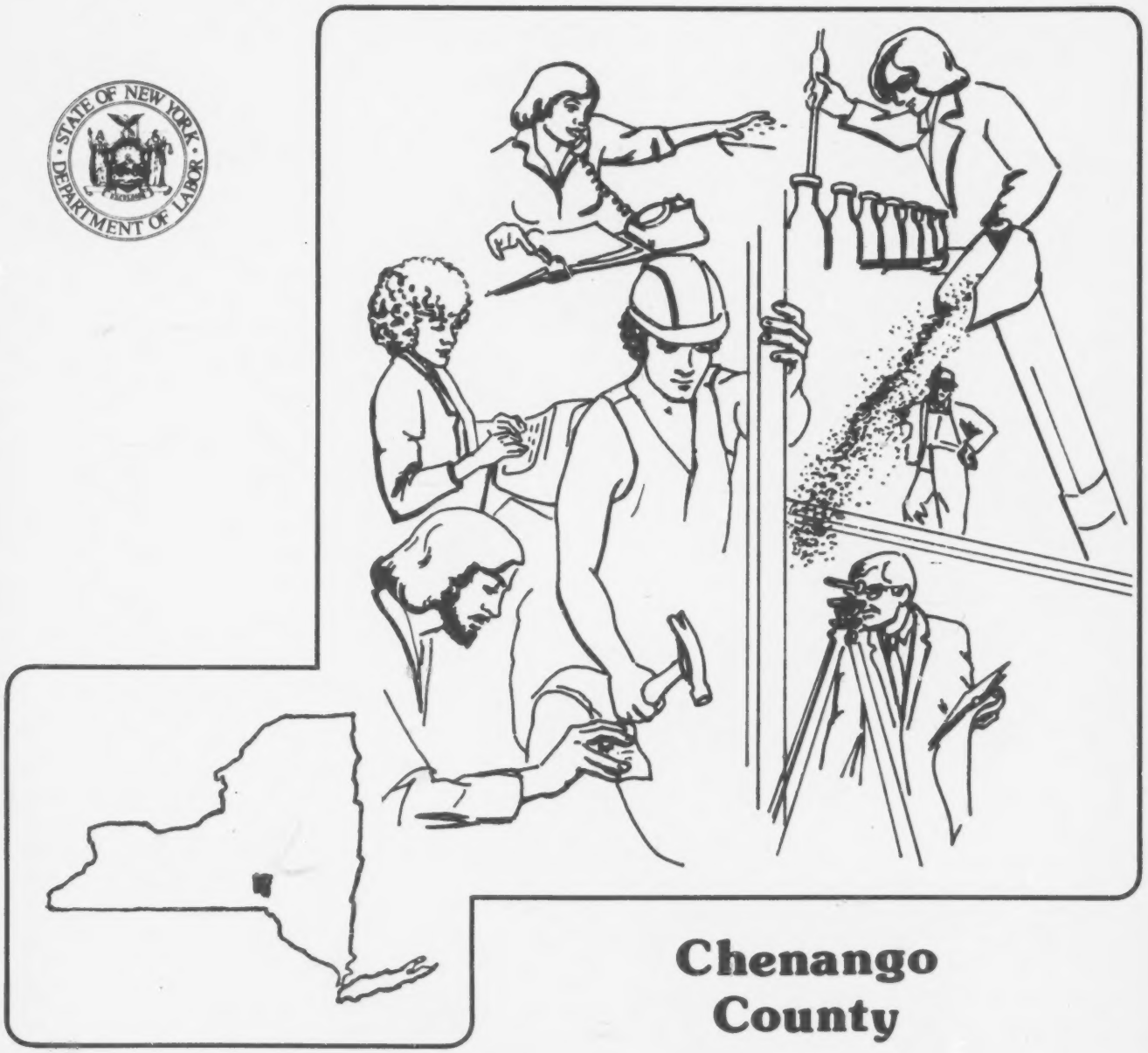
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Chenango County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

CHENANGO COUNTY

FALL 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Comments: _____

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INTRODUCTION

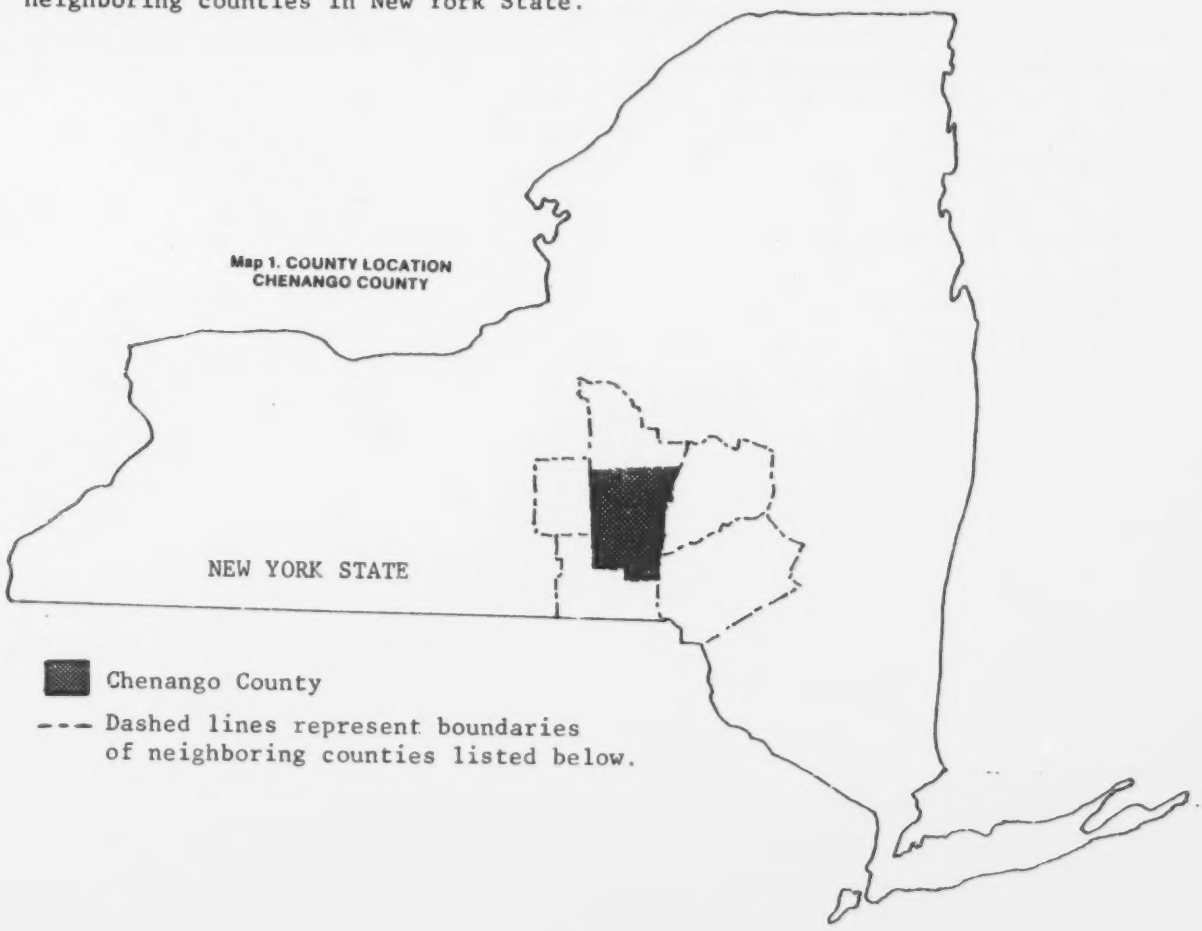
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Chenango County is located in the Southern Tier East Region of New York State, approximately 10 miles northeast of the City of Binghamton and 25 miles southeast of the City of Syracuse. It is bordered by Broome, Cortland, Madison, Otsego, and Delaware counties. Map 1 locates Chenango County and its neighboring counties in New York State.



Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
CHENANGO COUNTY

Transportation Facilities

Highways--Chenango County is ideally located near the crossroads of primary north-south and east-west highway routes and is within a few hours drive of major metropolitan areas in New York State, neighboring states and Canada. Interstate Route 88 passes through the southern leg of the County linking it directly to the State Capital - Albany and to Binghamton. New York State Route 206 connects the County to interstate Route 81, an important north-south artery, while New York State Routes 8 and 41 provide easy access to Route 17, the Southern Tier Expressway, which extends east to New York City and west to the Pennsylvania border.

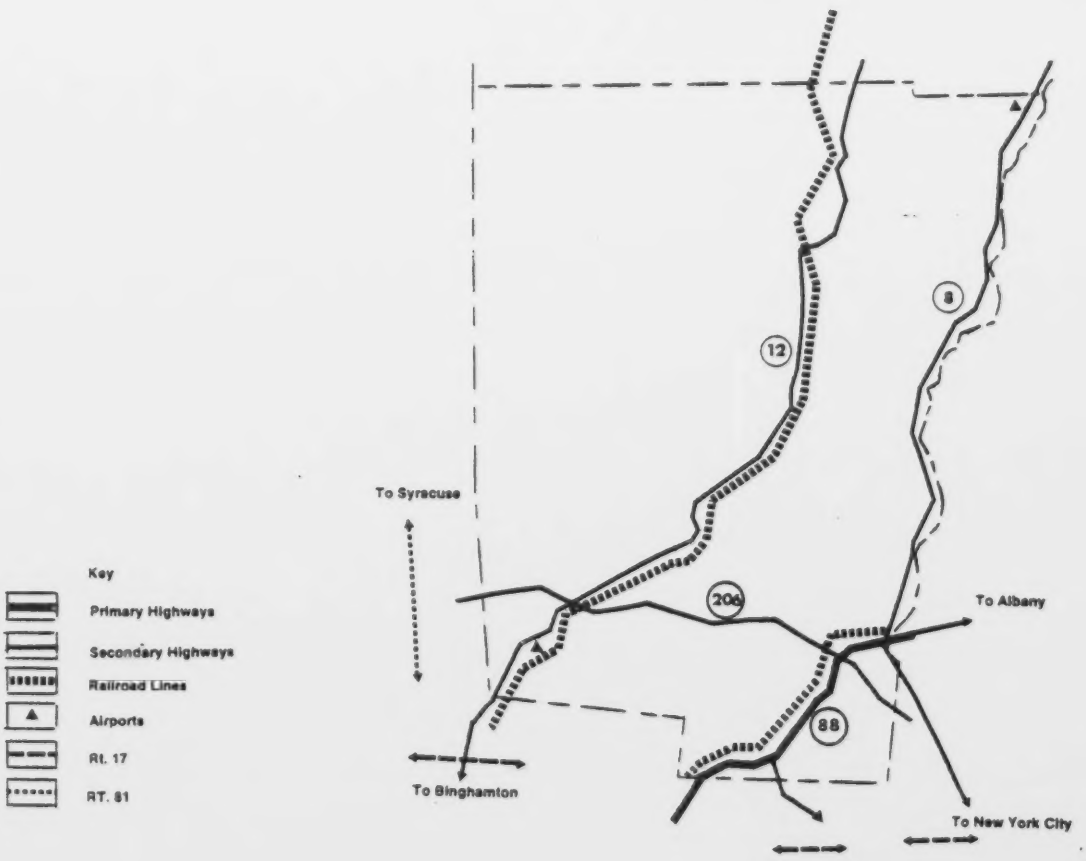
Within Chenango County, a fine network of highways interconnect populated areas in the County and provide excellent commuter routes to firms located in the County and in the Binghamton metropolitan area to the south.

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (CONRAIL) and the Delaware and Hudson railway operate lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Greene, Norwich, and Sherburne. Although there are no passenger stations in Chenango County, AMTRAK passenger service is available in Utica and Syracuse.

Air Transportation--Chenango County has two public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Greene airport (located in the Town of Greene) and the Tri-County Airport (located in the Town of Columbus). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Broome County Airport.

Map 2 illustrates the transportation network of Chenango County in 1982.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
CHENANGO COUNTY
1982



Land Characteristics

Broad valleys surrounded by rugged hills dominate the landscape of much of Chenango County. The Susquehanna River Basin is the principal geological feature of southern portions of the County.

In 1968 Chenango County was generally more rural than the State as a whole. Only 1.1 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses while woodlands accounted for nearly two-thirds of all land in the County and active agriculture utilized more than one-fifth. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
CHENANGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Chenango County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	895.5	49,374.4
Active agriculture	22.4	21.9
Woodlands, forest	34.8	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	30.8	17.6
Wet lands	1.8	4.2
Water	0.7	4.6
Residential, high density	0.2	0.7
Residential, medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential, low and other	0.5	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semipublic	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.1	1.2
Transportation	-	0.5
Inactive or under construction	8.0	6.7

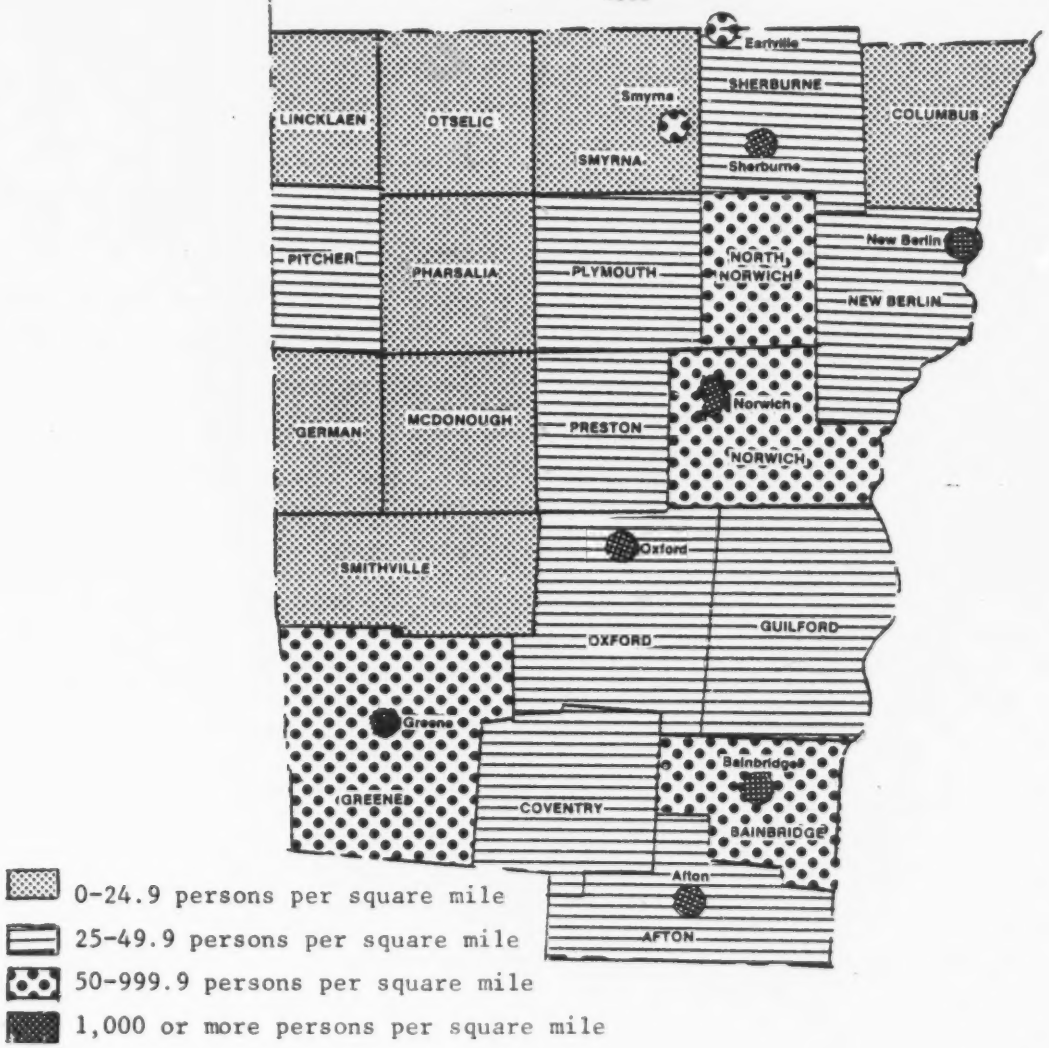
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Chenango County was 49,344. The population density of the County, 55.1 persons per square mile, was far less than the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 52nd among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 3,673.6 persons per square mile in the City of Norwich to a low of 8.7 persons per square mile in the Town of German Town. In general, population densities were greatest in towns and villages along Routes 7 and 12. Map 3 illustrates population densities in Chenango County by village and town for 1980.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION CHENANGO COUNTY 1980



From 1900 to 1980, Chenango County's population increased by 34.9 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census records indicate that the County's population declined between 1900 and 1930 and then grew moderately during each decade thereafter. A county growth rate of 6.4 percent during the seventies was noteworthy since the statewide population dropped by 3.8 percent during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Chenango County.

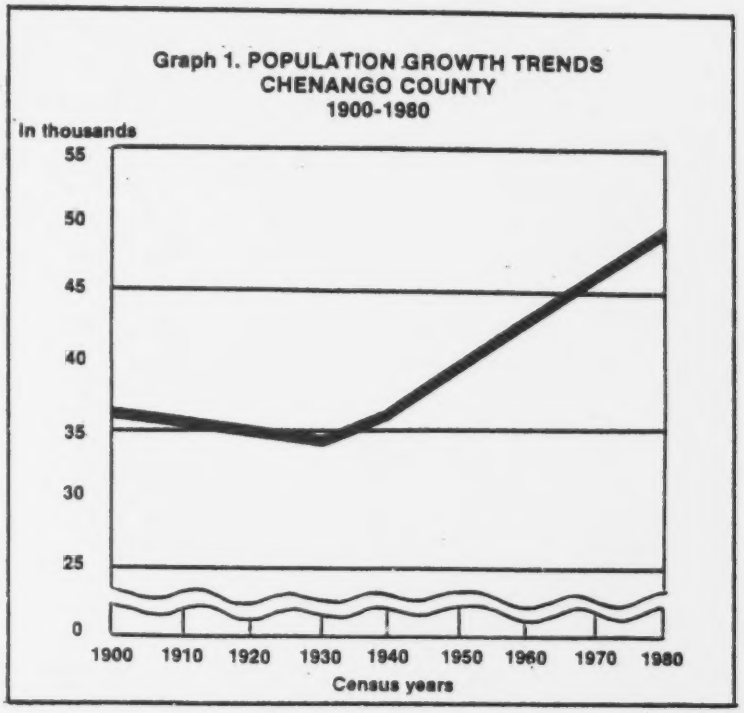


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND CHENANGO COUNTY
1900-1980

Census Year	New York State	Chenango County
1900	7,268,894	36,568
1910	9,113,614	35,575
1920	10,385,227	34,969
1930	12,588,066	34,665
1940	13,479,142	36,454
1950	14,830,192	39,138
1960	16,782,304	43,243
1970	18,241,391	46,368
1980	17,557,288	49,344

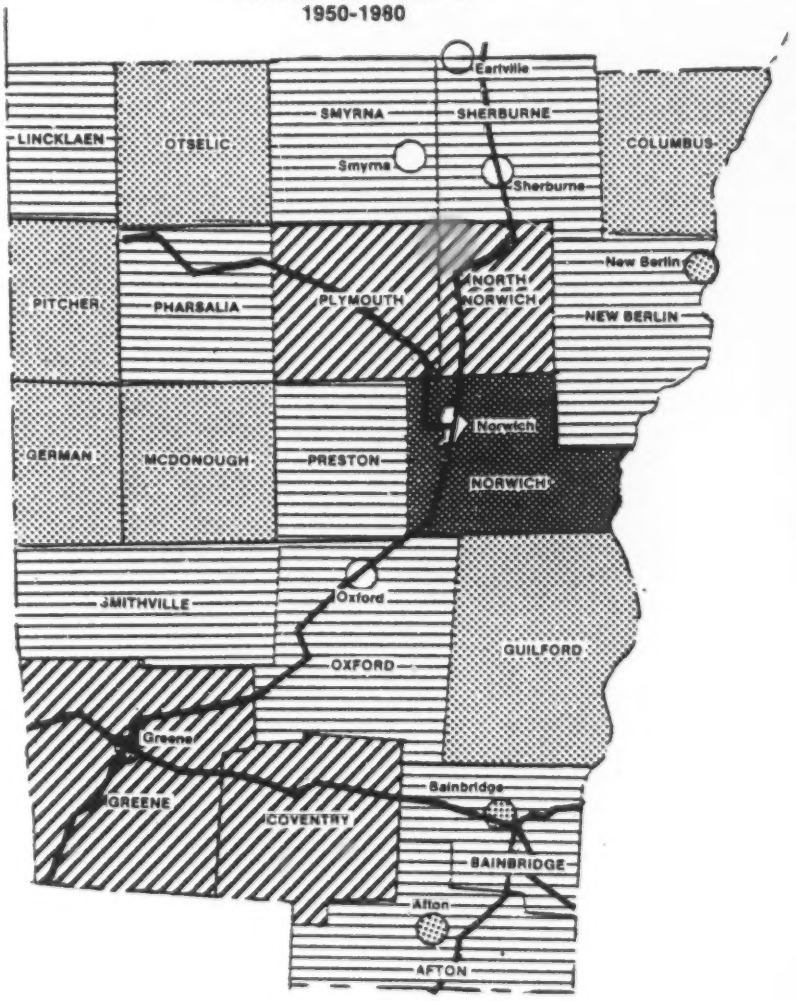
SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population; 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND CHENANGO COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Chenango County
1900-1910	25.4	-2.7
1910-1920	14.0	-1.7
1920-1930	21.2	-0.9
1930-1940	7.1	5.2
1940-1950	10.0	7.4
1950-1960	13.2	10.5
1960-1970	8.7	7.2
1970-1980	-3.8	6.4
1900-1980	141.5	34.9

Chenango County's population grew 26.1 percent between 1950 and 1980. Growth rates of towns and villages varied considerably from the County rate, however. For example, the Town of Norwich grew by 132.6 percent but the Village of Smyrna declined by 16.4 percent. In general, the population grew most rapidly in two distinct areas of the County: the towns of Norwich, North Norwich, and Plymouth and the towns of Coventry and Greene. Both of these areas became bedroom communities along major commuter routes to larger employment and commercial centers--Norwich and Binghamton, respectively. Minimal growth or population decline occurred in all villages in the County and towns without primary highways passing through them. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of growth in Chenango County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by County subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION CHENANGO COUNTY 1950-1980



Population decline
0-24.9% growth
25-49.9% growth
50-99.9% growth
100% or more growth
Major commuter routes

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CHENANGO COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Norwich City	8,816	9,175	8,843	8,082
Places under 2,500				
Afton Village	875	956	1,064	982
Bainbridge Village	1,505	1,712	1,674	1,603
Earlville Village (part)	274	370	377	363
Greene Village	1,628	2,051	1,874	1,747
New Berlin Village	1,178	1,262	1,369	1,392
Oxford Village	1,811	1,871	1,944	1,765
Sherburne Village	1,604	1,647	1,613	1,561
Smyrna Village	269	286	247	225
Towns				
Afton Town	2,047	2,245	2,464	2,728
(Afton Village)	(875)	(956)	(1,064)	(982)
Bainbridge Town	2,706	3,177	3,370	3,331
(Bainbridge Village)	(1,505)	(1,712)	(1,674)	(1,603)
Columbus Town	655	706	723	802
Coventry Town	796	859	974	1,271
German Town	245	253	188	250
Greene Town	3,712	4,624	5,347	5,729
(Greene Village)	(1,628)	(2,051)	(1,874)	(1,747)
Guilford Town	2,283	2,368	2,358	2,442
Lincklaen Town	341	364	414	473
McDonough Town	709	639	703	796
New Berlin Town	2,359	2,633	2,823	3,025
(New Berlin Village)	(1,178)	(1,262)	(1,369)	(1,392)
North Norwich Town	875	1,096	1,579	1,687
Norwich Town	1,738	2,587	3,221	4,042
Otselic Town	896	854	925	955
Oxford Town	3,423	3,457	3,761	3,961
(Oxford Village)	(1,811)	(1,871)	(1,944)	(1,765)
Pharsalia Town	480	515	520	606
Pitcher Town	636	650	627	735
Plymouth Town	858	1,004	1,174	1,515
Preston Town	676	753	714	941
Sherburne Town	3,046	3,338	3,578	3,657
(Earlville Village-part)	(274)	(370)	(377)	(363)
(Sherburne Village)	(1,604)	(1,647)	(1,613)	(1,561)
Smithville Town	845	891	956	1,174
Smyrna Town	996	1,055	1,106	1,142
(Smyrna Village)	(269)	(286)	(247)	(225)
TOTAL: Chenango County	39,138	43,243	46,368	49,344

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CHENANGO COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Norwich City	4.1	-3.6	-8.6	-8.3
Places under 2,500				
Afton Village	9.3	11.3	-7.7	12.2
Bainbridge Village	13.8	-2.2	-4.2	6.5
Earlville Village (part)	35.0	1.9	3.7	32.5
Greene Village	26.0	-8.6	-6.8	7.3
New Berlin Village	7.1	8.5	1.7	18.2
Oxford Village	3.3	3.9	-9.2	-2.5
Sherburne Village	2.7	-2.1	-3.2	-2.7
Smyrna Village	6.3	-13.6	-8.9	-16.4
Towns				
Afton Town	9.7	9.8	10.7	33.3
(Afton Village)	(9.3)	(11.3)	(-7.7)	(12.2)
Bainbridge Town	17.4	6.1	-1.2	23.1
(Bainbridge Village)	(13.8)	(-2.2)	(-4.2)	(6.5)
Columbus Town	7.8	2.4	10.9	22.4
Coventry Town	7.9	13.4	30.5	59.7
German Town	3.3	-25.7	33.0	2.0
Greene Town	24.6	15.6	7.1	54.3
(Greene Village)	(26.0)	(-8.6)	(-6.8)	(7.3)
Guilford Town	3.7	-0.4	3.6	7.0
Lincklaen Town	6.7	13.7	14.3	38.7
McDonough Town	-9.9	10.0	13.2	12.3
New Berlin Town	11.6	7.2	7.2	28.2
(New Berlin Village)	(7.1)	(8.5)	(1.7)	(18.2)
North Norwich Town	25.3	44.1	6.8	92.8
Norwich Town	48.8	24.5	25.5	132.6
Otselic Town	-4.7	8.3	3.2	6.6
Oxford Town	1.0	8.8	5.3	15.7
(Oxford Village)	(3.3)	(3.9)	(-9.2)	(-2.5)
Pharsalia Town	7.3	1.0	16.5	26.2
Pitcher Town	2.2	-3.5	17.2	15.6
Plymouth Town	17.0	16.9	29.0	76.6
Preston Town	11.4	5.2	31.8	39.2
Sherburne Town	9.6	7.2	2.2	20.1
(Earlville Village-part)	(35.0)	(1.9)	(3.7)	(32.5)
(Sherburne Village)	(2.7)	(-2.1)	(-3.2)	(-2.7)
Smithville Town	5.4	7.3	22.8	38.9
Smyrna Town	5.9	4.8	3.3	14.7
(Smyrna Village)	(6.3)	(-13.6)	(-8.9)	(-16.4)
TOTAL: Chenango County	10.5	7.2	6.4	26.1

During the period 1950 to 1980, the proportion of Chenango County's population residing in rural areas increased substantially. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised 54.1 percent of the County population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for 64.1 percent of the total. As mentioned previously, the population declined or grew less than 25.0 percent in most villages in the County during the three-decade period. At the same time, rapid population growth occurred in many towns with transportation networks linking them to employment and commercial centers. This trend suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute to their jobs.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Chenango County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 28.4 years in 1970 to 30.7 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 33.6 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 26.8 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distributions in Chenango County for 1970 and 1980.

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex of Chenango County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Chenango County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Graph 2. COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS CHENANGO COUNTY 1970 AND 1980

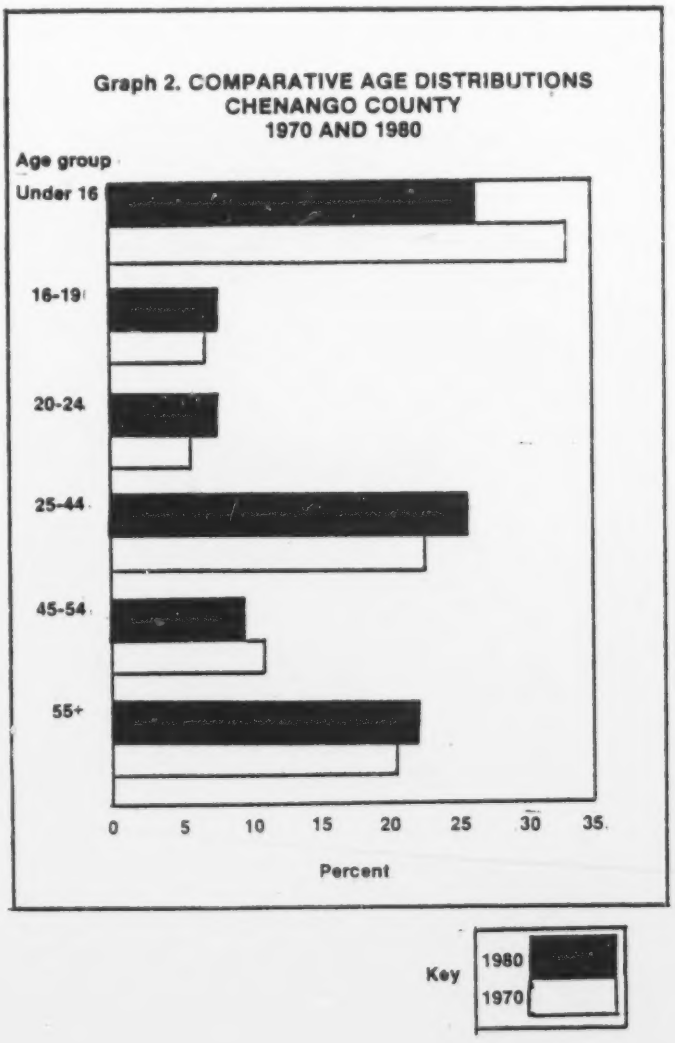


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
CHENANGO COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 years or younger	13,232	26.8	6,723	27.9	6,509	25.7
16-19 years	3,706	7.5	1,870	7.8	1,836	7.3
20-21 years	1,418	2.9	730	3.0	688	2.7
22-29 years	5,840	11.8	2,939	12.2	2,901	11.5
30-44 years	9,203	18.7	4,534	18.9	4,669	18.5
45-54 years	4,885	9.9	2,403	9.9	2,482	9.8
55-64 years	4,898	9.9	2,306	9.6	2,592	10.3
65 years or older	6,162	12.5	2,566	10.7	3,596	14.2
Total	49,344	100.0	24,071	100.0	25,273	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	30.7	29.4	31.9
State	31.9	30.3	33.4

Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	48.8	51.2
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Chenango County's population was 98.9 percent white, 0.5 percent black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.5 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Chenango County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CHENANGO COUNTY
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Chenango County	49,344	48,819	235	66	139	85	247
Afton Town	2,728	2,701	16	6	2	3	6
(Afton Village)	(982)	(981)	(1)	-	-	-	(6)
Bainbridge Town	3,331	3,316	3	2	8	2	1
(Bainbridge Village)	(1,603)	(1,596)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Columbus Town	802	795	5	2	-	-	-
Coventry Town	1,271	1,263	-	4	-	4	8
German Town	250	250	-	-	-	-	2
Greene Town	5,729	5,707	3	3	8	8	16
(Greene Village)	(1,747)	(1,739)	-	(2)	(1)	(5)	(4)
Guilford Town	2,442	2,418	10	1	4	9	5
Lincklaen Town	473	472	-	-	-	1	2
McDonough Town	796	788	-	2	4	2	8
New Berlin Town	3,025	3,009	6	3	7	-	17
(New Berlin Village)	(1,392)	(1,384)	(1)	(2)	(5)	-	(8)
North Norwich Town	1,687	1,666	17	2	2	-	2
Norwich City	8,082	7,920	71	5	72	14	64
Norwich Town	4,042	3,989	23	2	19	9	22
Otselie Town	955	941	1	5	1	7	10
Oxford Town	3,961	3,926	15	9	3	8	27
(Oxford Village)	(1,765)	(1,754)	(8)	-	(2)	(1)	(6)
Pharsalia Town	606	560	34	1	-	11	13
Pitcher Town	735	732	1	2	-	-	3
Plymouth Town	1,515	1,490	10	5	7	3	9
Preston Town	941	924	15	-	-	2	10
Sherburne Town	3,657	3,639	3	11	2	2	16
(Earlville Village-part)	(363)	(358)	-	(4)	-	(1)	-
(Sherburne Village)	(1,561)	(1,550)	(3)	(7)	(1)	-	(12)
Smithville Town	1,174	1,172	2	-	-	-	5
Smyrna Town	1,142	1,141	-	1	-	-	1
(Smyrna Village)	(225)	(225)	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: At the time this report was prepared, 1980 census counts of population by race and Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Chenango County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 525 nonwhites in the County, 33.7 percent were 17 years of age or younger and 8.6 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 31.2 percent and senior citizens, those 65 years and older, accounted for 12.5 percent. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Chenango County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
CHENANGO COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or over
Total	49,344	3,682	11,718	27,782	6,162
White	48,819	3,628	11,595	27,479	6,117
Black	235	22	47	133	33
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	66	6	13	44	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	139	15	39	80	5
Other	85	11	24	46	4
Spanish origin	247	26	74	124	23
White	195	15	60	97	23

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Chenango County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, the labor force composition in Chenango County shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation of women increased 5.7 percentage points (44.5 percent in 1970 to 50.2 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 4.4 percentage points (from 77.6 percent in 1970 to 73.2 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR climbed 1.0 percent as the growth in female participation more than offset the decrease in male participation. In general, the changes in the LFPR of men and women in the County followed statewide and national trends but the male rate declined more and the female rate increased less than for either the State or the nation. Table 9 presents the LFPR for Chenango County, New York State, and the United States.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Chenango County	
Overall	60.2	61.2	+1.0
Male	77.6	73.2	-4.4
Female	44.5	50.2	+5.7
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+7.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

The resident labor force of Chenango County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older). Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1981.

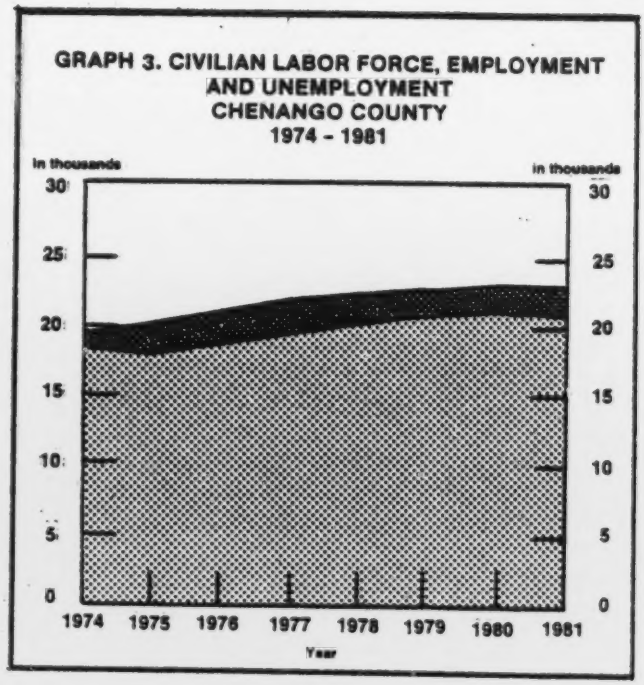
Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
CHENANGO COUNTY
1974 - 1981

(In thousands)

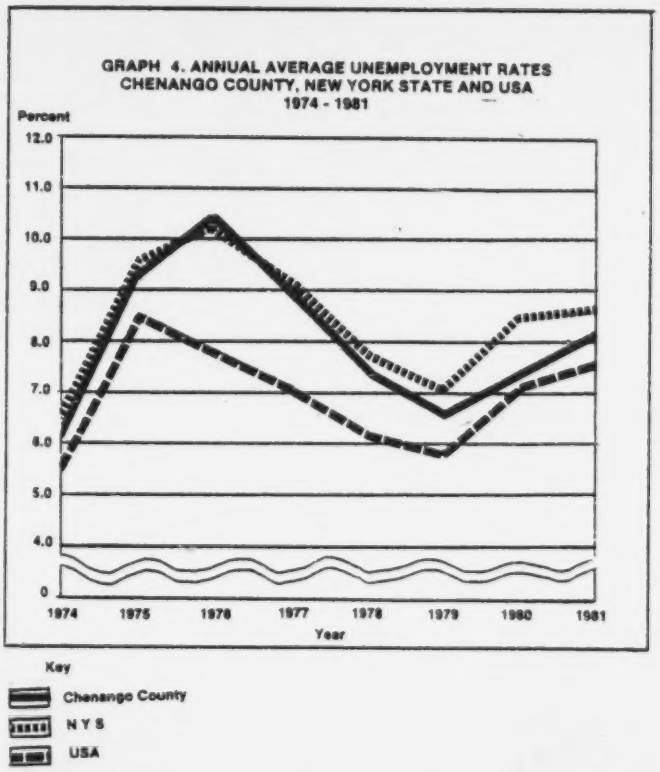
Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	19.8	20.1	21.0	21.7	22.2	22.5	22.9	22.6
Employment	18.6	18.3	18.8	19.7	20.5	21.0	21.2	20.7
Unemployment	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
Unemployment rate	6.1	9.3	10.5	8.9	7.3	6.6	7.4	8.1

From 1974 to 1981, Chenango County's civilian labor force grew 14.4 percent, an annual average growth rate of 2.0 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.9 percent for New York State and 2.6 percent for the nation. The rate of growth in the County's labor force actually varied considerably over the period. Expansion was most rapid in 1976 as the national economy recovered from the 1973-1975 recession. The labor force continued growing through 1980 and then retreated slightly in 1981. The changes in the number of employed persons in the County followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest employment gains occurred in 1977 and helped to ease the unemployment rate down from the levels which lingered after the recession.

Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Chenango County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. The tally of the unemployed peaked in 1976 before the momentum of the recovery stimulated significant hirings and recalls. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends of Chenango County's labor force and its components--during the period 1974 to 1981.

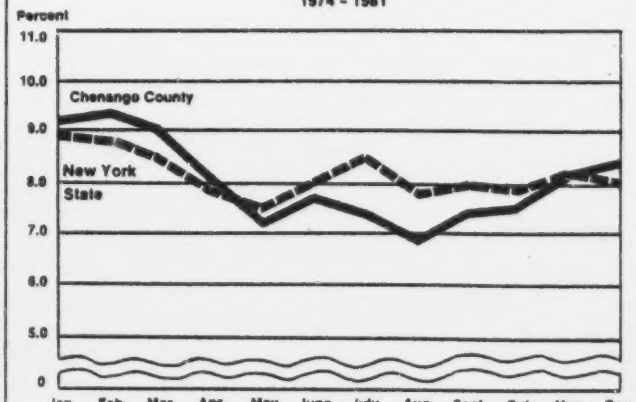


During the 1974-1981 period, Chenango County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The County rate, however, consistently exceeded the national rate but was usually lower than the State rate. The County also reacted more to the ups and downs of the business cycle than did either the State or the nation. For example, the impact of the 1973-1975 recession was more severe in the County but was followed by a stronger recovery. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Chenango County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1981. Note that the County's rates fluctuated more than the State or national rates.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were much more pronounced for Chenango County than for New York State. In both the County and the State unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid- to late-summer because the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries are operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Chenango County and New York State during the period 1974 to 1981.

GRAPH 5. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
CHENANGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
AVERAGES BY MONTH
1974 - 1981



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Chenango County

A local economy, such as that of Chenango County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Chenango County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagrecultural wage and salary employment in Chenango County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Chenango County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	38.4	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	18.9	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	19.5	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	61.6	79.8	77.3
Construction	1.9	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication, and utilities	3.8	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.0	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.4	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	11.9	23.8	20.8
Government	22.6	18.1	17.7

Chenango County specialized in manufacturing durable and nondurable goods during the period 1979 to 1981. Firms which constructed durable goods provided 18.9 percent of the County's nonagricultural jobs and companies producing nondurable goods accounted for 19.5 percent. Statewide only 10.4 percent of nonfarm workers were involved in the production of durable goods and 9.8 percent of the nonagricultural jobs were in industries manufacturing nondurable goods. Chenango County also specialized in government services. Government employers accounted for 22.6 percent of the County's nonagricultural jobs while employing only 18.1 percent in the State and 17.7 percent nationally. The major industrial and commercial employers in Chenango County are listed below. Durable goods manufacturing firms are identified with an asterisk.

Firm	Product
Borden, Inc.	casein and resin glues
Branem Industries, Inc.*	metal stampings and wire forms
Champion Products, Inc.	knitted underwear and outerwear
Chenango and Unadilla Telephone Corporation	communications
General Instrument Corp.*	antennas
Gladding Corp.	fishing tackle
Mortan-Norwich Products, Inc.	drugs
National Bank and Trust Co.	finance
NYS Electric & Gas Corp.	utilities
Norwich Shoe Co., Inc.	infant's shoes
The Raymond Corp.*	material handling equipment
Simmonds Precision Prod., Inc.*	aerospace electrical systems
Sunbeam Corp.*	fireplace furnishings
Victory Markets	supermarkets

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Chenango County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Chenango County, New York State, and the nation.

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 32.6 percent while employment in manufacturing grew only 7.8 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as much as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication, and public utilities. With the exception of services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, New York State experienced only modest gains in other industry divisions (wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government).

The rate of growth of Chenango County's nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but was less than the nation's over the period. The 13.2 percent growth rate of manufacturing employment in the County was far greater than the national rate and in direct contrast to the statewide declining rate. A large increase in durable goods manufacturing employment was responsible for the County's strong growth in the manufacturing sector. Significant growth occurred in all but one of Chenango County's nonmanufacturing divisions. Only construction employment failed to expand, remaining constant over the period.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND CHENANGO COUNTY THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial sector	Chenango County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+21.4	+2.2	+26.0
Manufacturing	+13.2	-12.5	+7.8
Durable goods	+57.9	-3.6	+12.7
Nondurable goods	-9.1	-20.4	+1.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	+25.6	+6.7	+32.6
Construction	0.0	-22.9	+17.8
Transportation, communication, and utilities	+50.0	-10.4	+14.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+17.4	+2.1	+32.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+75.0	+6.4	+36.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+26.7	+24.0	+51.2
Government	+24.1	+6.0	+24.5

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries grew over a specific period, the relative share of total employment attributable to each industry would change unless the growth rates of all industries were equal. In Chenango County, nonmanufacturing employment grew nearly twice as rapidly as manufacturing employment. Consequently, the percentage share of total employment involved in nonmanufacturing increased while the share working in manufacturing dropped. Similar shifts occurred in the relative importance of other industries in the County, reflecting a broad range of growth rates. The change in the distribution of Chenango County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1981 CHENANGO COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Changes from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	13,100	15,900	2,800
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	40.5	38.4	-2.1
Durable goods	15.3	18.9	+3.6
Nondurable goods	25.2	19.5	-5.7
Nonmanufacturing total	59.5	61.6	+2.1
Construction	2.3	1.9	-0.4
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.1	3.8	+0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.6	17.0	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.0	4.4	+1.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	11.4	11.9	+0.5
Government	22.1	22.6	+0.5

Labor Market Stability in Chenango County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is an economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities. This is reflected by low quit rates.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Chenango County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 19 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS CHENANGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JANUARY 1981 TO DECEMBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Chenango County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.1	3.6
New hires	1.5	1.9
Recalls	1.1	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.0	3.7
Quits	2.2	1.1
Layoffs	0.7	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Chenango County's labor market is slightly more stable than the statewide labor market. In the County, total accessions averaged 3.1 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from January 1981 through December 1981 while total separations averaged 3.0 per 100 over the period. Statewide, there were 3.6 accessions per 100 manufacturing jobs and 3.7 separations per 100 jobs.

New hires in Chenango County averaged 1.5 per 100 employees, while averaging 1.9 per 100 employees statewide. Recalls in the County averaged 1.1 per 100 employees compared with 1.4 per 100 statewide. Quits in Chenango County averaged 2.2 per 100 employees, double the quit rate statewide. Layoffs, however, occurred at a much lower rate in the County than statewide--0.7 per 100 jobs compared to 1.9 per hundred.

Industrial Conflicts

There were no labor strikes in Chenango County during the period January 1, 1981 and August 31, 1982.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through March 1982 several changes occured in Chenango County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of 320 jobs directly associated with industrial changes outweighed the reported loss of 277 jobs. The largest single increase in employment was a gain of 100 jobs at Branem Industries in Greene. A loss of 102 employees at the American Plastics Division of Bainbridge Plastics Corporation was the largest single job loss. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Chenango County during the period are shown in Table 15.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
CHENANGO COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Lily-White Sales Co. Div. Sherburne Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	NA
Norwich Eaton Pharm. Co. North Norwich Morton-Norwich Prod., Inc.	Equipment expansion	+25
Branem Industries, Inc. Greene	Addition to an existing facility	+100
Bennett-Ireland, Inc. Woods Corners Sunbeam Corp.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in County	NA
Ivon R. Ford, Inc. McDonough	Complete closing of facility	-70
Upland Stove Co., Inc. Greene	Intercounty expansion in a new building	+35
Hospital Products Div. Sherburne Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+40
Raymond Corp. Greene	Addition to an existing facility	NA
American Plastics Div. Bainbridge Bainbridge Plas. Corp.	Contraction of a facility (partial closing)	-102
Chemical Div. Bainbridge Borden, Inc.	Contraction of a facility (partial closing)	-80
Consumer Products Div. Bainbridge Borden, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	NA
Automecha Ltd. Oxford	Expansion in a new building at a different location in same County	+30
Norwich Togs, Inc. Norwich Pilgrims Infants Wear, Inc.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in same County	+60
Metal Systems, Inc. Greene Bio Medic Corp.	Moved out of State	-25
Engine Systems Div. Norwich Simmonds Precision Products, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	NA
Mid-York Press, Inc. Sherbourne	Branch facility in an existing facility	+10
Najarian Narrow Fabrics, Inc. Greene CM Offray & Son, Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in same County	+20

NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Chenango County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Chenango County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF CHENANGO COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

(In millions)

Source	1974	1978	Change 1974 to 1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	220.5	291.6	71.1	32.2	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	152.9	200.2	47.3	30.9	69.3	68.7
Property income	33.4	42.4	9.0	26.9	15.2	14.5
Transfer payments	34.2	49.0	14.8	43.3	15.5	16.8

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Chenango County climbed 32.2 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 68.7 percent of the total personal income of Chenango County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 16.8 percent of personal income in Chenango County and property income added 14.5 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers were the largest source of labor and propritors' income in Chenango County in 1978 when they accounted for 42.2 percent of the total. Government employers were a distant second, adding 16.6 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Chenango County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1978.

Income derived from agriculture and manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and percent distribution of labor and proprietors' income earned in Chenango County with that earned in the State, by industry.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
CHENANGO COUNTY
1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

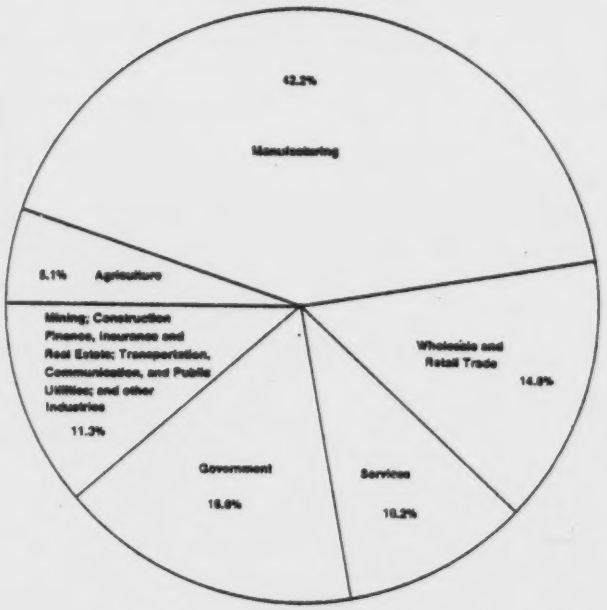


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN CHENANGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ millions)

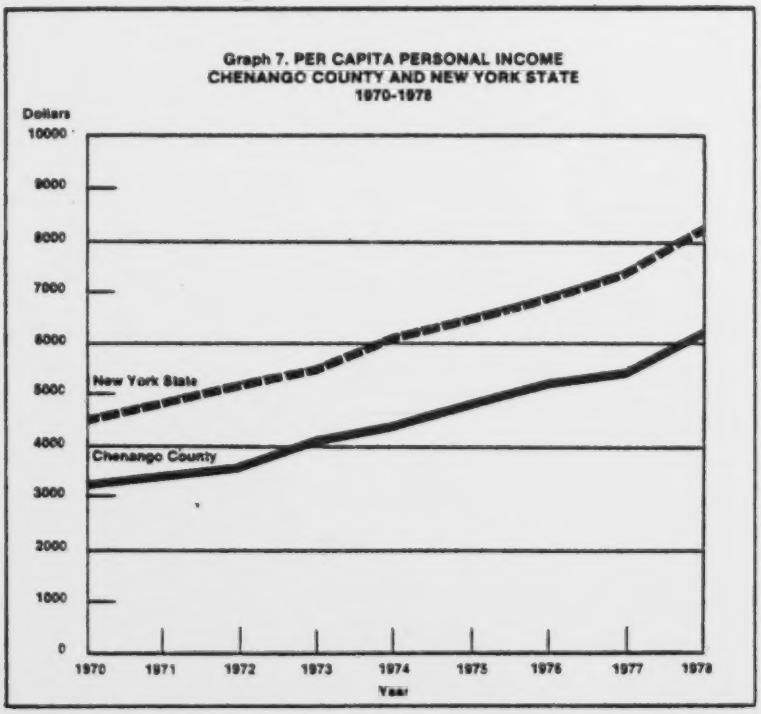
Industry	Chenango County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	197.4	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	10.1	5.1	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	83.4	42.2	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.1	0.1	200.9	0.2
Construction	5.3	2.7	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	28.8	14.6	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.1	4.1	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	7.8	3.9	9,956.9	9.0
Services	20.1	10.2	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.0	0.5	305.9	0.3
Government	32.7	16.6	17,757.5	16.0

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence locations of the workers.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1978, Chenango County's labor and proprietors' income was $200.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and $197.4 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is relatively small and indicates that the number of County residents commuting to jobs in other counties is nearly equal to the number of workers from other counties traveling to jobs in Chenango County.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Chenango County was $6,063 and ranked 50th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230. Graph 7 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Chenango County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Chenango County's per capita income grew by 85.6 percent while the State figures increased by 78.7 percent.



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Chenango County industries whose employees are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms providing transportation, communication, and utilities services paid the highest weekly wage during the period 1976 to 1981. Agriculture and mining were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 18 presents the average weekly wages paid by Chenango County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1975 to 1981.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
CHENANGO COUNTY
1975 - 1981

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	166	178	189	191	204	227	249
Agriculture	119	135	134	145	150	143	168
Mining	135	130	142	148	-	-	-
Construction	155	152	165	172	184	201	219
Manufacturing-durable goods	194	204	218	225	245	263	298
Nondurable goods	176	195	208	223	243	265	294
Transportation, communication, and utilities	230	248	270	298	318	337	369
Wholesale trade	158	170	169	185	195	212	228
Retail trade	136	150	158	167	180	191	201
Finance, insurance and real estate	149	158	172	181	201	212	226
Service	136	138	142	155	162	189	210
Government	237	246	251	127	146	177	186

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying jobs included in the government category of Table 18 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually release data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Chenango County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR CHENANGO COUNTY, 1983

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	4,680	6,220	7,760	9,300	10,840	12,380
Farm family	4,010	5,310	6,610	7,910	9,210	10,510
Lower Living Standard Income levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,820	6,260	8,600	10,610	12,520	14,640
85 percent LLSIL	4,640	7,600	10,440	12,890	15,210	17,780
100 percent LLSIL	5,460	8,940	12,280	15,160	17,890	20,920

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
CHENANGO COUNTY
1983 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	3,900
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	4,900
85 percent LLSIL	6,300
100 percent LLSIL	8,100

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During the 1981 Calendar Year, an average of 1,004 Chenango County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the County averaged $104.30 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1981, an average of 83.7 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 13.8 percent received Home Relief payments, and 2.3 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families. Table 21 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Chenango County during 1981.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
CHENANGO COUNTY
1981

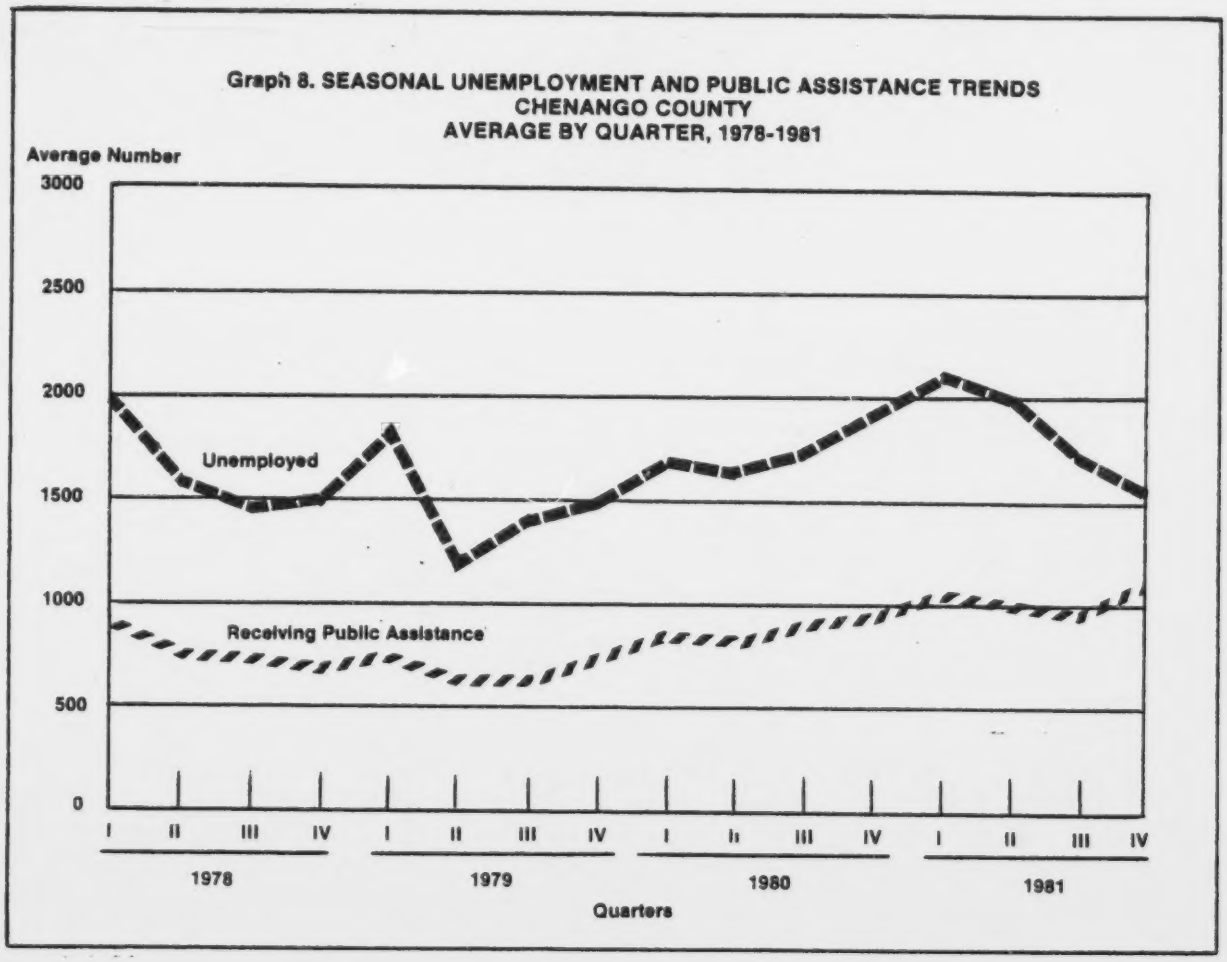
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	1,053	845	161	45	2
February	1,038	827	182	26	3
March	1,026	829	163	32	2
April	1,013	840	159	12	2
May	985	834	142	7	2
June	985	815	146	23	1
July	989	846	131	11	1
August	952	816	110	26	-
September	964	844	115	5	-
October	1,000	867	104	26	3
November	1,012	863	119	27	3
December	1,033	856	135	41	1
12-month average	1,004	840	139	23	2

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Chenango for 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared to public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 21 and Graph 8 illustrates the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollments in public and non-public schools in Chenango County totaled 11,786 during the 1980-1981 school year. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 51.1 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 48.9 percent. Enrollment statewide was, by comparison, more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. This indicates that the County's student population is slightly younger than that of the State as a whole.

Public schools accounted for 96.9 percent of total school enrollments in Chenango County compared with 83.1 percent for the State. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Chenango County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
CHENANGO COUNTY
1980 - 1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	6,026	5,760	11,786
Public	5,743	5,673	11,416
Non-public	283	87	370

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the 1979-1980 school year to 1980-1981, both the State and Chenango County experienced declines in school enrollment. Total enrollment declined at a slightly faster rate statewide than in the County but when public schools were considered alone, the enrollment drop was more rapid in the County. Most noteworthy was the 43.97 percent increase in private school enrollments in Chenango County. This growth rate far exceeded the rate of increase in public school enrollments statewide. Table 23 shows the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Chenango County.

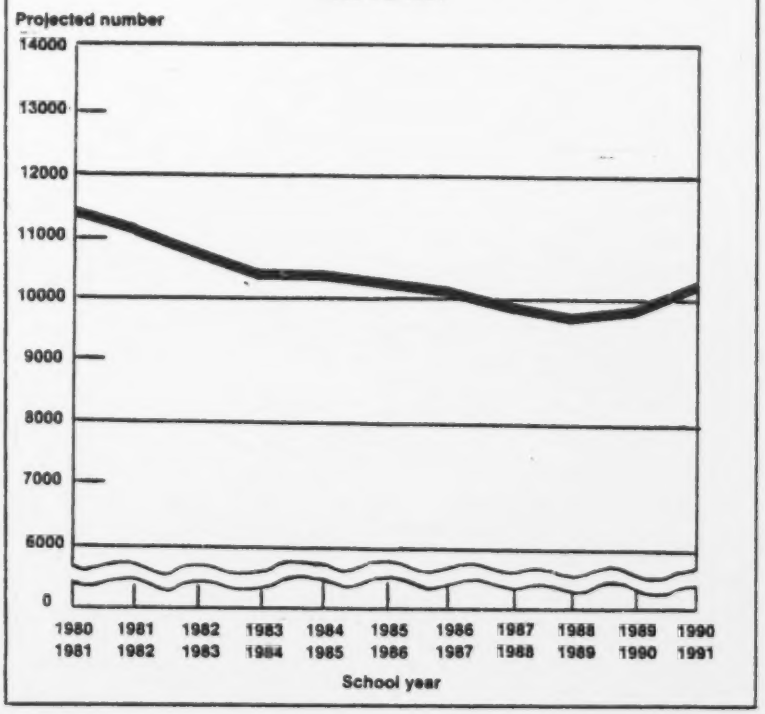
Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND CHENANGO COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 to 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Chenango County	12,083	11,786	-2.46
Public	11,826	11,416	-3.47
Non-public	257	370	43.97

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through most of the eighties and then turn up slightly after the 1988-1989 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1980-1981 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 11.5 percent from 11,416 to 10,108 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school students for Chenango County for the period 1980-1981 to 1990-1991.

Graph 9. PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
CHENANGO COUNTY
1980 TO 1991



There were 893 graduates of Chenango County high schools in 1980. Just under half planned to continue their education, compared to more than two-thirds statewide. The percentages of Chenango County graduates entering the military or seeking employment exceeded the proportion of graduates making these choices statewide.

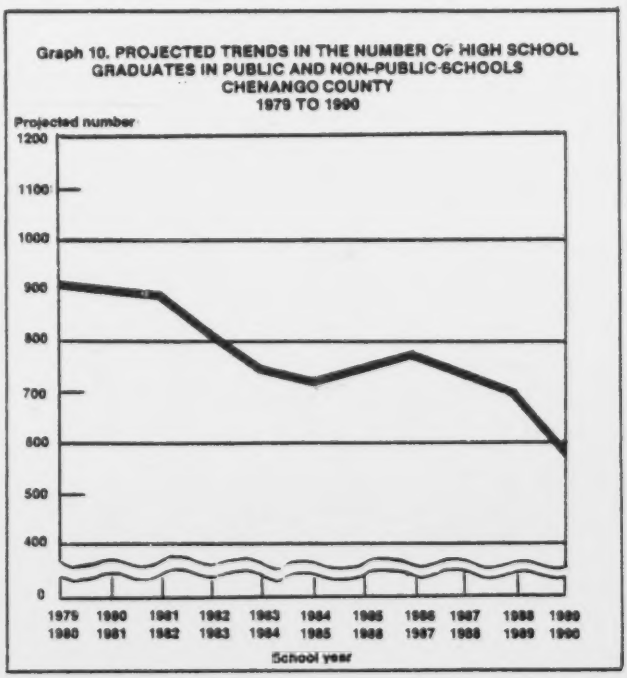
Table 24 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Chenango County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980
PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND CHENANGO COUNTY
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military Service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Chenango County	893	21.7	24.3	3.1	39.5	6.4	4.9
Public	893	21.7	24.3	3.1	39.5	6.4	4.9
Non-public	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

The size of Chenango County's high school graduating class is projected to drop through most of the decade of the eighties with only slight interuptions in this trend occuring in the 1985-1986 and 1986-1987 school years. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Chenango County over the period 1979 to 1990.



Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year 99.1 percent of the student population in Chenango County was white. The remaining 0.9 percent were distributed as follows: 0.4 percent black, 0.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.4 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Norwich school district. The Mount Upton and South New Berlin school districts indicated that there were no minorities enrolled in those districts. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County in the 1980-1981 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN CHENANGO COUNTY 1980 - 1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/ Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.4	0.1	0.4	99.1
Afton	0.5	0.1	0.6	98.8
Bainbridge Guilford	0.4	-	0.5	99.1
Greene	0.1	0.3	0.1	99.5
Mount Upton	-	-	-	100.0
New Berlin	0.8	-	0.5	98.7
Norwich	0.7	*	0.8	98.4
Otselic Valley	-	0.5	0.2	99.3
Oxford	0.7	-	-	99.3
Sherburne-Earlville	0.4	-	0.2	99.4
South New Berlin	-	-	-	100.0

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Chenango County. These are sponsored by the Delaware, Chenango, Madison, Otsego Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Delaware, Chenango, Madison Otsego BOCES Chenango Area Education Center R.D. #3 Norwich, New York 13815	Agriculture Education agriculture production agriculture mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Health Occupations Education nurse assisting other health occupations Home Economics Education care and guidance of children

Educational Institution	Programs
Delaware, Chenango, Madison, Otsego BOCES (continued)	Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Technical Education automotive technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive body and fender automotive mechanics carpentry electrical occupations cosmetology quality food occupations

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 26 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Chenango County had at least 10 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981 (Fiscal Year 1981). Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentages of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are five suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 26 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Generally, few applicants are available for referral compared to the volume of job openings. Occupations in this group may offer sufficient employment opportunities for jobseekers since supply does not satisfy demand.

   Example - Fabricator, Foam Rubber

2) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

   Example - Nursery School Attendant.

3) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

   Example - Welder, Arc

4) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

Example - Manager, Retail Store

5) Applicants available but no job openings received

The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

Example - Truck Driver, Heavy

Table 26. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CHENANGO COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1980 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total 1/	8,253	3,503	2.4	70.3
Professional, technical and managerial	4,476	2,248	2.0	73.7
Clerical and sales	921	303	3.0	52.1
Service	681	292	2.3	72.9
Farming, fishery, forestry	139	56	2.5	58.9
Processing	60	28	2.1	50.0
Machine trades	373	57	6.5	42.1
Benchwork	538	272	2.0	84.6
Structural work	488	75	6.5	60.0
Miscellaneous	577	172	3.4	52.3
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical and managerial				
Electronics technician	14	3	4.7	66.7
Counselor	10	3	3.3	0.0
Nurse, general duty	11	1	11.0	0.0
Teacher aide	22	5	4.4	40.0
Administrative assistant	16	1	16.0	0.0
General supervisor	11	2	5.5	50.0
Manager, retail store	10	1	10.0	100.0
Management trainee	34	8	4.3	25.0
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	72	24	3.0	37.5
Clerk typist	72	25	2.9	44.0
Keypunch operator	19	8	2.4	37.5
Typist	30	29	1.0	82.8
File clerk I	15	5	3.0	40.0
Clerk, general	41	3	13.7	66.7

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and sales (cont'd)				
Bookkeeper I	36	7	5.1	57.1
Teller	18	13	1.4	23.1
Cashier II	34	7	4.9	85.7
Cashier-checker	66	20	3.3	65.0
Accounting clerk	28	6	4.7	33.3
Administrative clerk	160	29	5.5	51.7
Inventory clerk	14	22	0.6	50.0
Shipping and receiving clerk	27	5	5.4	80.0
Stock clerk	51	2	25.5	50.0
Receptionist	21	11	1.9	36.4
Teacher aide II	10	1	10.0	0.0
Sales clerk	42	3	14.0	100.0
Service				
Companion	31	12	2.6	58.3
Counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop)	20	11	1.8	81.8
Waiter/waitress, informal	81	23	3.5	60.9
Bartender	13	6	2.2	66.7
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	41	6	6.8	33.3
Cook, short order II	15	5	3.0	20.0
Cook (mess)	11	1	11.0	0.0
Kitchen helper	53	17	3.1	82.4
Cleaner, housekeeping	54	19	2.8	73.7
Nurse aide	92	15	6.1	80.0
Nursery school attendant	19	78	0.2	100.0
Guard, security	15	3	5.0	33.3
Merchant patroller	11	3	3.7	66.7
Cleaner, commercial or institutional	45	36	1.3	61.1
Cleaner, industrial	54	20	2.7	65.0
Janitor	12	0	n.a.	0.0
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	23	11	2.1	45.5
Farmworker, dairy	69	34	2.0	70.6
Farmer, general I	14	6	2.3	33.3
Machine trades				
Machinist	11	1	11.0	0.0
Production-machine tender	70	4	17.5	75.0
Automobile mechanic	57	5	11.4	40.0
Machine feeder	14	0	n.a.	0.0

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchmark				
Assembler, product	20	5	4.0	60.0
Assembler, small parts	56	7	8.0	100.0
Assembler, production	25	14	1.8	52.9
Electronics assembler, developmental	62	31	2.0	77.4
Electronics assembler	99	82	1.2	86.6
Fabricator, foam rubber	5	11	0.5	27.3
Sewing machine operator	94	51	1.8	96.1
Laborer, boot and shoe	78	60	1.3	93.3
Structural work				
Automotive body repairer	24	5	4.8	80.0
Welder, arc	15	1	15.0	0.0
Welder, production line	24	7	3.4	71.4
Electrician	14	5	2.8	60.0
Operating engineer	15	2	7.5	0.0
Carpenter	29	4	7.3	50.0
Carpenter, rough	28	4	7.0	50.0
Construction worker I	65	5	13.0	60.0
Construction worker II	108	9	12.0	77.8
Maintenance repairer, building	35	3	11.7	66.7
Miscellaneous occupations				
Tractor trailer truck driver	63	3	21.0	66.7
Truck driver, heavy	43	0	n.a.	0.0
Truck driver, light	34	4	8.5	50.0
Automobile service station attendant	12	3	4.0	100.0
Packager, hand	37	45	0.8	35.6
Industrial truck operator	17	1	17.0	0.0
Laborer, stores	26	11	2.4	72.7
Material handler	200	74	2.7	56.8
Print-shop helper	22	0	n.a.	0.0

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CHENANGO COUNTY

1. Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	8,082
Rural	41,262
Families	12,881
Households	16,858

2. Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	8,699	4,867	3,832
Married	22,675	11,338	11,337
Separated	717	336	381
Widowed	3,086	495	2,591
Divorced	1,963	863	1,100

3. Housing units (all types)	18,864
Urban	3,373
Rural	15,491
Year-round housing units*	18,269
Occupied	16,858
Vacant	1,411
Seasonal/migratory units	595

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,405	1,841	1,564
2 persons	5,148	3,952	1,196
3 persons	2,855	2,229	626
4 persons	2,789	2,308	481
5 persons	1,515	1,294	221
6+ persons	1,146	934	212

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6
** Median persons/unit - 2.48

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	$ 286
10,000 - 14,999	484
15,000 - 19,999	782
20,000 - 24,999	1,098
25,000 - 29,999	1,007
30,000 - 34,999	999
35,000 - 39,999	741
40,000 - 49,999	1,000
50,000 - 79,999	799
80,000 - 99,999	97
100,000 - 149,999	50
150,000 - 199,999	7
200,000+	4
Median value	$30,100

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	16,715	12,467	4,248
Black	75	47	28
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	21	13	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	31	22	9
Other	16	9	7
Spanish origin householders			
White	66	38	28
Black	59	35	24

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
CHENANGO COUNTY

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Under 1	831	814	413	401	-17	-2.0
1 and 2	1,690	1,447	739	708	-243	-14.4
3 and 4	1,708	1,421	725	696	-287	-16.8
5	983	729	350	379	-254	-25.8
6	1,067	685	351	334	-382	-35.8
7-9	3,059	2,451	1,199	1,252	-608	-19.9
10-13	4,234	3,731	1,916	1,815	-503	-11.9
14	999	926	479	447	-73	-7.3
15	990	1,028	551	477	38	3.8
Under 16	15,561	13,232	6,723	6,509	-2,329	-15.0
16	943	1,113	538	575	170	18.0
17	867	1,055	538	517	188	21.7
18	712	856	462	394	144	20.2
19	507	682	332	350	175	34.5
16-19	3,029	3,706	1,870	1,836	677	22.4
20-21	n.a.	1,418	730	688	n.a.	n.a.
20-24	2,708	3,685	1,833	1,852	977	36.1
25-29	2,748	3,573	1,836	1,737	825	30.0
30-34	2,498	3,602	1,791	1,811	1,104	44.2
35-44	4,992	5,601	2,743	2,858	609	12.2
22-44	n.a.	15,043	7,473	7,570	n.a.	n.a.
25-44	10,238	12,776	6,370	6,406	2,538	24.8
45-54	5,269	4,885	2,403	2,482	-384	-7.3
55-59	2,317	2,532	1,199	1,333	215	9.3
60-64	2,054	2,366	1,107	1,259	312	15.2
65-74	2,908	3,610	1,668	1,942	702	24.1
75-84	1,749	1,859	698	1,161	110	6.3
85+	535	693	200	493	158	29.5
55 and over	9,563	11,060	4,872	6,188	1,497	15.7
All ages	46,368	49,344	24,071	25,273	2,976	6.4

n.a. = not available

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-B34, Table 35. 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, New York State Data Center.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruemtns and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished texti products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home.
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allownace, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g.,

able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which procides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black' includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not

classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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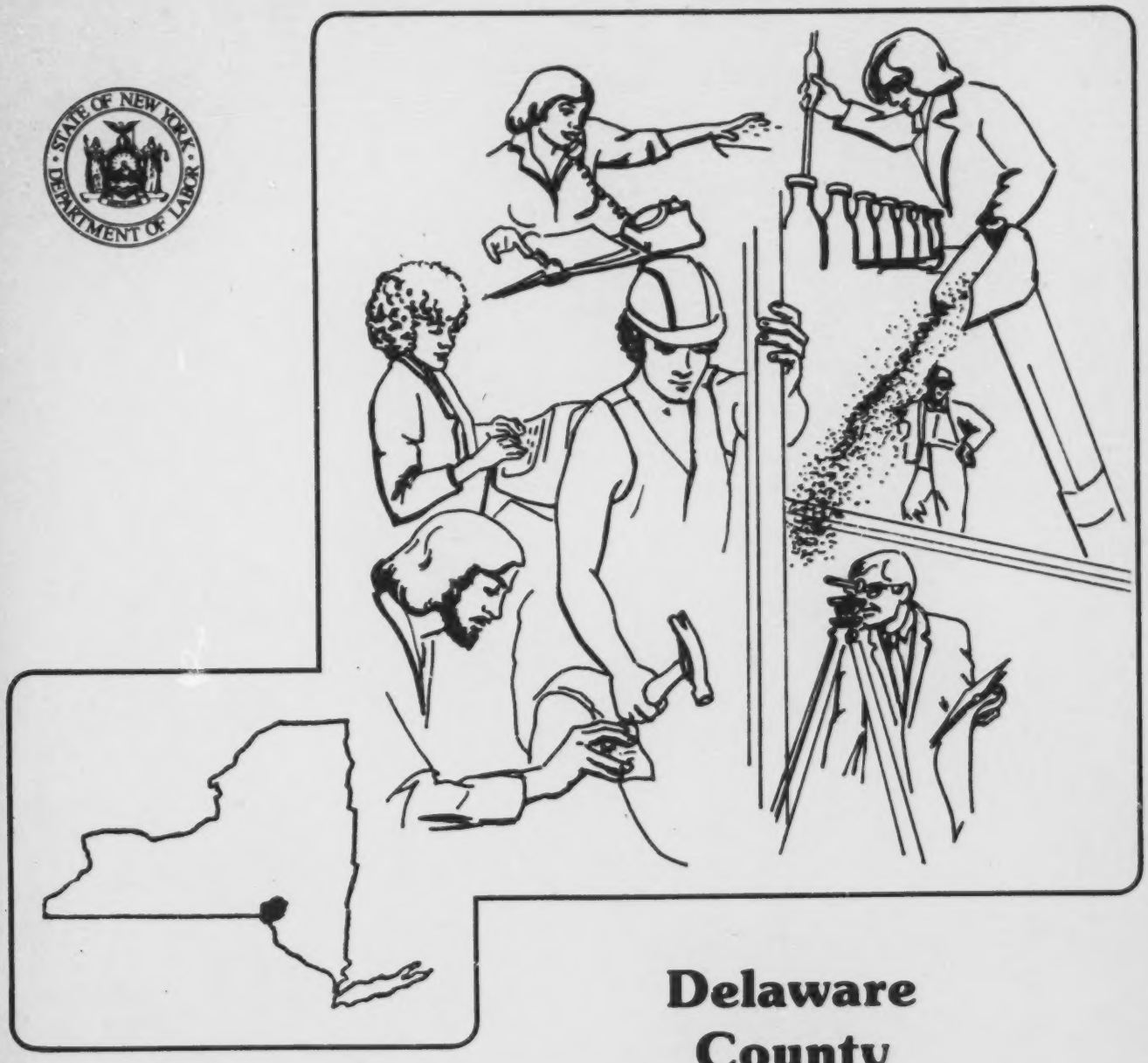
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Delaware County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Louis W. Schisa, Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele with the assistance of Judy Thompson and Muriel Warner.

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Albany, New York 12240

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

DELAWARE COUNTY

WINTER 1983

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

DELAWARE COUNTY

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

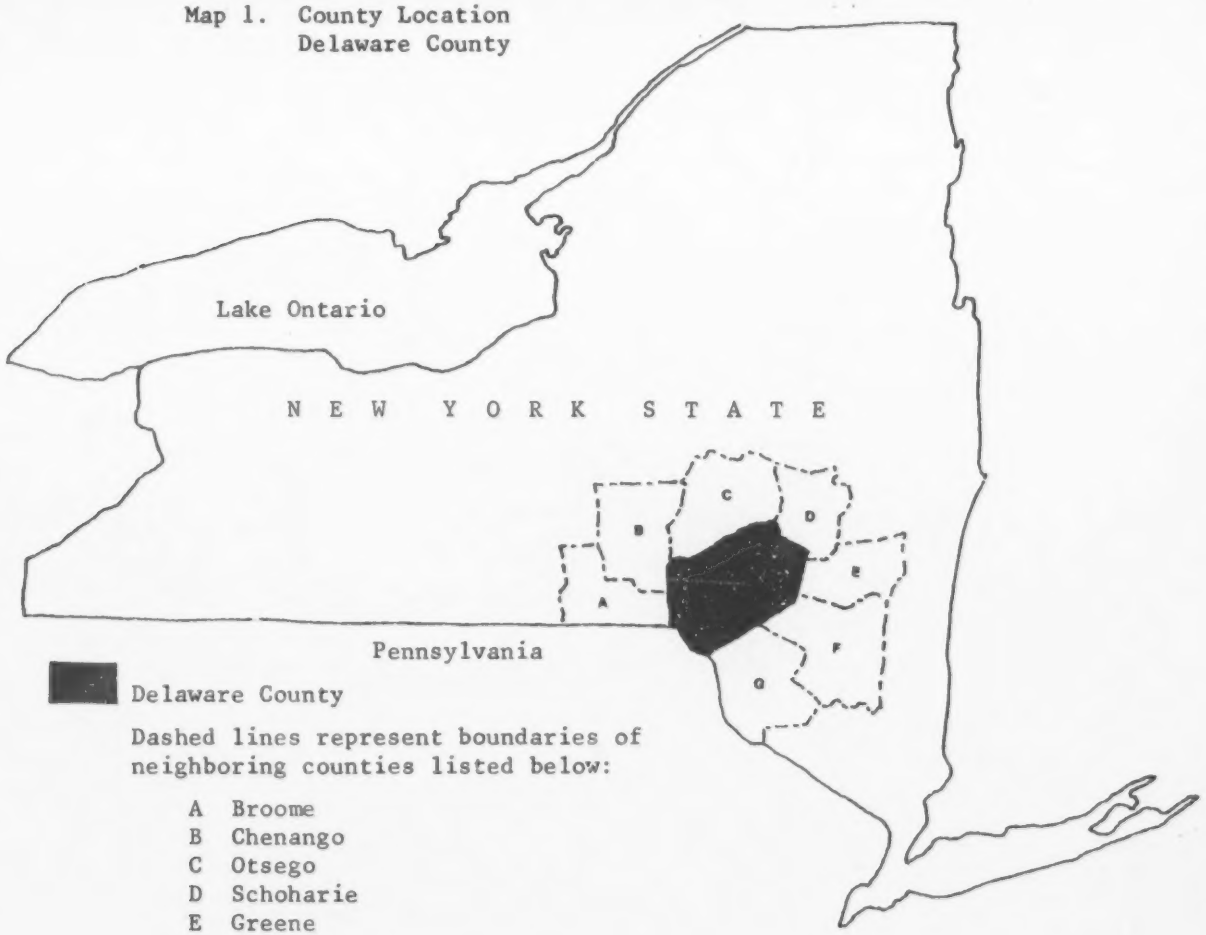
The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Delaware County is located in the Southern Tier East Region of New York State approximately 25 miles east of the City of Binghamton and fifty miles west of the City of Albany. It borders the State of Pennsylvania and Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan counties. Map 1 locates Delaware County and its neighboring counties.

Map 1. County Location
Delaware County



Transportation Facilities

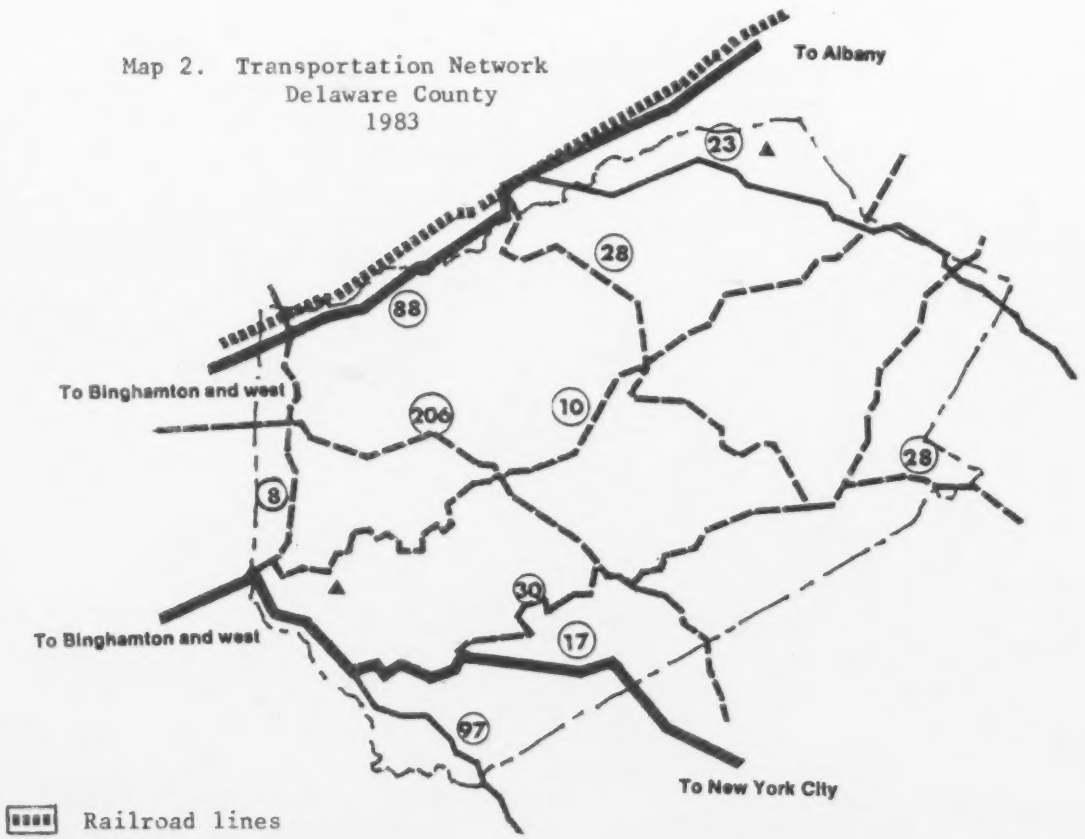
Highways--Delaware County is located along the course of two major east-west routes in the State--Interstate Route 88 and Route 17--the Southern Tier Expressway. Both of these super highways extend west to the City of Binghamton. Route 88 also links the County to the City of Albany and Route 17 goes east to New York City. Within Delaware County exists a network of highways which interconnect populated areas in the

County and provides commuter routes to firms located in the County and in the cities of Oneonta and Binghamton in neighboring Otsego and Broome counties.

Rail--The Delaware and Hudson rail line passes through the northeastern tip of Delaware County. While there are no train stops in the County, freight stops are made in neighboring Otsego County at Unadilla, Oneonta, and Cooperstown Junction. Passenger service is not available in Delaware County.

Air Transportation--Delaware County has two public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Mountain Top Airport (located near the Village of Davenport) and the White Birch Airport (located near the Village of Deposit). While the County doesn't have the facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Broome County Airport. Map 2 illustrates the transportation network in Delaware County in 1982.

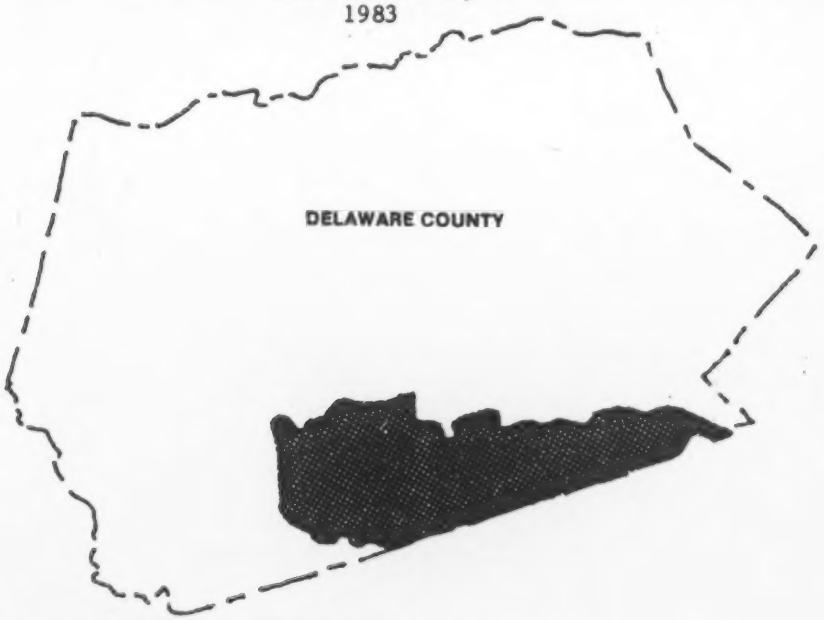
Map 2. Transportation Network
Delaware County
1983



Land Characteristics

The Catskill Mountains dominate the terrain of Delaware County, creating a landscape of narrow winding valleys surrounded by rugged hills and mountains. The State operated Catskill Park extends into the southeastern quadrant of the County and covers approximately 11.1 percent of the County's land area. Map 3 presents the location of the Catskill Park in Delaware County.

Map 3. Location of the Catskill Park Within Delaware County 1983



Shaded area represents area of the Catskill Park within Delaware County

In 1968, Delaware County was generally more rural than the State as a whole. Only 0.8 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses while woodlands accounted for three quarters of all land in the County and active agriculture utilized about one-sixth. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Delaware County and New York State in 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
DELAWARE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Delaware County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,466.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	16.1	21.9
Woodlands, forest	48.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	28.4	17.6
Wet lands	0.4	4.2
Water	1.6	4.6
Residential, high density	0.1	0.7
Residential, medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential, low and other	0.5	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semipublic	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	3.6	6.7

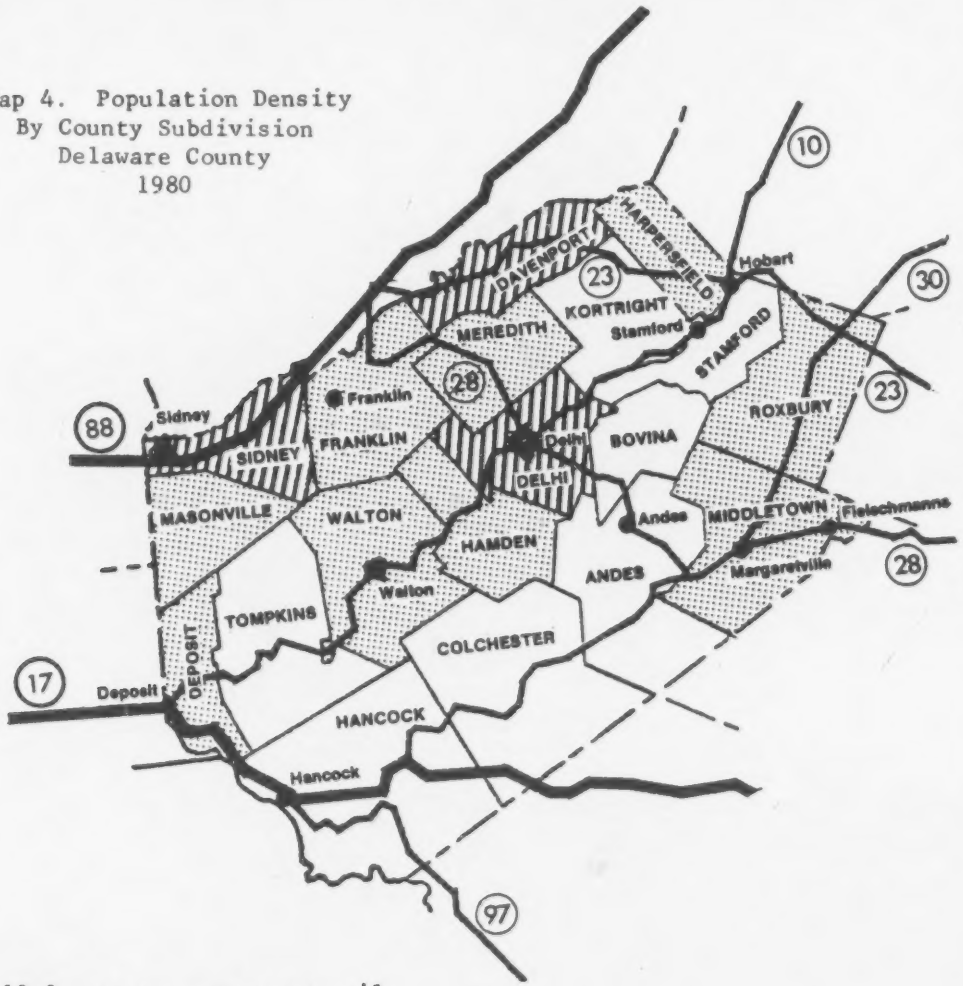
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Delaware County was 46,824. The County's population averaged 31.9 persons per square mile. This was far less than the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 58th among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,080.6 persons per square mile in the Village of Walton to a low of 8.5 persons per square mile in the balance of the Town of Andes (that portion of the Town of Andes located outside of the Village of Andes). In general, population densities were greatest along commuter routes to the Village of Delhi and to the City of Oneonta in neighboring Otsego County. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Delaware County by village and town for 1980.

Map 4. Population Density
By County Subdivision
Delaware County
1980



From 1900 to 1980, Delaware County's population increased only 0.9 percent while the count of residents statewide grew 141.5 percent. The negligible change in the County's population count was the net result of intermittent expansions and contractions. Census records indicate that the County's population dropped each decade between 1900 and 1940 and then grew rapidly between 1940 and 1950. After yet another decline during the fifties, the County's population sustained moderate growth during the sixties and seventies. A county growth rate of 4.7 percent during the seventies was noteworthy since the statewide population dropped 3.8 percent during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates --by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Delaware County.

Graph 1. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
DELAWARE COUNTY
1900-1980

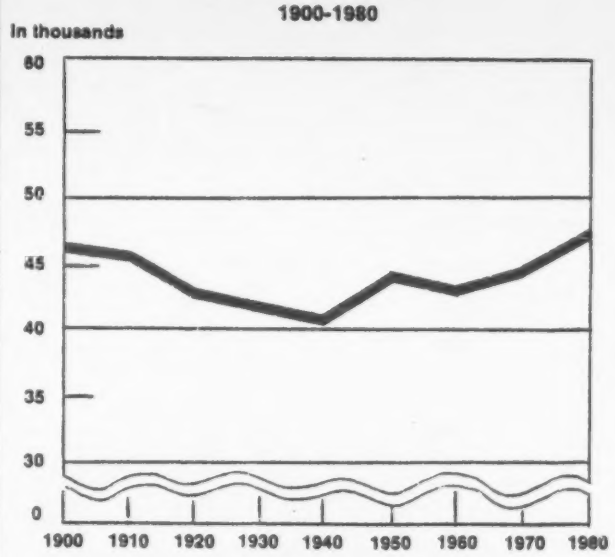


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND DELAWARE COUNTY
1980

Census year	New York State	Delaware County
1900	7,268,894	46,413
1910	9,113,614	45,575
1920	10,385,227	42,774
1930	12,588,066	41,163
1940	13,479,142	40,989
1950	14,830,192	44,420
1960	16,782,304	43,540
1970	18,241,391	44,718
1980	17,557,288	46,824

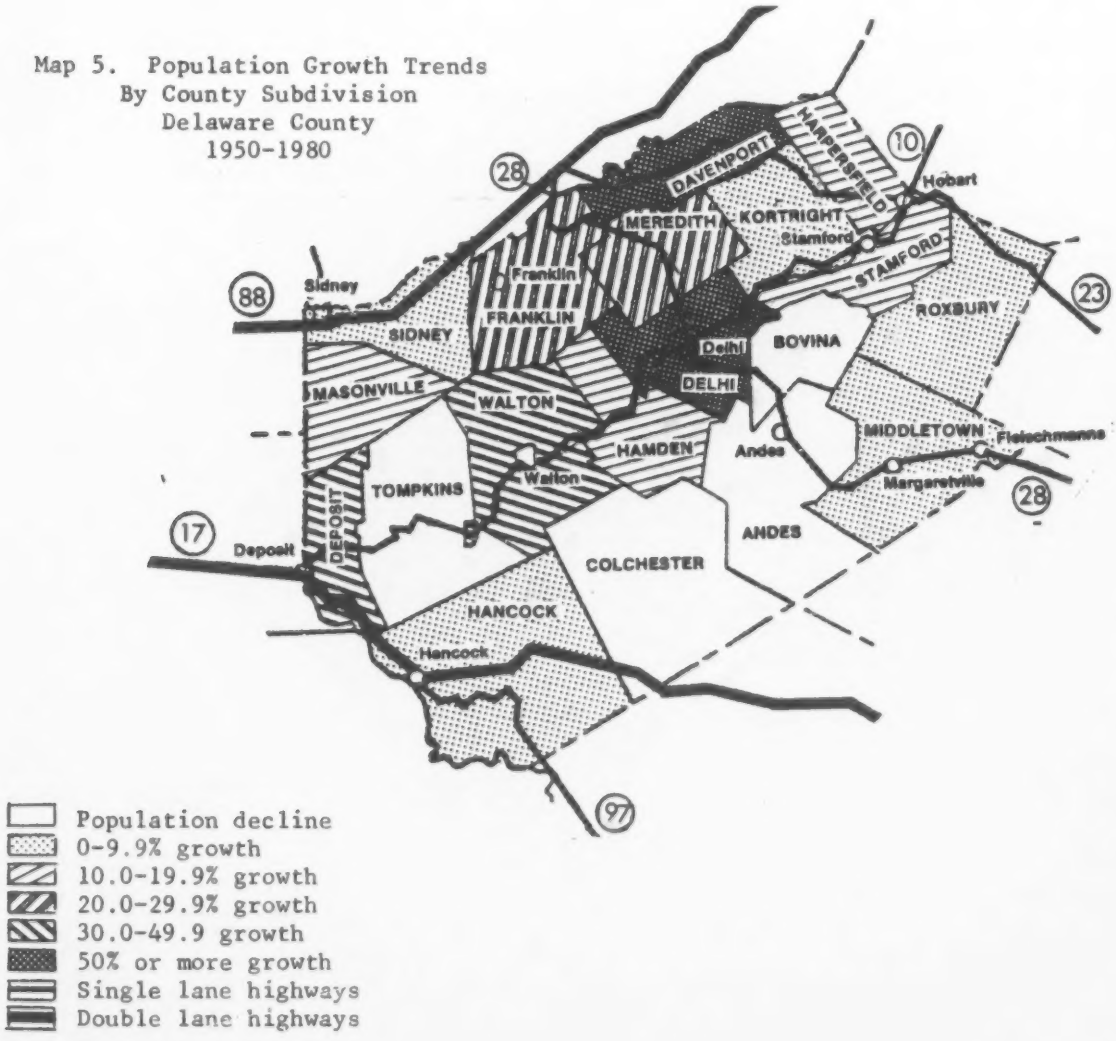
SOURCES: The People of Delaware County, New York: Trends in Human Resources and Their Characteristics, 1900-1960, Bulletin No. 62-12, Cornell University, page 2; 1980 Census of population and housing, PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1; 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing, New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION
BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND DELAWARE COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Delaware County
1900-1910	25.4	-1.8
1910-1920	14.0	-6.1
1920-1930	21.2	-3.8
1930-1940	7.1	-0.4
1940-1950	10.0	8.4
1950-1960	13.2	-2.0
1960-1970	8.7	2.7
1970-1980	-3.8	4.7
1900-1980	141.5	0.9

While the population of Delaware County, as a whole, grew 5.4 percent during the 30-year period, 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the County experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the towns of Davenport and Delhi each grew 59.9 percent compared to a 42.4 percent decline in the Town of Tompkins. The vigorous growth in the Town of Delhi occurred mainly as a result of a significant expansion in the enrollment of the State University of New York--Agriculture and Technical College at Delhi. In general, however, towns grew most rapidly if they were situated along primary roadways to principle commercial and employment centers in the area. The Town of Davenport, for example, is linked by Route 23 to the City of Oneonta in neighboring Otsego County. Minimal growth or population decline occurred in all towns and villages located along the southern border of the County. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth in Delaware County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by County subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 5. Population Growth Trends
By County Subdivision
Delaware County
1950-1980



- Population decline
- 0-9.9% growth
- 10.0-19.9% growth
- 20.0-29.9% growth
- 30.0-49.9 growth
- 50% or more growth
- Single lane highways
- Double lane highways

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
DELAWARE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Delhi Village	2,223	2,307	3,017	3,374
Sidney Village	4,815	5,157	4,789	4,861
Walton Village	3,947	3,855	3,744	3,329
Places under 2,500				
Andes Village	430	399	353	372
Deposit Village (part)*	882	838	942	880
Fleischmans Village	469	450	434	346
Franklin Village	558	525	552	440
Hancock Village	1,560	1,830	1,688	1,526
Hobart Village	618	585	531	473
Margaretville Village	905	833	816	755
Stanford Village	1,162	1,166	1,286	1,240
Towns				
Andes Town	1,665	1,274	1,193	1,312
(Andes Village)	(430)	(399)	(353)	(372)
Bovina Town	711	594	506	562
Colchester Town	2,340	1,920	1,665	1,848
Davenport Town	1,233	1,261	1,617	1,971
Delhi Town	3,311	3,398	4,617	5,295
(Delhi Village)	(2,223)	(2,307)	(3,017)	(3,374)
Deposit Town	1,570	1,560	1,656	1,810
(Deposit Village-part)*	(882)	(838)	(942)	(880)
Franklin Town	2,156	2,133	2,202	2,431
(Franklin Village)	(558)	(525)	(552)	(440)
Hamden Town	1,114	1,108	1,169	1,276
Hancock Town	3,517	3,907	3,604	3,497
(Hancock Village)	(1,560)	(1,830)	(1,688)	(1,526)
Harpersfield Town	1,263	1,193	1,423	1,495
(Stamford Village-part)	(389)	(428)	(521)	(499)
Kortright Town	1,239	1,073	1,236	1,250
Masonville Town	1,010	1,030	1,140	1,156
Meredith Town	1,133	1,112	1,129	1,374
Middletown Town	3,737	3,310	3,466	3,555
(Fleischmans Village)	(469)	(450)	(434)	(346)
(Margaretville Village)	(905)	(833)	(816)	(755)
Roxbury Town	2,227	2,238	2,252	2,291
Sidney Town	6,669	7,110	6,984	6,856
(Sidney Village)	(4,815)	(5,157)	(4,789)	(4,861)
Stamford Town	2,121	2,103	2,072	2,038
(Hobart Village)	(618)	(585)	(531)	(473)
(Stamford Village-part)	(773)	(738)	(765)	(741)
Tompkins Town	1,680	1,463	905	968
Walton Town	5,724	5,753	5,882	5,839
(Walton Village)	(3,947)	(3,855)	(3,744)	(3,329)
TOTAL: Delaware County	44,420	43,540	44,718	46,824

* Part of Deposit Village is in Broome County. Total population in 1950 was 2,016, in 1960 was 2,025, in 1970 was 2,061, and in 1980 was 1,897.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
DELAWARE COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Delhi Village	3.8	30.8	11.8	51.8
Sidney Village	7.1	-7.1	1.5	1.0
Walton Village	-2.3	-2.9	-11.1	-15.7
Places under 2,500				
Andes Village	-7.2	-11.5	5.4	-13.5
Deposit Village (part)	-5.0	12.4	-6.6	-0.2
Fleischmans Village	-4.1	-3.6	-20.3	-26.2
Franklin Village	-5.9	5.1	-20.3	-21.1
Hancock Village	17.3	-7.8	-9.6	-2.2
Hobard Village	-5.3	-9.2	-10.9	-23.5
Margaretville Village	-8.0	-2.0	-7.5	-16.6
Stamford Village	0.3	10.3	-3.6	6.7
Towns				
Andes Town	-23.5	-6.4	10.0	-21.2
(Andes Village)	(-7.2)	(-11.5)	(5.4)	(-13.5)
Bovina Town	-16.5	-14.8	11.1	-21.0
Colchester Town	-17.9	-13.3	11.0	-21.0
Davenport Town	2.3	28.2	21.9	59.9
Delhi Town	2.6	35.9	14.7	59.9
(Delhi Village)	(3.8)	(30.8)	(11.8)	(51.8)
Deposit Town	-0.6	6.2	9.3	15.3
(Deposit Village-part)	(-5.0)	(12.4)	(-6.6)	(-0.2)
Franklin Town	-1.1	3.2	10.4	12.8
(Franklin Village)	(-5.9)	(5.1)	(-20.3)	(-21.1)
Hamden Town	-0.5	5.5	9.2	14.5
Hancock Town	11.1	-7.8	-3.0	-0.6
(Hancock Village)	(17.3)	(-7.8)	(-9.6)	(-2.2)
Harpersfield Town	-5.5	19.3	5.1	18.4
(Stamford Village-part)	(10.0)	(21.7)	(-4.2)	(28.3)
Kortright Town	-13.4	15.2	1.1	0.9
Masonville Town	2.0	10.7	1.4	14.5
Meredith Town	-1.9	1.5	21.7	21.3
Middletown Town	-11.4	4.7	2.6	-4.9
(Fleischmans Village)	(-4.1)	(-3.6)	(-20.3)	(-26.2)
(Margaretville Village)	(-8.0)	(-2.0)	(-7.5)	(-16.6)
Roxbury Town	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.9
Sidney Town	6.6	-1.8	-1.8	2.8
(Sidney Village)	(7.1)	(-7.1)	(1.5)	(1.0)
Stamford Town	-0.8	-1.5	-1.6	-3.9
(Hobart Village)	(-5.3)	(-9.2)	(-10.9)	(-23.5)
(Stamford Village-part)	(-4.5)	(3.7)	(-3.1)	(-4.1)
Tompkins Town	-12.9	-38.1	7.0	-42.4
Walton Town	0.5	2.2	-0.7	2.0
(Walton Village)	(-2.3)	(-2.9)	(-11.1)	(-15.7)
TOTAL: Delaware County	-2.0	2.7	4.7	5.4

During the period 1950 to 1980, the proportion of Delaware County's population residing in rural areas increased. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised 59.4 percent of the County population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for 62.4 percent of the total. This suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute farther to their jobs.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Delaware County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 30.6 years in 1970 to 32.2 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 29.4 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 23.3 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Delaware County for 1970 and 1980.

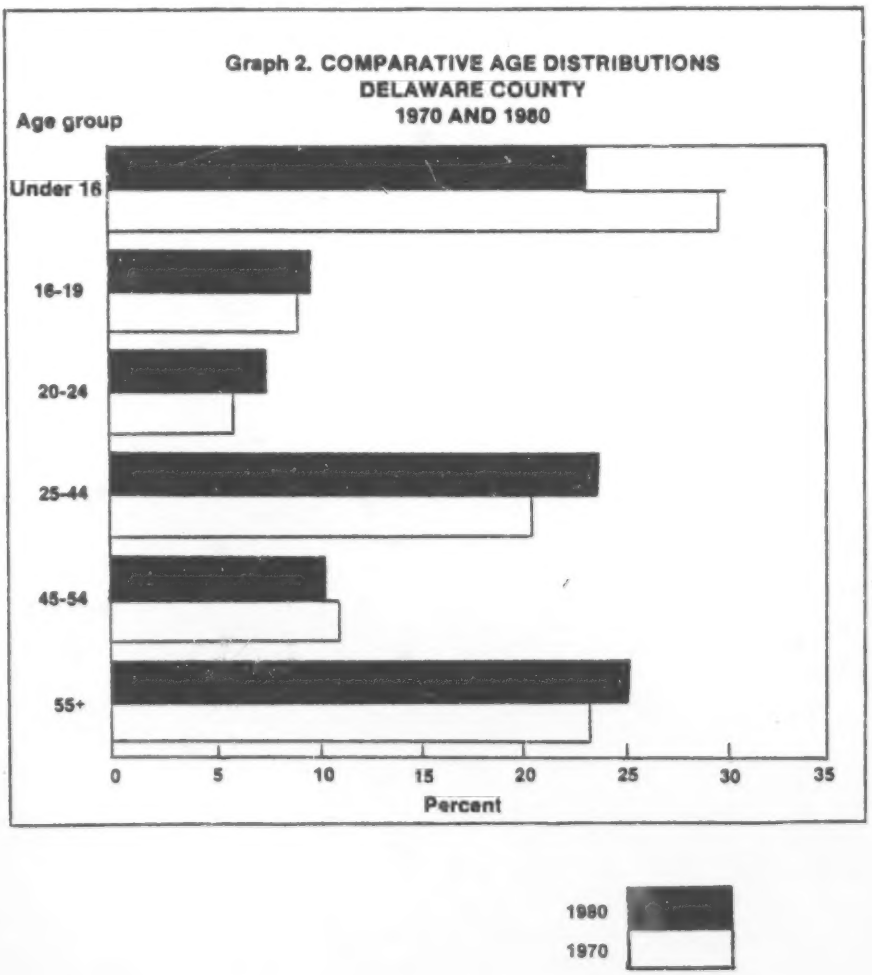


Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Delaware County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Delaware County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
DELAWARE COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	10,904	23.3	5,671	24.7	5,233	21.9
16-19 years	4,391	9.4	2,326	10.2	2,065	8.7
20-21 years	1,651	3.5	878	3.8	773	3.2
22-29 years	5,116	10.9	2,486	10.8	2,630	11.0
30-44 years	7,932	16.9	3,931	17.1	4,001	16.8
45-54 years	4,842	10.4	2,336	10.2	2,506	10.5
55-64 years	5,121	10.9	2,426	10.6	2,695	11.3
65 and older	6,867	14.7	2,893	12.6	3,974	16.6
Total	46,824	100.0	22,947	100.0	23,877	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	32.2	30.4	34.0
State	31.9	30.3	33.4

Sex Distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.0	51.0
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Delaware County's population was 98.7 percent white, 0.6 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.3 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.6 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Delaware County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
DELAWARE COUNTY
1980

Location	Total	White	Race				Spanish origin
			Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Delaware County	46,824	46,206	285	88	124	121	293
Andes Town	1,312	1,298	5	7	1	1	6
(Andes Village)	(372)	(372)	-	-	-	-	-
Bovina Town	562	562	-	-	-	-	9
Colchester Town	1,848	1,837	1	-	5	5	7
Davenport Town	1,971	1,954	12	2	1	2	16
Delhi Town	5,295	5,154	75	11	22	33	34
(Delhi Village)	(3,374)	(3,262)	(71)	(9)	(6)	(26)	(32)
Deposit Town	1,810	1,794	1	10	5	-	10
(Deposit Village-part)	(880)	(868)	-	(9)	(3)	-	(6)
Franklin Town	2,431	2,409	13	4	1	4	12
(Franklin Village)	(440)	(432)	(8)	-	-	-	(1)
Hamden Town	1,276	1,261	9	2	4	-	1
Hancock Town	3,497	3,413	47	8	11	18	25
(Hancock Village)	(1,526)	(1,503)	(7)	(1)	(9)	(6)	(19)
Harpersfield Town	1,495	1,468	7	5	8	7	18
(Stamford Village-part)	(499)	(485)	(7)	-	(7)	-	(11)
Kortright Town	1,250	1,236	8	4	-	2	1
Masonville Town	1,156	1,119	24	-	-	13	15
Meredith Town	1,374	1,368	-	3	3	-	16
Middletown Town	3,555	3,522	17	4	7	5	47
(Fleischmans Village)	(346)	(339)	(6)	-	(1)	-	(4)
(Margaretville Village)	(755)	(749)	(3)	(1)	(2)	-	(5)
Roxbury Town	2,291	2,272	3	4	6	6	8
Sidney Town	6,856	6,765	44	14	18	15	25
(Sidney Village)	(4,861)	(4,783)	(33)	(13)	(17)	(15)	(24)
Stamford Town	2,038	2,023	3	1	7	4	11
(Hobart Village)	(473)	(465)	-	-	(5)	(3)	(1)
(Stamford Village-part)	(741)	(736)	(2)	-	(2)	(1)	(8)
Tompkins Town	968	954	7	3	4	-	-
Walton Town	5,839	5,797	9	6	21	6	32
(Walton Village)	(3,329)	(3,294)	(2)	(6)	(21)	(6)	(24)

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Delaware County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 618 nonwhites in the County, 37.2 percent were 17 years of age or younger and 7.1 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 27.0 percent and senior citizens, those 65 years and older, accounted for 14.8 percent. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Delaware County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
DELAWARE COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	46,824	3,090	9,637	27,230	6,867
White	46,206	3,045	9,452	26,886	6,823
Black	285	16	97	153	19
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	88	4	16	56	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	124	15	32	72	5
Other	121	10	40	63	8
Spanish origin	293	21	87	148	37

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, the composition of Delaware County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation of women increased 4.4 percentage points (from 39.4 percent in 1970 to 43.8 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 4.3 percentage points (from 71.3 percent in 1970 to 67.0 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR fell 0.2 percentage points as the growth in female participation was more than offset by the drop in male participation. In general, the changes in the LFPR of men and women in the County followed statewide and national trends. The County LFPR for men declined more than it did nationally but less than it did statewide. The female LFPR increased at a slower rate than it did in either the State or the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Delaware County, New York State and the United States.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change fron 1970 to 1980
		Delaware County	
Overall	55.1	54.9	-0.2
Male	71.3	67.0	-4.3
Female	39.4	43.8	+4.4
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	59.3	+1.4
Male	77.1	72.4	-4.7
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
		United States	
Overall	59.9	63.6	+4.6
Male	79.7	77.4	-2.3
Female	43.3	51.3	+8.0

The resident labor force of Delaware County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a gradual growth in the local economy. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employed and unemployed) over the period 1974 to 1981.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
DELAWARE COUNTY
1974 - 1981
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	18.3	19.2	19.6	19.5	20.1	20.9	21.0	21.2
Employment	17.1	17.5	17.5	17.9	18.8	19.7	19.8	19.8
Unemployment	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	8.8	10.4	8.6	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.4

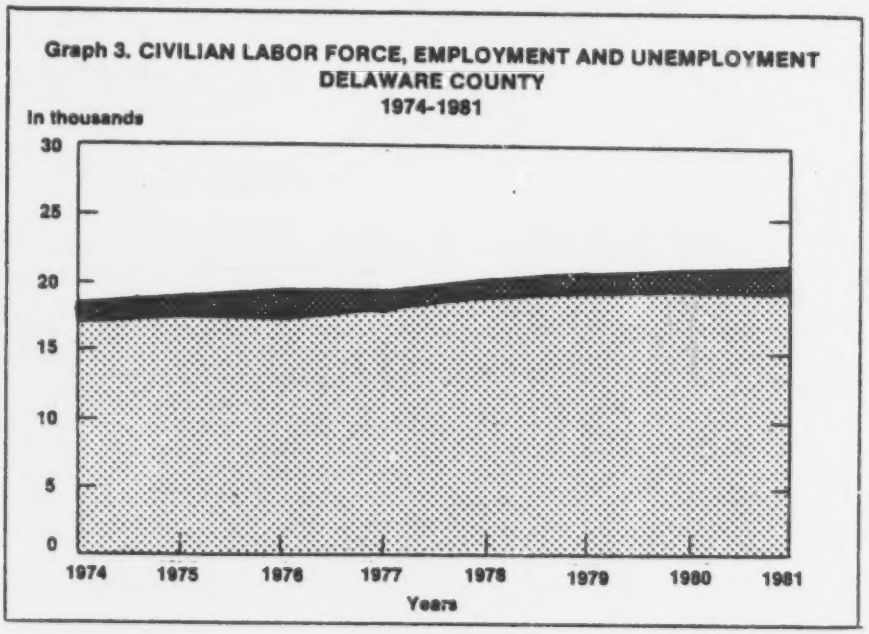
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1974 to 1981, Delaware County's civilian labor force grew 15.8 percent, an annual average growth rate of 2.3 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.9 percent for New York State and 2.6 percent for the nation. The rate of growth in the County's labor force actually varied considerably over the period. In contrast to the State and the nation, the County's labor force grew most rapidly during the recessionary years--1974-1975--and then declined during the national upswing in 1977. Vigorous labor force growth of more than 3.0 percent annually returned temporarily to the

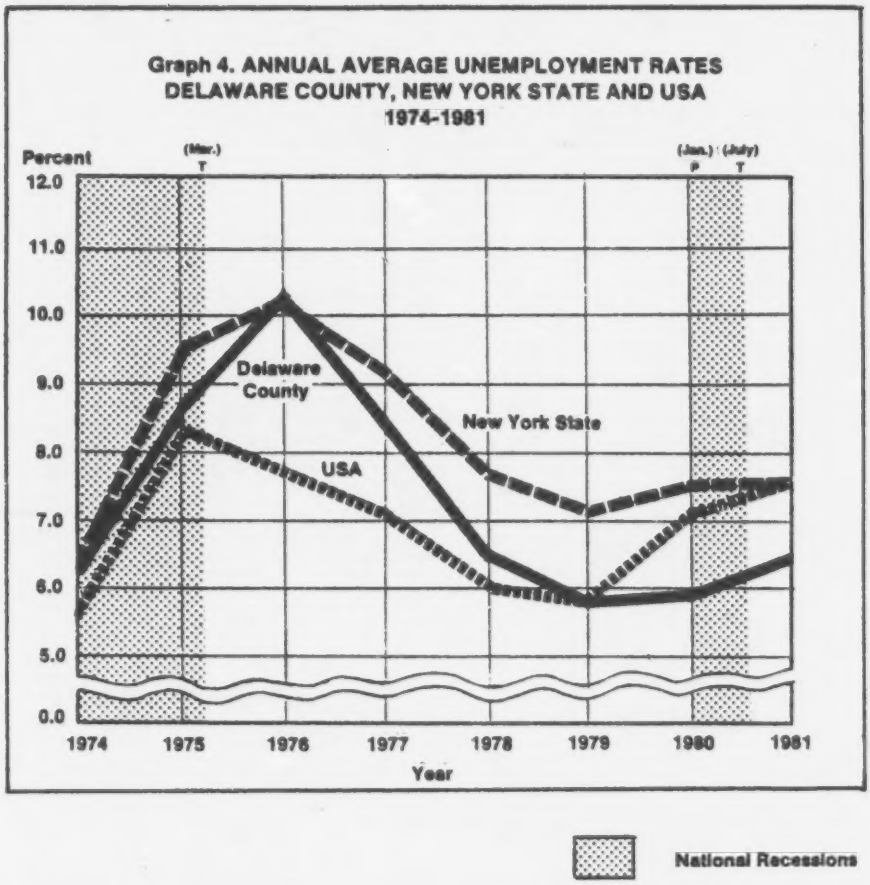
County during 1978 and 1979 but then slowed to less than 1.0 percent increases in 1980 and 1981. The changes in the number of employed persons in the County followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest gains occurred in 1978 and helped to ease the unemployment rate down from the high levels that lingered after the recession.

Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Delaware County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. The tally of the unemployed peaked in 1976 before the momentum of the recovery stimulated significant hiring and recalls. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Delaware County's labor force and its components during the period 1974 to 1981.

Graph 3. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DELAWARE COUNTY 1974-1981

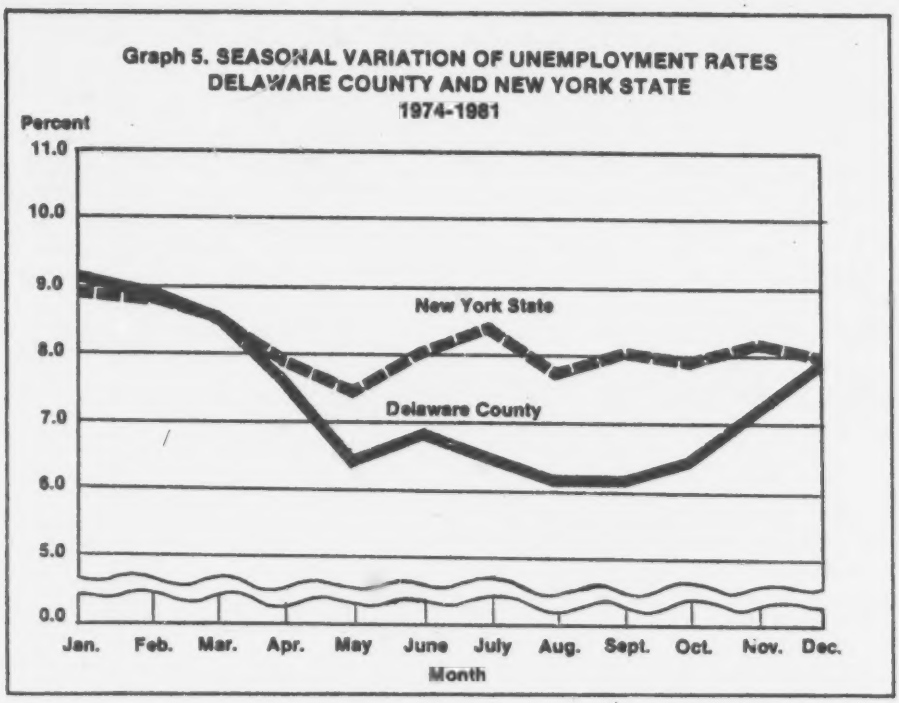


During the 1974-1981 period, Delaware County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The County rate, however, usually exceeded the national rate but was less than the State rate. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Delaware County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1981.



NOTE: Shaded areas represent periods of national business contractions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean peak and trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were much more pronounced for Delaware County than for New York State. In both the County and the State, unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Delaware County and New York State during the period 1974 to 1981.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Delaware County

A local economy, such as that of Delaware County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Delaware County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial compositions of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Delaware County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Delaware County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	40.3	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	32.1	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	8.2	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	59.7	79.8	77.3
Construction	1.9	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.1	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	13.2	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.1	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	13.2	23.8	20.8
Government	25.2	18.1	17.7

Delaware County specialized in the manufacture of durable goods during the period 1979 to 1981. Firms producing durable goods accounted for 32.1 percent of the nonagricultural jobs in the County. At the State and national level, however, durable goods production involved only 10.4 percent and 13.6 percent of nonagricultural jobs, respectively. Delaware County also specialized in government services. Government employers accounted for 25.2 percent of the County's nonagricultural jobs while employing only 18.1 percent in the State and 17.7 percent nationally. Major employers in Delaware County are listed below. Durable goods manufacturing firms are identified with an asterisk.

Firms	Product
Audiosears Corp.*	telephone equipment, head sets and microphones
S.J. Bailey & Sons, Inc.*	unfinished wood furniture
Becton Dickinson & Co.*	hospital tubing and surgical blades
Bendix Corp.*	electrical components
Dart & Kraft, Inc.	cheese
Delaware County	government
Del-Met Corp.*	automotive accessories
Deltown Foods, Inc.	cottage cheese/powdered milk products
Eureka Tent, Inc.	tents
Keith Clark, Inc.	desk calendars
NYS Electric and Gas Corp.	utilities
Stanford Hospital	medical care
State A&T College at Delhi	education
Town of Sidney	government
Unadilla Sito Co., Inc.*	laminated-wood products
Valley Offset, Inc.	commercial printing and binding
Victory Markets	grocery stores
Carelton G. Whittaker, Inc.	trucking.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Section in Delaware County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Delaware County, New York State, and the nation over the period between three-year average 1970-1972 to three-year average 1979-1981.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial sector	Delaware County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+20.6	+2.2	+26.0
Manufacturing, total	+20.8	-12.5	+7.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	+20.5	+6.7	+32.6
Construction	0.0	-22.9	+17.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	0.0	-10.4	+14.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+10.5	+2.1	+32.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+25.0	+6.4	+36.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+40.0	+24.0	+51.2
Government	+21.2	+6.0	+24.5

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 32.6 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 7.8 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication, and public utilities. With the exception of services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, New York State experienced only modest gains in other industry divisions (wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government.

The rate of growth of Delaware County's nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but lagged behind that of the nation over the period. Employment growth in the County, however, was more evenly balanced than it was in the State or the nation, with nearly equal rates of growth in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. Within the County's nonmanufacturing class, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Vigorous growth occurred in the County's finance, insurance, real estate, services, and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries and government while moderate expansion took place in wholesale and retail trade. Employment in construction, transportation, communication, and utilities remained unchanged over the period.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing grew at nearly equal rates, the share attributable to each remained almost constant. Among nonmanufacturing industries, however, proportional shifts did occur. The change in the distribution of Delaware County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1981 DELAWARE COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	13,200	15,900	+2,700
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	40.1	40.3	+0.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	59.9	59.7	-0.2
Construction	2.3	1.9	-0.4
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.8	3.1	-0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	14.4	13.2	-1.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.0	3.1	+0.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	11.4	13.2	+1.8
Government	25.0	25.2	+0.2

Labor Market Stability in Delaware County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentions), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is an economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rates per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities. This is reflected by low quit rates.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Delaware County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 23 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS DELAWARE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JANUARY 1981 TO DECEMBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Delaware County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	2.0	3.6
New hires	1.2	1.9
Recalls	0.7	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	2.1	3.7
Quits	0.6	1.1
Layoffs	1.2	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Delaware County's labor market was more stable than the statewide labor market. In the County, total accessions averaged 2.0 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from January 1981 through December 1981 while total separations averaged 2.1 per 100 over the period. Statewide, there were 3.6 accessions per 100 manufacturing jobs and 3.7 separations per 100 jobs.

New hires in Delaware County averaged 1.2 per 100 employees, while averaging 1.9 per 100 employees statewide. Recalls in the County averaged 0.7 per 100 employees compared with 1.4 per 100 statewide. Quits in Delaware County averaged 0.6 per 100 employees, slightly more than one-half of the statewide rate. Layoffs also occurred at a significantly lower rate in the County than statewide, 1.2 per 100 jobs compared to 1.9 per hundred.

Industrial Conflicts

There were no labor strikes in Delaware County during the period January 1, 1981 and October 1982.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through March 1982 several changes occurred in Delaware County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of 455 jobs directly associated with industrial changes far outweighed the reported loss of 55 jobs. The largest single increase in employment was a gain of 120 jobs at Keith Clark Inc. in Sidney. A loss of 30 employees at Mike and Jennie's Dress Company was the largest single job loss. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Delaware County during the period are shown in Table 15.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
DELAWARE COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Log Cutter Industries, Inc. Fleischmanns	New firm in an existing building	+25
Valley Offset, Inc. Deposit Latham Process Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+75
Keith Clark, Inc. Sidney Colleman Ventures, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+120
Mike and Jennie's Dress Co. Deposit	Bankruptcy	-30
D. Graham Laboratories, Inc. Hobart	Addition to an existing facility	+100
Log Cutter Industries, Inc. Fleischmanns	Bankruptcy	-25
Bard-Parker Division Hancock Becton-Dichinson & Co.	Addition to an existing facility	+100
Majestic Wood Products, Inc. Fleischmanns Bayrische Hansban GMBH	Branch facility in an existing building	+35
Electrical Components Div. Sidney Bendix Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	NA

NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Delaware County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income statistics of Delaware County residents by source for 1974 and 1979.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF DELAWARE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1979

(In millions)

Source	1974	1979	Change 1974 to 1979		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1979
Total personal income	202.1	301.5	99.4	49.2	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	133.9	187.8	53.9	40.3	66.3	62.3
Property income	35.4	55.1	19.7	55.6	17.5	18.3
Transfer payments	32.8	58.7	25.9	79.0	16.2	19.4

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents without regard to where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1979 total personal income in Delaware County climbed 49.2 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of transfer payments far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1979, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 62.3 percent of the total personal income of Delaware County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 19.4 percent of personal income in Delaware County and property income added 18.3 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.0 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.8 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Delaware County, accounted for 42.6 percent of the total in 1979. Government employers were a distant second, adding 17.8 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Delaware County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1979.

Income derived from agriculture, manufacturing, and government accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the County than Statewide. Table 17 compares 1979 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Delaware County with that earned in the State, for each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETOR'S INCOME BY INDUSTRY
DELAWARE COUNTY
1979
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

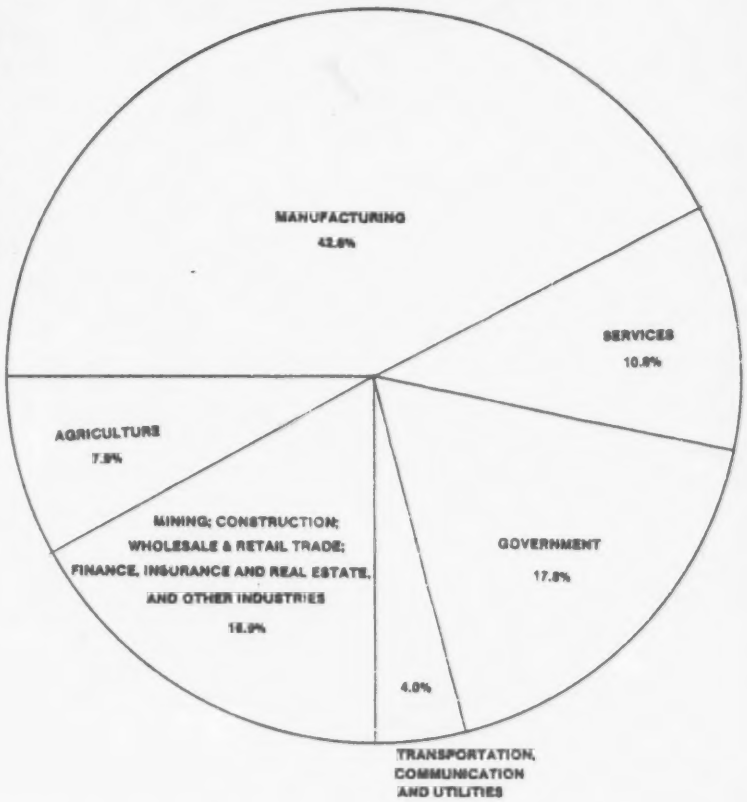


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN DELAWARE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1979

($ millions)

Industry	Delaware County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	229.2	100.0	122,459.1	100.0
Agriculture	18.1	7.9	675.8	0.5
Manufacturing	97.6	42.6	28,520.0	23.3
Mining	(D)	-	211.5	0.2
Construction	7.0	3.1	4,286.1	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	(D)	-	19,543.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.2	2.7	12,028.0	9.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	9.2	4.0	11,015.4	9.0
Services	24.7	10.8	26,811.5	21.9
Other	1.4	0.6	339.3	0.3
Government	40.7	17.8	19,027.9	15.5

(D) - Not shown to avoid disclosure.

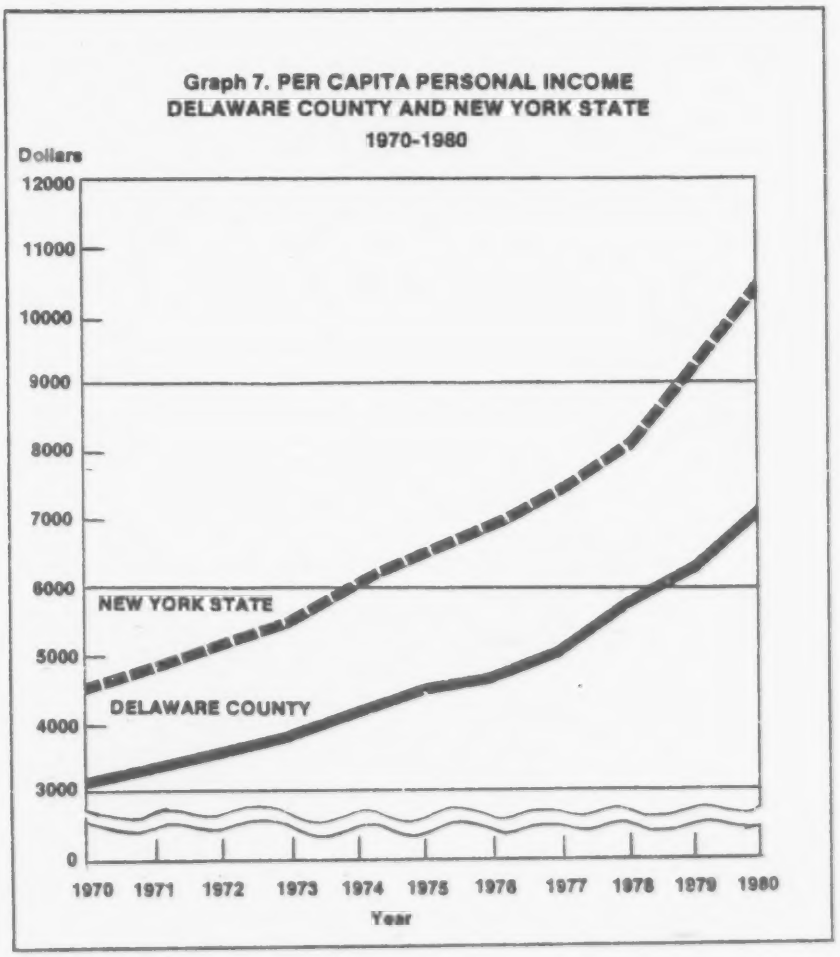
NOTE: Income figures in the table are by place of work without regard to the residence location of the workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1979, Delaware County's labor and proprietors' income was $187.8 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and 229.2 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned in Delaware County was paid to individuals who resided in neighboring counties and commuted to jobs located in the County.

Per Capita Income

In 1980, per capita personal income in Delaware County was $7,089 and ranked 52nd among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1980 was $10,252. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Delaware County and the State for the period 1970-1980. During the 10-year period, Delaware County's per capita income grew by 125.2 percent while the State figures increased by 118.4 percent.



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Delaware County industries whose employees are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in mining activities, manufacturing durable goods, and in providing transportation, communication, and utilities services paid the highest weekly wage during the period 1976 to 1981. Agriculture, retail trade, and service industries were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 18 presents the average weekly wages paid by Delaware County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1975-1981.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
DELAWARE COUNTY
1975 - 1981

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	167	175	191	197	212	235	257
Agriculture	101	118	131	186	215	209	228
Mining	174	190	198	235	347	367	383
Construction	209	185	184	181	210	205	206
Manufacturing-durable goods	195	206	228	244	267	304	333
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	180	190	209	223	234	257	276
Transportation, communication, and utilities	224	240	276	297	310	336	372
Wholesale trade	163	184	183	194	217	228	237
Retail trade	123	127	137	146	150	155	162
Finance, insurance and real estate	141	149	163	171	211	202	214
Service	119	129	138	163	168	185	206
Government	244	258	255	163	168	183	196

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying jobs included in the government category of Table 18 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels ". Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state federally funded programs.

Table 19 presents the 1983 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Delaware County. Table 20 gives projections of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines during 1983, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR DELAWARE COUNTY, 1983

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	4,680	6,220	7,760	9,300	10,840	12,380
Farm family	4,010	5,310	6,610	7,910	9,210	10,510
Lower Living Standard Income levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,820	6,260	8,600	10,610	12,520	14,640
85 percent LLSIL	4,640	7,600	10,440	12,890	15,210	17,780
100 percent LLSIL	5,460	8,940	12,280	15,160	17,890	20,920

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 6 members, add $1,540 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,300 for each additional member in a farm family.

To compute the various LLSILS for families with more than six persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,120 for each additional person

80 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,570 for each additional person

100 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $3,030 for each additional person

Table 20. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL, DELAWARE COUNTY
1983 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	5,600
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	7,000
85 percent LLSIL	9,000
100 percent LLSIL	11,600

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A myriad of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During the 1981 Calendar Year, an average of 1,708 Delaware County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the County averaged $102.49 per recipient compared to $133.04 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1981, an average of 77.9 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aide to Dependent Children Program, 13.3 percent received Home Relief payments, and 10.1 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families. Table 21 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Delaware County during 1981.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
DELAWARE COUNTY
1981

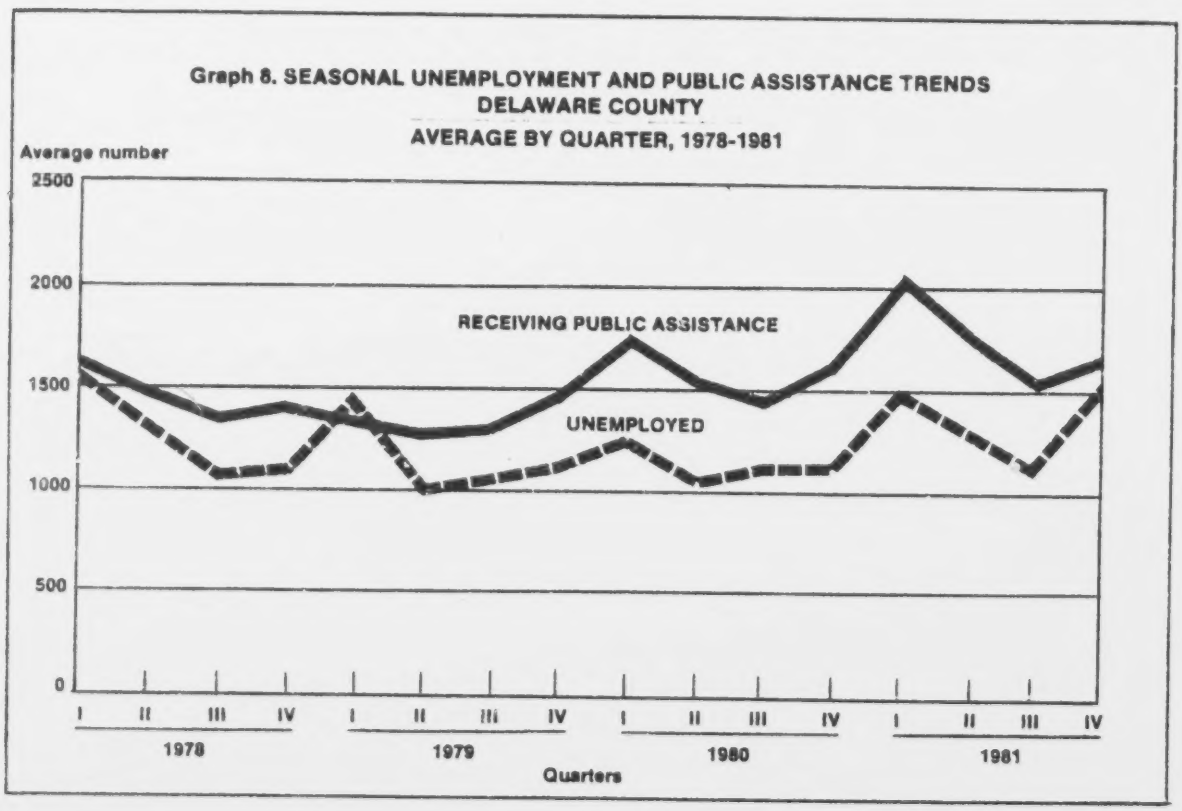
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	1,949	1,376	258	308	7
February	2,041	1,445	281	308	7
March	2,084	1,460	286	326	12
April	1,890	1,364	242	282	2
May	1,687	1,258	225	201	3
June	1,594	1,233	214	145	2
July	1,510	1,222	202	85	1
August	1,571	1,266	209	94	2
September	1,599	1,241	208	149	1
October	1,542	1,260	178	102	2
November	1,578	1,358	189	27	4
December	1,754	1,492	229	31	2
12-month average	1,734	1,331	227	172	4

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Delaware County for 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared to public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affected the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 21 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance activities and total unemployment. Normally, both the total number of unemployed and public assistance recipients peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1981 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Delaware County totaled 8,939. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 50.7 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 49.3 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1981-82 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 99.0 percent of total school enrollments in Delaware County compared to 82.8 percent for the State. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Delaware County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
DELAWARE COUNTY
1981 - 1982

School designation	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	Total
Total	4,532	4,407	8,939
Public	4,532	4,322	8,854
Nonpublic	-	85	85

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

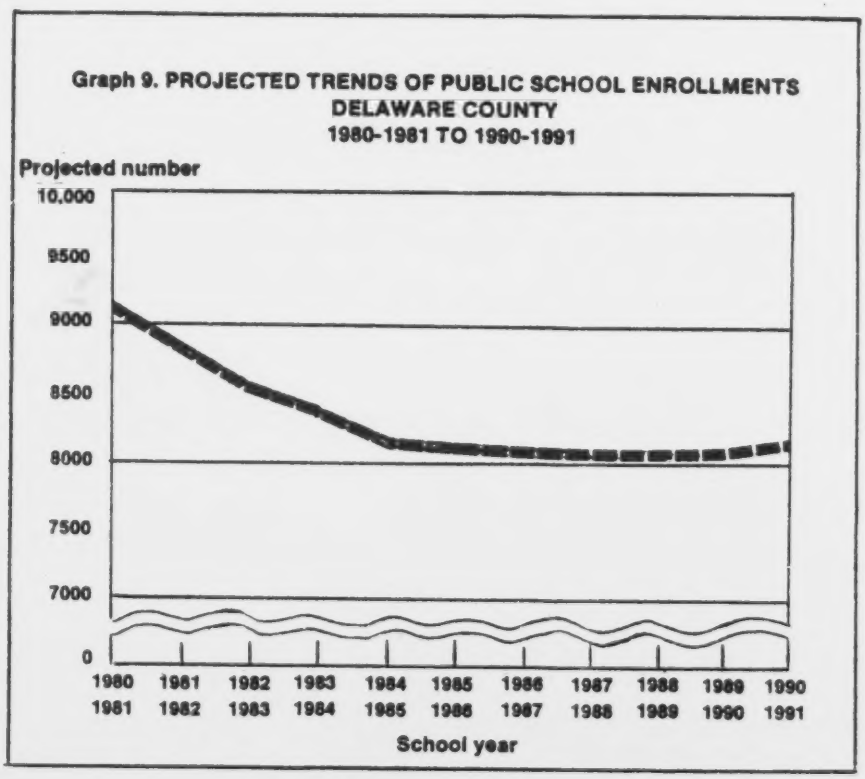
Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Delaware County during the 1980-81 school year than during the preceding school year. Although total enrollments fell at a faster rate statewide than in the County, the rate of decline in public schools were nearly the same for both the County and the State. Private school enrollments dropped twice as fast in the County as they did in the State. Table 23 provides the enrollment levels of schools in New York State and Delaware County during the 1980-81 and 1981-82 school years and the percent change in enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in the State and County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND DELAWARE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1980-81 - 1981-82

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent change
	1980-81	1981-82	
New York State	3,469,209	3,317,023	-4.4
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	-3.1
Non-public	608,838	546,383	-10.3
Delaware County	9,237	8,939	-3.2
Public	9,129	8,854	-3.0
Non-public	108	85	-21.3

NOTE: Includes ungreaded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through most of the eighties and then turn up slightly after the 1988-1989 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1980-1981 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 10.2 percent from 9,129 to 8,199 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Delaware County during the period 1980 to 1991.



There were 693 students who graduated from Delaware County high schools in 1981. Of this number, 62.3 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 69.4 percent statewide. The percentage of Delaware County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide while employment was the immediate intention of a slightly smaller fraction of the new graduates in the County than in the State.

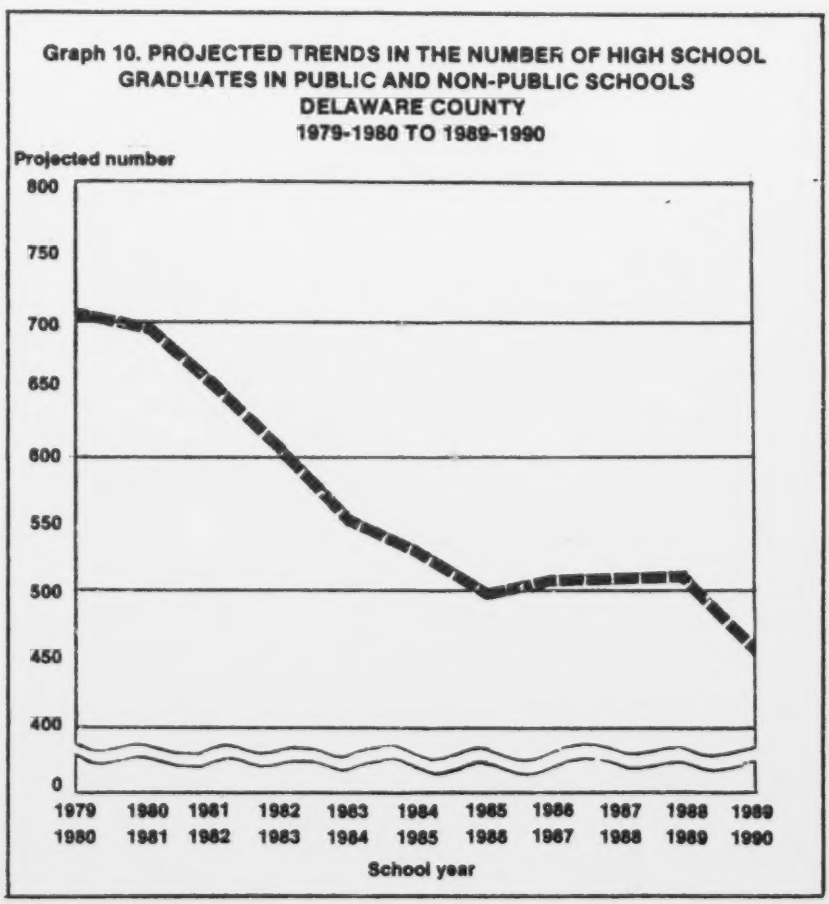
Table 24 presents the intentions of 1981 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Delaware County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1981.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1981 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND DELAWARE COUNTY FALL 1981

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	230,237	41.2	24.1	4.1	20.8	3.7	6.0
Public	198,465	37.3	25.6	3.9	22.6	4.1	6.5
Non-public	31,772	65.8	15.1	5.8	9.5	1.0	2.7
Delaware County	693	24.7	33.6	4.0	19.3	11.1	7.2
Public	692	24.7	33.5	4.0	19.4	11.1	7.2
Non-public	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

The size of Delaware County's high school graduating class is projected to continue dropping through the 1985-86 school year and then increase slightly over the next three school years. During the final year of the eighties, the number of new graduates is expected to resume its decline. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Delaware County over the period 1979 to 1990.



Student Ethnicity

During the 1981-82 school year, 98.2 percent of the student population in Delaware County was white. The remaining 1.8 percent were distributed as follows: 0.6 percent black, 0.6 percent Hispanic, and 0.6 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Hancock School District. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County during the 1981-82 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN DELAWARE COUNTY 1981-82

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.6	0.6	0.6	98.2
Andes	2.6	-	1.7	95.7
Charlotte Valley	0.6	1.3	0.4	97.7
Delhi	0.5	0.2	0.6	98.7
Downsville	0.5	-	-	99.5
Franklin	1.5	-	1.2	97.3
Hancock	1.5	2.5	0.5	95.5
Margaretville	0.7	1.5	-	97.8
Roxbury	-	0.2	0.9	98.9
Sidney	0.5	0.2	0.6	98.7
South Kortright	0.6	1.2	0.2	98.0
Stamford	0.2	-	1.4	98.4
Walton	0.1	*	0.3	99.6

NOTE: An asterisk (*) in the table indicates less than 0.1 percent.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Delaware County. These are sponsored by the Delaware, Chenango-Madison-Otsego Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), the Greene #2 Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego BOCES, and the State University Agricultural and Technical College at Delhi. These programs are listed below:

Educational institution	Programs
Delaware-Chenango-Madison-Otsego BOCES Western Delaware Education Center R.D. #1 Sidney Center, New York 13839	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation

Educational institution	Programs
Delaware-Chenango-Madison-Otsego BOCES (continued)	Health Occupations Education nurse assisting (nurse aide) other health education Home Economics Education care and guidance of children food services Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry drafting electrical occupations machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology
Greene #2 Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego BOCES Northern Catskills Occupational Center Grand Gorge, New York 12434	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics conservation Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education food services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education other automotive electrical occupations barbering
State University Agricultural and Technical College Delhi, New York 13753	Agriculture Education agriculture production ornamental horticulture other agriculture Distributive Education general merchandising sales hotel and lodging recreational-tourism Health Occupations Education medical lab assisting medical therapy assisting Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting stenographic-secretarial

Educational institution	Programs
State University Agricultural and Technical College (continued)	Technical Education architectural technology civil technology electrical technology instrumentation technology Trade, Industrial Service Education automotive mechanics carpentry masonry plumbing and pipefitting drafting electrical occupations refrigeration

SOURCE: New York State Department of Education.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 26 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Delaware County had at least 5 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982 (Fiscal Year 1982). Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentages of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 26 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

   Example - Education Therapist

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

   Example - Automobile Mechanic

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

   Example - Tractor Trailer Truck Driver

4) Applicants available but no job openings received

The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

Example - Assembler, Production

Table 26. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
DELAWARE COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1981 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	2,593	530	4.9	94.5
Professional, technical and managerial	333	80	4.2	88.8
Clerical and sales	501	140	3.6	96.4
Services	495	167	3.0	99.4
Farming, fishery, and forestry	106	29	3.7	82.8
Processing	61	5	12.2	100.0
Machine trades	245	20	12.3	85.0
Benchwork	178	5	35.6	80.0
Structural work	243	32	7.6	93.8
Miscellaneous	395	52	7.6	94.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical and managerial				
Counselor	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse, licensed practical	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher, secondary school	54	1	54.0	100.0
Teacher, elementary school	58	0	n.a.	n.a.
Educational therapist	17	51	0.3	100.0
Teacher aide	10	4	2.5	100.0
Illustrator	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative assistant	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, office	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Production superintendent	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, retail store	12	1	12.0	100.0
Manager, food service	5	0	n.a.	n.a.

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	28	3	9.3	100.0
Stenographer	8	3	2.7	100.0
Clerk-typist	33	8	4.1	75.0
Keypunch operator	9	0	n.a.	n.a.
Typist	9	6	1.5	100.0
Clerk, general	56	5	11.2	100.0
Bookkeeper I	28	1	28.0	0.0
Teller	8	5	1.6	80.0
Cashier II	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cashier-checker	46	10	4.6	100.0
Computer operator	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accounting clerk	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative clerk	35	2	17.5	100.0
Inventory clerk	29	34	0.9	100.0
Shipping and receiving clerk	11	1	11.0	100.0
Stock clerk	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Central-office operator	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Receptionist	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher Aide II	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Salesperson, general merchandise	10	2	5.0	100.0
Sales clerk	27	10	2.7	100.0
Sales clerk, food	28	35	8.0	100.0
Stock clerk, self-service store	11	2	5.5	100.0
Sales attendant	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Service				
Child monitor	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Companion	5	2	2.5	100.0
Counter attendant, lunchroom	25	18	1.4	100.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Waiter/waitress, informal	29	0	n.a.	n.a.
Counter attendant, cafeteria	42	44	1.0	100.0
Bartender	16	1	16.0	100.0
Cook, restaurant	23	1	23.0	100.0
Cook, short order	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cook, mess	7	1	7.0	100.0
Meat cutter	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Kitchen helper	37	1	37.0	100.0
Food-service supervisor	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cleaner, housekeeping	14	2	7.0	100.0
Cosmetologist	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Home attendant	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse aide	47	12	3.9	100.0
Food-service worker, hospital	10	1	10.0	100.0
Nursery school attendant	21	33	0.6	100.0
Guard, security	21	8	2.6	87.5
Merchant, patroller	5	4	1.3	100.0
Cleaner, commercial/industrial	59	13	4.5	100.0
Cleaner, industrial	5	1	5.0	100.0
Janitor	25	3	8.3	100.0

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, dairy	45	20	2.3	80.0
Processing				
Injection-molding-machine operator	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Injection-molding-machine tender	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine trades				
Machinist	9	0	n.a.	n.a.
Production-machine tender	71	4	17.8	100.0
Punch-press operator	9	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile mechanic	37	3	12.3	66.7
Automobile mechanic helper	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Maintenance mechanic	10	1	10.0	100.0
Machine operator, general	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Sawmill worker	12	5	2.4	100.0
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	35	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, production	47	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, hospital supplies	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electronics assembler	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Woodworking-shop hand	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Sewing-machine operator	17	1	17.0	100.0
Structural work				
Welder, arc	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Welder, combination	14	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electrician	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Paperhanger	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Operating engineer	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Carpenter	20	4	5.0	100.0
Construction worker I	50	2	25.0	100.0
Construction worker II	32	10	3.2	100.0
Maintenance repairer, factory or mill	5	3	1.7	66.7
Maintenance repairer, building	21	5	4.2	100.0
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	52	1	52.0	100.0
Truck driver, heavy	29	3	9.7	100.0
Truck driver, light	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile-service-station attendant	9	2	4.5	100.0
Packager, hand	43	5	8.6	100.0
Industrial-truck operator	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Laborer, stores	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Lumber handler	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Material handler	136	13	10.5	100.0
Print-shop helper	21	20	1.1	85.0

n.a. = For occupations in which no openings were received, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM
1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
DELAWARE COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	11,564
Rural	35,260
Families	12,048
Households	16,483

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	9,750	5,481	4,269
Married	21,316	10,649	10,667
Separated	718	323	395
Widowed	3,389	597	2,792
Divorced	1,614	704	910

3) Housing units (all types)	22,746
Urban	4,201
Rural	18,545
Year-round housing units*	19,498
Occupied	16,483
Vacant	3,015
Seasonal/migratory units	3,248

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,727	2,155	1,572
2 persons	5,474	4,281	1,193
3 persons	2,629	2,007	622
4 persons	2,391	1,949	442
5 persons	1,309	1,072	237
6+ persons	953	744	209

* Median rooms in year-round units 5.6
** Median persons/unit - 2.32

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	293
10,000 - 14,999	418
15,000 - 19,999	734
20,000 - 24,999	1,088
25,000 - 29,999	1,024
30,000 - 34,999	1,051
35,000 - 39,999	713
40,000 - 49,999	1,007
50,000 - 79,999	774
80,000 - 99,000	59
100,000 - 149,999	26
150,000 - 199,999	5
200,000+	5
Median value	30,200

6) Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	16,323	12,113	4,210
Black	61	40	21
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	43	22	21
Asian/Pacific Islander	28	18	10
Other	28	15	13
Spanish origin householders	92	58	34
White	81	55	26
Black	1	1	

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
DELAWARE COUNTY

Age	1970	1980			Change	1970-1980
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Under 1	720	641	325	316	-79	-11.0
1 and 2	1,296	1,237	625	612	-59	-4.6
3 and 4	1,444	1,212	646	566	-232	-16.1
5	825	575	302	273	-250	-30.3
6	857	652	330	322	-205	-23.9
7-9	2,620	2,050	1,076	974	-570	-21.8
10-13	3,585	2,906	1,478	1,428	-679	-18.9
14	884	764	411	353	-120	-13.6
15	896	867	478	389	-29	-3.2
Under 16	13,127	10,904	5,671	5,233	-2,223	-16.9
16	890	940	525	415	50	5.6
17	825	883	463	420	58	7.0
18	1,020	1,246	648	598	226	22.2
19	1,021	1,322	690	632	301	29.5
16-19	3,756	4,391	2,326	2,065	635	16.9
20-24	2,823	3,549	1,819	1,730	726	25.7
25-29	2,404	3,218	1,545	1,673	814	33.9
30-34	2,137	3,086	1,540	1,546	949	44.4
35-44	4,618	4,846	2,391	2,455	228	4.9
45-54	5,335	4,842	2,336	2,506	-493	-9.2
55-59	2,398	2,669	1,263	1,406	271	11.3
60-64	2,327	2,452	1,163	1,289	125	5.4
65-74	3,507	4,025	1,829	2,196	518	14.8
75-84	1,812	2,099	836	1,263	287	15.8
85+	474	743	228	515	269	56.8
55 and over	10,518	11,988	5,319	6,669	1,470	14.0
All ages	44,718	46,824	22,947	23,877	2,106	4.7

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-B34, Table 35. 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, New York State Data Center.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS
DELAWARE COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Spanish origin
Under $5,000	906	881	10	4	3	8
5,000 to 7,499	976	974	0	2	0	0
7,500 to 9,999	1,116	1,099	0	12	5	9
10,000 to 14,999	2,502	2,486	9	4	3	15
15,000 to 19,999	2,337	2,327	0	4	6	12
20,000 to 24,999	1,783	1,780	3	0	0	9
25,000 to 34,999	1,527	1,522	5	0	0	0
35,000 to 49,999	710	693	2	2	13	2
50,000 or more	235	235	0	0	0	0
Mean	$18,155	$18,128	$15,107	$12,471	$25,044	$14,250

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	28,164	4,940
55-59	2,451	303
60-64	2,124	201
65 and over	5,621	859
Race		
Total	38,360	6,303
White	38,001	6,189
Black	101	48
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	85	21
Asian/Pacific Islander	121	11
Spanish origin	204	50

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of poverty level	Number of persons
Below 75 percent	4,046
75 to 124 percent	4,843
125 to 149 percent	2,975
150 to 199 percent	6,526
Above 199 percent	26,273

4) Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	12,512	$15,833
Earnings		
Wage and salary	11,503	15,150
Nonfarm self employment	2,136	7,733
Farm self employment	998	7,329
Interest, dividends, or net profit	8,008	2,590
Social Security	5,684	4,253
Public Assistance	1,287	2,237
Other	4,904	3,601

5) Family Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	1,899	$10,315
1 worker	3,715	15,177
2 or more workers	6,478	22,086

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple job-holding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruemtns and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, plateware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home.
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allownace, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g.,

able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which procides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not

classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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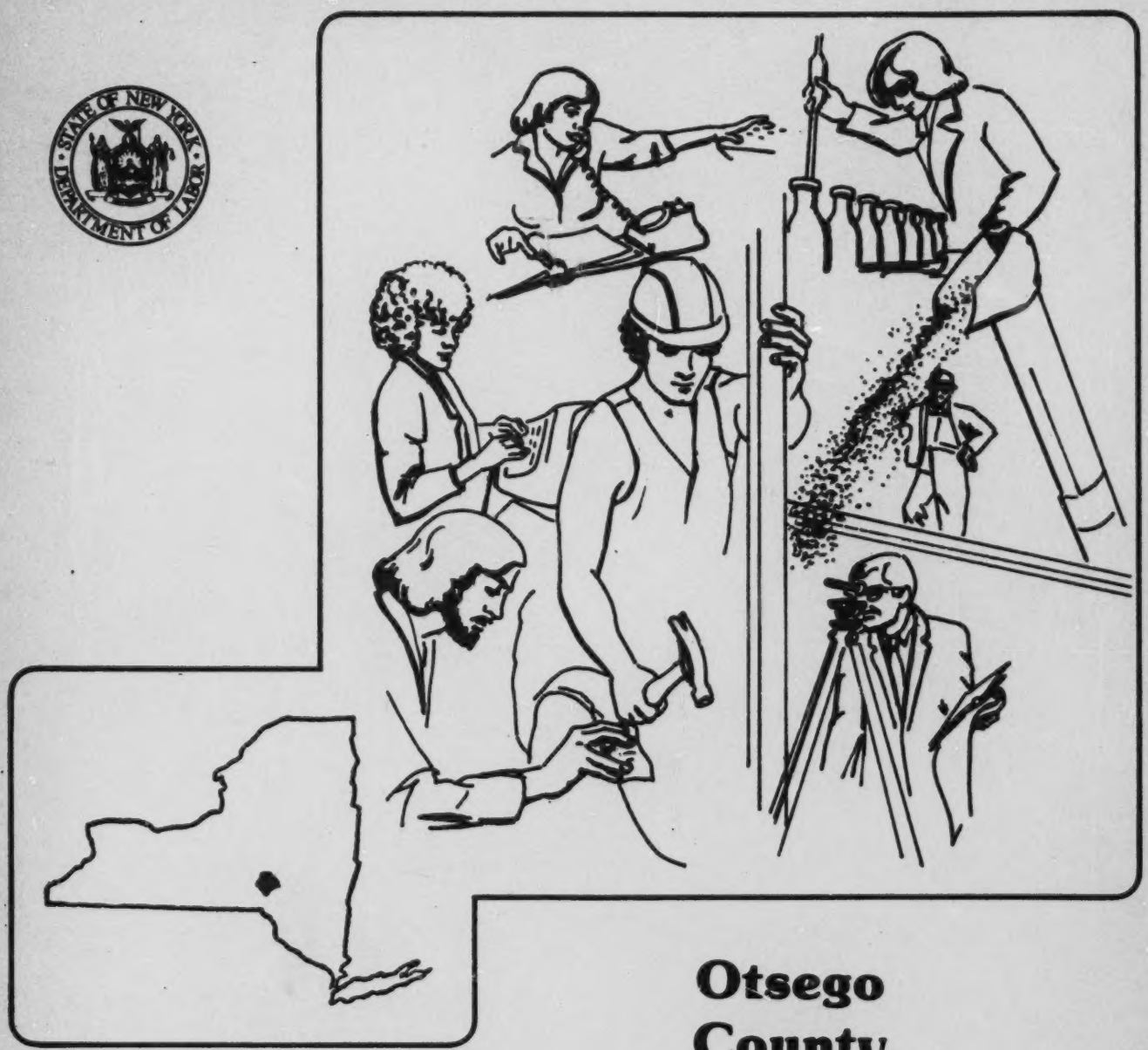
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Otsego County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele with the assistance of Judy Thompson and Muriel Warner.

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Albany, New York 12240

COUNTY PROFILES: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

OTSEGO COUNTY

WINTER 1983

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

OTSEGO COUNTY

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

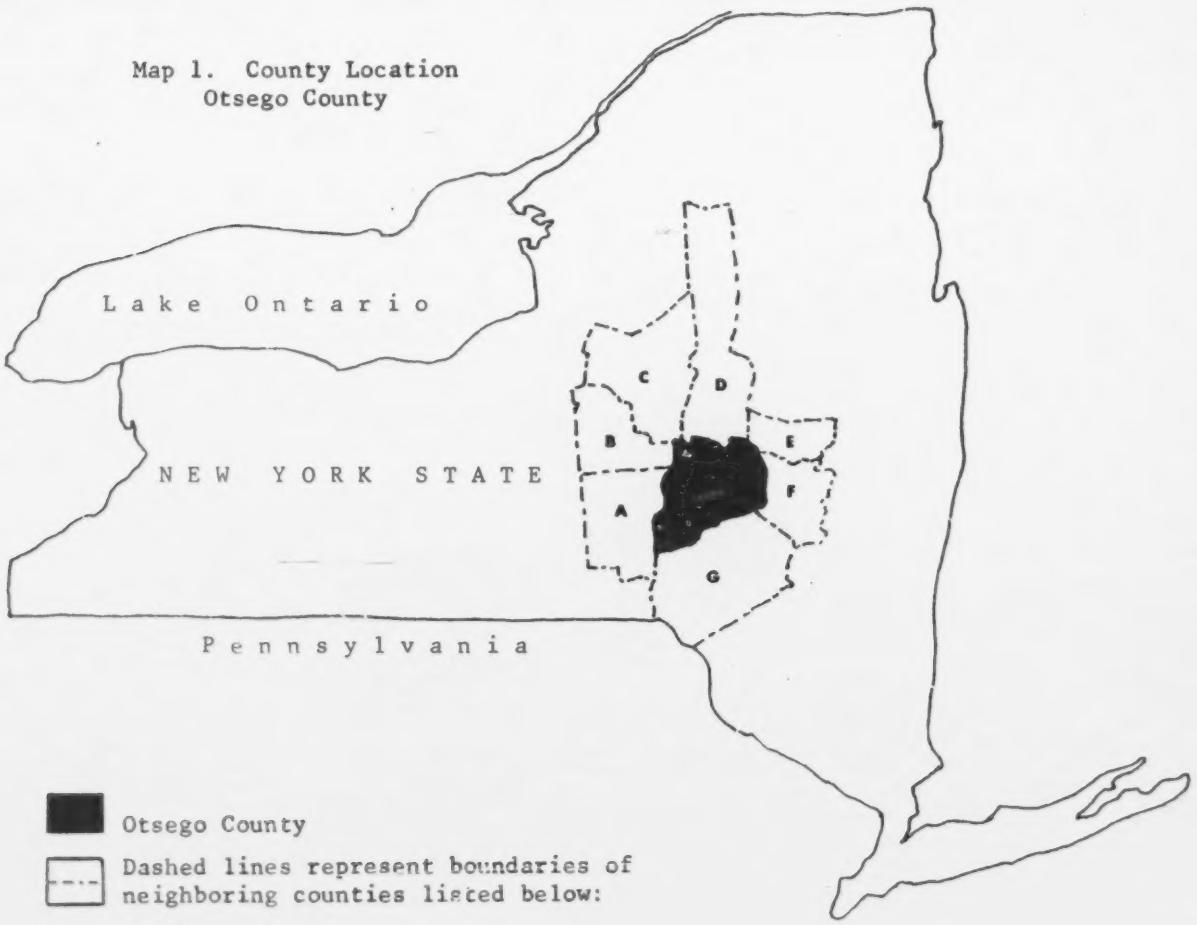
The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Otsego County is located in the Southern Tier East Region of New York State approximately 30 miles northeast of the City of Binghamton and 42 miles west of the City of Albany. It borders Chenango, Madison, Oneida, Herkimer, Montgomery, Schoharie, and Delaware counties. Map 1 locates Otsego County and its neighboring counties.

Map 1. County Location
Otsego County



Otsego County

Dashed lines represent boundaries of neighboring counties listed below:

A Chenango
B Madison
C Oneida
D Herkimer
E Montgomery
F Schoharie
G Delaware

Transportation Facilities

Highways--Otsego County, located along the paths of Interstate Route 88 and U.S. Route 20, is conveniently linked to larger metropolitan areas to the east and west. Interstate Route 88, a limited access four-lane highway, extends east to the state capital--Albany and west to Binghamton. Route 20 passes along the northern edge of the ounty and provides a direct route west to Syracuse and east to Albany. Within Otsego County exists a network of highways which interconnects populated areas in the county and provides excellent commuter routes to businesses located in the county and in neighboring counties.

Rail--The Delaware and Hudson, the Central New York, and the Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley Railways operate lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Oneonta, Cooperstown, Cooperstown Junction, and Richfield Springs. Although there are no passenger stations in Otsego County, passenger service is available through AMTRAK in Utica.

Air Transportation--Otsego County has two public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the F&F Airport (located near the City of Oneonta) and the Oneonta Airport (located near the Village of Laurens). Large commercial airlines services, available at the Oneida County Airport and the Albany County Airport, are within reasonable driving distances. Map 2 illustrates the transportation network in Otsego County in 1982.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Otsego County
1983

Geographic Characteristics

The Catskill Mountains dominate the terrain of Otsego County, creating a landscape of narrow winding valleys surrounded by rugged hills and mountains. In 1968, the county was generally more rural than the state as a whole. Only 1.2 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use while woodlands accounted for three-fifths of all land in the county and active agriculture utilized about three-tenths. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Otsego County and New York State in 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
OTSEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Otsego County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,010.2	49,374.4
Active agriculture	29.0	21.9
Woodlands, forest	31.7	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	29.3	17.6
Wet lands	2.4	4.2
Water	1.5	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential low and other	0.8	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.3	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	4.2	6.7

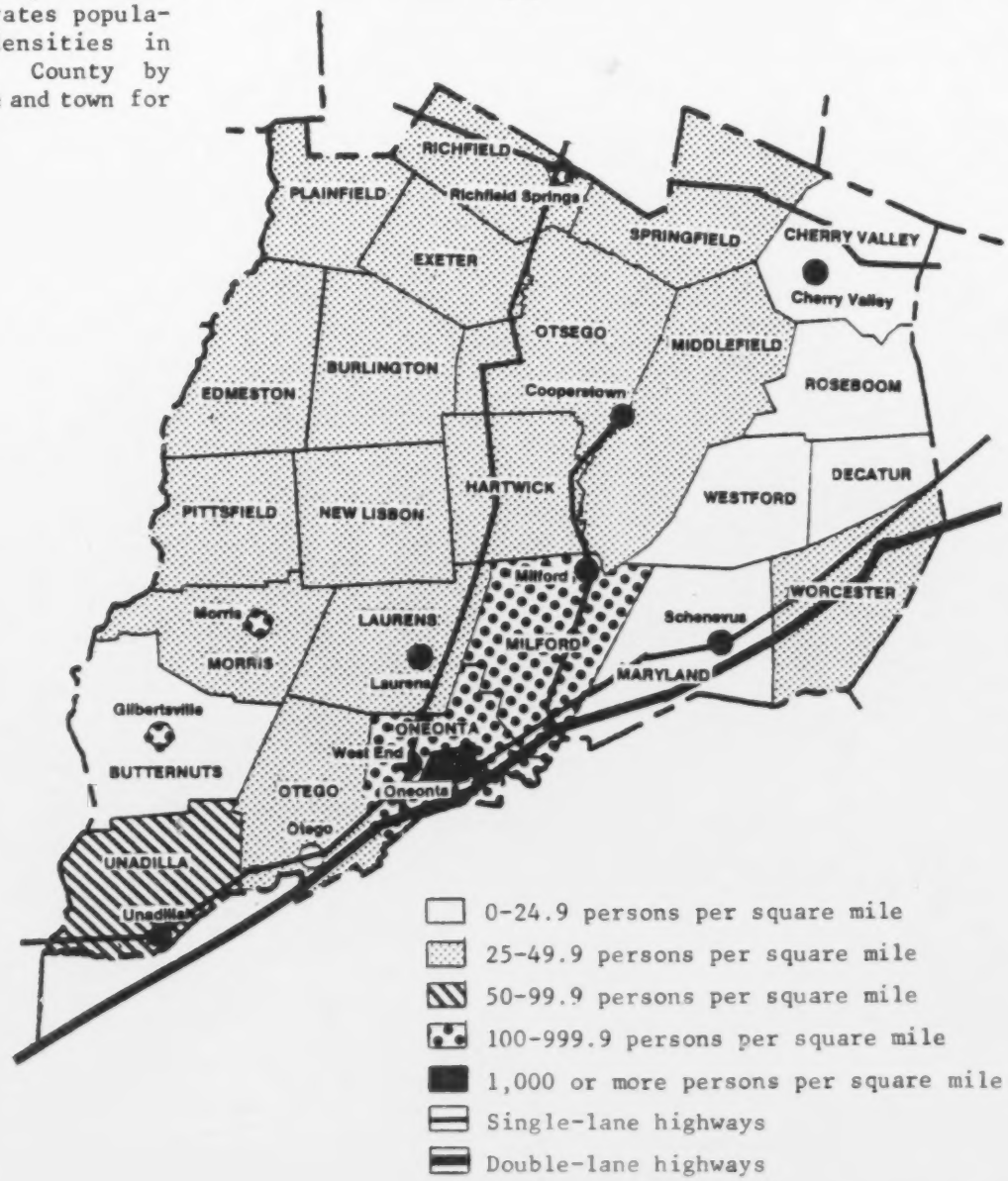
- Represents zero.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Otsego County was 59,075. The population density of 58.5 persons per square mile was far below the state average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 51st among the 62 counties in the state. Population densities in the county ranged from a high of 3,929.7 persons per square mile in the City of Oneonta to a low of 12.9 persons per square mile in the balance of the Town of Cherry Valley (that portion of the Town of Cherry Valley located outside of the Village of Cherry Valley). In general, population densities were greatest along commuter routes to the City of Oneonta and Village of Unadilla and lowest in the eastern portions of the county. Map 3 illustrates population densities in Otsego County by village and town for 1980.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OTSEGO COUNTY
1980



From 1900 to 1980, Otsego County's population increased only 20.7 percent while the statewide population grew 141.5 percent. Census records indicate that the county's population dropped during three of the first four decades of the century and then grew at varying rates during the next four decades. The most rapid growth occurred between 1940 and 1950. A county growth rate of 5.2 percent during the seventies was noteworthy since the statewide population dropped 3.8 percent during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Otsego County. See Appendix II for a comparison of the population growth rates of Otsego County and the state with those of the nation during the period 1900-1980.

Graph 1. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
OTSEGO COUNTY
1900-1980

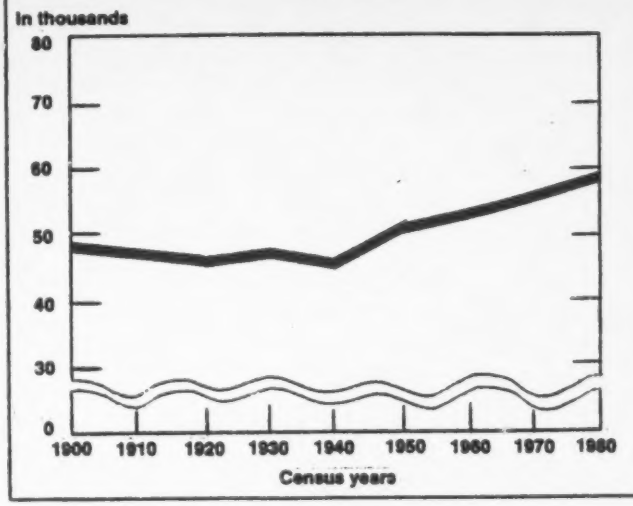


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND OTSEGO COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census year	New York State	Otsego County
1900	7,268,894	48,939
1910	9,113,614	47,216
1920	10,385,227	46,200
1930	12,588,066	46,710
1940	13,479,142	46,082
1950	14,830,192	50,763
1960	16,782,304	51,942
1970	18,241,391	56,181
1980	17,557,288	59,075

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION
BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND OTSEGO COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Decade	New York State	Otsego County
1900-1910	25.4	-3.5
1910-1920	14.0	-2.2
1920-1930	21.2	1.1
1930-1940	7.1	-1.3
1940-1950	10.0	10.2
1950-1960	13.2	2.3
1960-1970	8.7	8.2
1970-1980	-3.8	5.2
1900-1980	141.5	20.7

Otsego County's total population grew 16.4 percent between 1950 and 1980. The growth rates of towns and villages within the ounty, however, differed substantially from this rate. Some towns experienced rapid growth while others suffered population losses. For example, the number of residents of the Town of Otego increased 58.3 percent while the population of the Village of Cooperstown dropped 14.1 percent. Within some towns and villages, growth rates were even more variable. In many instances, populations residing in older neighborhoods were mature and grew very little. Greatest population expansion, on the other hand, occurred primarily in areas of new residential construction. The

Village of Cooperstown, spanning the border between the towns of Middlefield and Otsego, is an example of uneven growth. Population residing in the portion of the village located in the Town of Middlefield increased an impressive 277.8 percent while the section of the village situated in Otsego Town fell 21.0 percent.

In general, towns grew most rapidly if they were located along primary roadways to principal commercial and employment centers in the area. The Town of Otego, for example is linked by Routes 7 and 88 to the City of Oneonta. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of growth in Otsego County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OTSEGO COUNTY
1950-1980

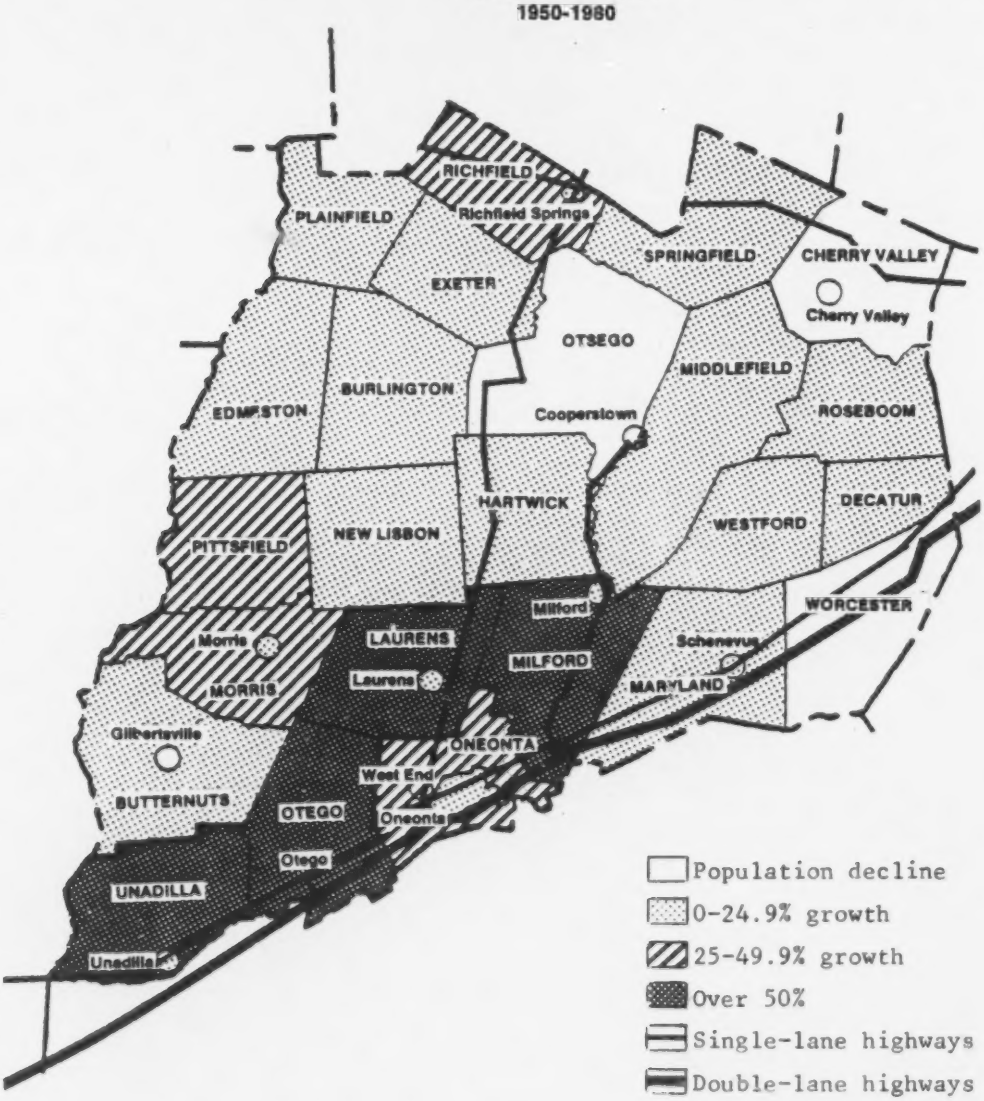


Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OTSEGO COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Oneonta City	13,564	13,412	16,030*	14,933
Places under 2,500				
Cherry Valley Village	760	668	661	684
Cooperstown Village	2,727	2,553	2,403	2,342
Gilbertsville Village	456	522	552	455
Laurens Village	261	291	320	276
Milford Village	502	548	527	514
Morris Village	641	677	675	681
Otego Village	699	875	956	1,089
Richfield Springs Village	1,534	1,630	1,540	1,561
Schenevus Village	568	493	540	625
Unadilla Village	1,317	1,586	1,489	1,367
Towns				
Burlington Town	959	809	803	1,045
Butternuts Town	1,315	1,352	1,433	1,486
(Gilbertsville Village)	(456)	(522)	(552)	(455)
Cherry Valley Town	1,330	1,156	1,122	1,205
(Cherry Valley Village)	(760)	(668)	(661)	(684)
Decatur Town	279	254	281	312
Edmeston Town	1,563	1,721	1,709	1,732
Exeter Town	924	923	996	968
Hartwick Town	1,473	1,400	1,631	1,796
Laurens Town	1,447	1,498	1,730	2,101
(Laurens Village)	(261)	(291)	(320)	(276)
Maryland Town	1,556	1,386	1,465	1,690
(Schenevus Village)	(568)	(493)	(540)	(625)
Middlefield Town	1,481	1,376	1,457	1,870
(Cooperstown Village-part)	(63)	(97)	(172)	(238)
Milford Town	1,913	2,055	2,485	2,685
(Milford Village)	(502)	(548)	(527)	(514)
Morris Town	1,440	1,525	1,630	1,780
(Morris Village)	(641)	(677)	(675)	(681)
New Lisbon Town	877	812	823	948
Oneonta Town	3,508	4,068	4,185*	4,655
Otego Town	1,769	2,008	2,249	2,801
(Otego Village)	(699)	(875)	(956)	(1,089)
Otsego Town	4,304	4,121	3,998	4,012
(Cooperstown Village-part)	(2,664)	(2,456)	(2,231)	(2,104)
Pittsfield Town	850	880	968	1,067
Plainfield Town	729	764	742	847
Richfield Town	2,339	2,662	2,602	2,608
(Richfield Springs Village)	(1,534)	(1,630)	(1,540)	(1,561)

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Roseboom Town	570	518	483	630
Springfield Town	1,184	1,121	1,136	1,239
Unadilla Town	2,689	3,649	3,863	4,020
(Unadilla Village)	(1,317)	(1,586)	(1,489)	(1,367)
Westford Town	602	526	435	652
Worcester Town	2,098	1,946	1,925	1,993
TOTAL: Otsego County	50,763	51,942	56,181	59,075

ina = information not available.

* Part of Oneonta Town annexed by Oneonta City.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC (1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
OTSEGO COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Oneonta City	-1.1	19.5*	-6.8	10.1
Places under 2,500				
Cherry Valley Village	-12.1	-1.0	3.5	-10.0
Cooperstown Village	-6.4	-5.9	-2.5	-14.1
Gilbertsville Village	14.5	5.8	-17.6	-0.2
Laurens Village	11.5	10.0	-13.8	5.7
Milford Village	9.2	-3.8	-2.5	2.4
Morris Village	5.6	-0.3	0.9	6.2
Otego Village	25.2	9.2	13.9	55.8
Richfield Springs Village	6.2	-5.5	1.4	1.8
Schenevus Village	-13.2	9.5	15.7	10.0
Unadilla Village	20.4	-6.1	-8.2	3.8
Towns				
Burlington Town	-15.6	-0.7	30.1	9.0
Butternuts Village	2.8	6.0	3.7	13.0
(Gilbertsville Village)	(14.5)	(5.7)	(-17.6)	(-0.2)
Cherry Valley Town	-13.1	-2.9	7.4	-9.4
(Cherry Valley Village)	(-12.1)	(-1.0)	(3.5)	(-10.0)
Decatur Town	-9.0	10.6	11.0	11.8
Edmeston Town	10.1	-0.7	1.3	10.8
Exeter Town	-0.1	7.9	-2.8	4.8
Hartwick Town	-5.0	16.5	10.1	21.9
Laurens Town	3.5	15.5	21.4	45.2
(Laurens Village)	(11.5)	(10.0)	(-13.8)	(5.7)
Maryland Town	-10.9	5.7	15.4	8.6
(Schenevus Village)	(13.2)	(9.5)	(15.7)	(10.0)
Middlefield Town	-7.1	5.9	28.3	26.3
(Cooperstown Village-part)	(54.0)	(77.3)	(38.4)	(277.8)
Milford Town	7.4	20.9	8.0	40.4
(Milford Village)	(9.2)	(-3.8)	(-2.5)	(2.4)
Morris Town	5.9	6.9	9.2	23.6
(Morris Village)	(5.6)	(-0.3)	(0.9)	(6.2)
New Lisbon Town	-7.4	1.4	15.2	8.1
Oneonta Town	16.0	2.9*	11.2	32.7
Otego Town	13.5	12.0	24.5	58.3
(Otego Village)	(25.2)	(9.2)	(13.9)	(55.8)
Otsego Town	-4.2	-3.0	0.4	-6.8
(Cooperstown Village-part)	(-7.8)	(-9.2)	(-5.7)	(-21.0)
Pittsfield Town	3.5	10.0	10.2	25.5
Plainfield Town	4.8	-2.9	14.2	16.2
Richfield Town	13.8	-2.2	0.2	11.5
(Richfield Springs Village)	(6.2)	(-5.5)	(1.4)	(1.8)

Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Roseboom Town	-9.1	-6.8	30.4	10.5
Springfield Town	-5.3	1.3	9.1	4.6
Unadilla Town	35.7	5.9	4.1	49.5
(Unadilla Village)	(20.4)	(-6.1)	(-8.2)	(3.8)
Westford Town	-12.6	-17.3	49.9	8.3
Worcester Town	-7.2	-1.1	3.5	-5.0
TOTAL: Otsego County	2.3	8.2	5.2	16.4

ina = information not available.
* Part of Oneonta Town annexed by Oneonta City.

During the period 1950 to 1980, the proportion of Otsego County's population residing in rural areas increased. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised 54.6 percent of the county population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for 58.5 percent of the total. This suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute longer distances to their jobs.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with state and national trends, Otsego County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The county's median age climbed from 27.6 years in 1970 to 29.7 years in 1980 while the state's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 26.3 percent of the county population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 21.1 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in all other age groups but one--the 45 to 54 years of age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25-44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. Graph 2 compares the 1970 and 1980 age distributions for Otsego County and New York State. Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Otsego County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Otsego County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Graph 2. COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS
1970 and 1980

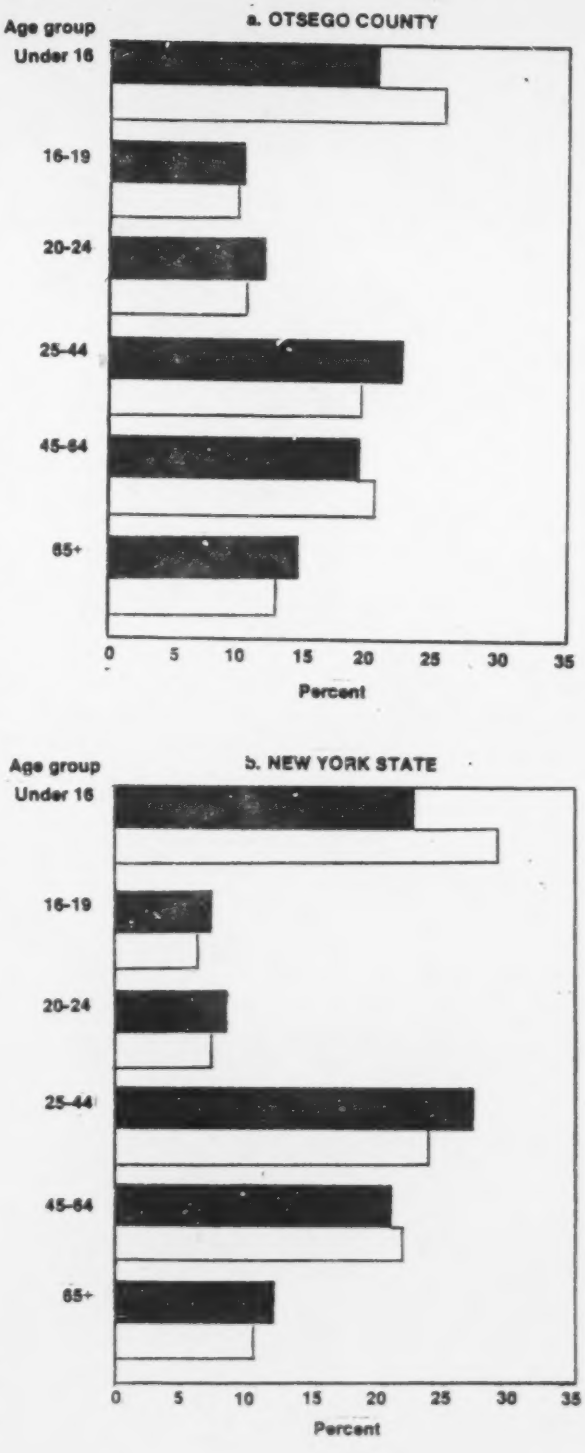


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
OTSEGO COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	12,458	21.1	6,399	22.8	6,059	19.5
16-19 years	6,141	10.4	2,841	10.1	3,300	10.6
20-21 years	4,065	6.9	1,804	6.4	2,261	7.3
22-29 years	7,102	12.0	3,467	12.4	3,635	11.7
30-44 years	9,548	16.1	4,722	16.8	4,826	15.6
45-54 years	5,373	9.1	2,599	9.3	2,774	9.0
55-64 years	5,901	10.0	2,749	9.8	3,152	10.2
65 and older	8,487	14.4	3,488	12.4	4,999	16.1
TOTAL	59,075	101.1	28,069	100.0	31,006	99.9

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	29.7	28.8	30.7
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Nation	30.1	28.8	31.3
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	47.5	52.5
State	100.0	47.5	52.5
Nation	100.0	48.6	51.4

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Otsego County's population was 98.6 percent white, 0.6 percent black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.4 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.3 percent "other" races. In addition. 0.7 percent of the county's residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Nearly six out of every ten persons of minority races in the county resided in the City of Oneonta and nearly four out of every ten persons of Spanish origin resided there. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Otsego County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
OTSEGO COUNTY SUBDIVISION
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Otsego County	59,075	58,283	355	70	207	160	414
Oneonta City	14,933	14,479	241	13	121	79	159
Burlington Town	1,045	1,040	4	0	1	0	4
Butternuts Town	1,486	1,482	1	1	0	2	3
(Gilbertsville Village)	(455)	(454)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(3)
Cherry Valley Town	1,205	1,196	2	5	0	2	9
(Cherry Valley Village)	(684)	(683)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(9)
Decatur Town	312	312	0	0	0	0	4
Edmeston Town	1,732	1,724	2	3	3	0	12
Exeter Town	968	946	10	7	1	4	5
Hartwick Town	1,796	1,792	1	1	2	0	9
Laurens Town	2,101	2,092	2	1	0	6	14
(Laurens Village)	(276)	(276)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(6)
Maryland Town	1,690	1,668	6	8	6	2	14
(Schenevus Village	(625)	(611)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(0)	(2)
Middlefield Town	1,870	1,859	3	0	4	4	12
(Cooperstown Village-part)	(238)	(232)	(0)	(0)	(4)	(2)	(1)
Milford Town	2,685	2,674	4	4	1	2	33
(Milford Village)	(514)	(512)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(8)
Morris Town	1,780	1,773	1	0	3	3	9
(Morris Village)	(681)	(677)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(4)
New Lisbon Town	948	942	4	1	1	0	6
Oneonta Town	4,655	4,615	12	3	14	11	36
Otego Town	2,801	2,768	13	9	6	5	20
(Otego Village)	(1,089)	(1,074)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(3)
Otsego Town	4,012	3,983	3	1	8	17	10
(Cooperstown Village-part)	(2,104)	(2,094)	(0)	(0)	(7)	(3)	(6)
Pittsfield Town	1,067	1,053	10	0	4	0	7
Plainfield Town	847	832	7	1	2	5	1
Richfield Town	2,608	2,585	3	6	9	5	4
(Richfield Springs Village)	(1,561)	(1,541)	(2)	(4)	(9)	(5)	(2)
Roseboom Town	630	628	2	0	0	0	0
Springfield Town	1,239	1,239	0	0	0	0	3
Unadilla Town	4,020	3,974	21	3	12	10	29
(Unadilla Village)	(1,367)	(1,350)	(8)	(0)	(2)	(7)	(10)
Westford Town	652	647	2	0	3	0	6
Worcester Town	1,993	1,980	1	3	6	3	5

NOTE: Counts of population by race and of Spanish origin are provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definitions refer to "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Otsego County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 792 nonwhites in the county, 26.6 percent were 17 years of age or younger and 5.8 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up 24.5 percent and senior citizens, those 65 years and older, accounted for 14.5 percent. Tables 8a and 8b present the age distribution of the 1980 population in Otsego County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8a. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
OTSEGO COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	59,075	3,467	11,028	36,093	8,487
White	58,283	3,412	10,872	35,558	8,441
Black	355	24	52	255	24
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	70	4	13	49	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	207	12	52	131	12
Other	160	15	39	100	6
Spanish origin	414	35	86	263	30
White	345	29	73	216	27
Black	12	ina	ina	ina	ina

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 8b. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND BY RACE/ETHNICITY
OTSEGO COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	100.0	5.9	18.7	61.1	14.3
White	100.0	5.9	18.6	61.0	14.5
Nonwhite	100.0	6.8	14.6	71.8	6.8
Black	100.0	6.8	14.6	71.8	6.8
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	100.0	5.7	18.6	70.0	5.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	5.8	25.1	63.3	5.8
Other	100.0	9.4	24.4	62.5	3.7
Spanish origin	100.0	8.5	20.8	63.5	7.2

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, the composition of Otsego County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation of women increased 5.1 percentage points (from 40.2 percent in 1970 to 45.3 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 3.8 percentage points (from 68.8 percent in 1970 to 65.0 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 1.2 percentage points as the growth in the female LFPR overshadowed the decline in the male LFPR. In general, the changes in the LFPR of men and women in the County followed statewide and national trends. The LFPR of men residing in the county fell more than it did for men nationwide but less than for men statewide. The female LFPR increased by a lesser amount in the county than it did in either the state or the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR for Otsego County, New York State and the United States.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Otsego County	
Overall	53.3	54.5	+1.2
Male	68.8	65.0	-3.8
Female	40.2	45.3	+5.1
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	59.3	+1.4
Male	77.1	72.4	-4.7
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
		United States	
Overall	59.9	63.6	+3.7
Male	79.7	77.4	-2.3
Female	43.3	51.3	+8.0

The resident labor force of Otsego County has expanded since 1974, reflecting the higher overall labor force participation rate, a large increase in the working age population (16 years of age and older) and a gradual growth in the local economy. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employed and unemployed) over the period 1974 to 1981.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
OTSEGO COUNTY
1974 - 1981

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	24.1	24.7	25.2	26.4	26.0	26.4	26.8	26.7
Employment	22.7	22.7	22.8	24.2	24.3	24.7	25.0	25.1
Unemployment	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Unemployment rate	5.8	8.1	9.4	8.1	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.1

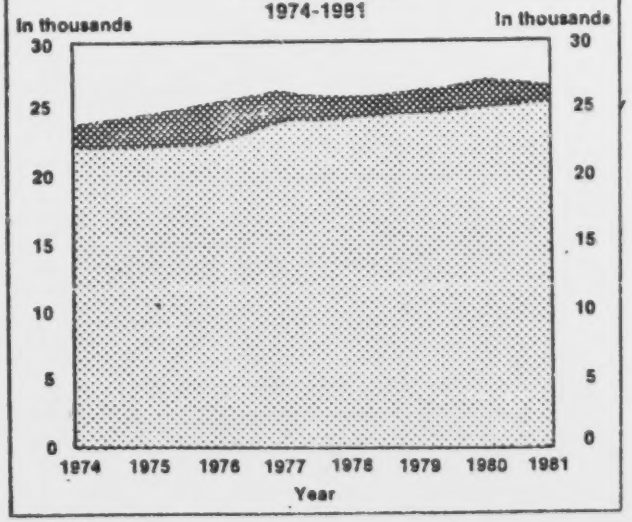
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1974 to 1981, Otsego County's civilian labor force grew 10.8 percent, an annual average growth rate of 1.5 percent. By comparison, the nation's labor force grew an average of 2.3 percent a year while the state's labor force growth averaged 0.9 percent annually. The rate of growth in the county's labor force actually varied considerably over the period as the national economy drifted in and out of recessions and impacted on business activity in the county. During the 1973-75 recession, Otsego County's labor force grew at a moderate 2.5 percent annually. The economy of the county, however, was unable to absorb this increase and a substantial jump in the number of unemployed persons resulted. Unemployment continued to worsen in the county in 1976 even though the nationwide economy had started to recover. Otsego County's labor market finally started to improve in 1977. During that year, the labor force grew a healthy 4.8 percent, mostly on the strength of a surge in the number of persons holding jobs. Economic conditions continued to improve in 1978 even though the labor force dipped 1.5 percent--employment climbed while unemployment dropped. In 1979 and 1980, labor force growth in the county averaged 1.5 percent annually as the economic outlook remained stable. In 1982, as the national economy drifted out of a minor recession, the county's labor force slumped 0.4 percent.

As the labor force trends seem to indicate, Otsego County's economy does not react to expansionary and recessionary forces at the same time as the national economy does. This is because of the unique mix of industries that make up the economy in Otsego County. In general, economic downturns and recoveries in Otsego County lagged behind those of the nation.

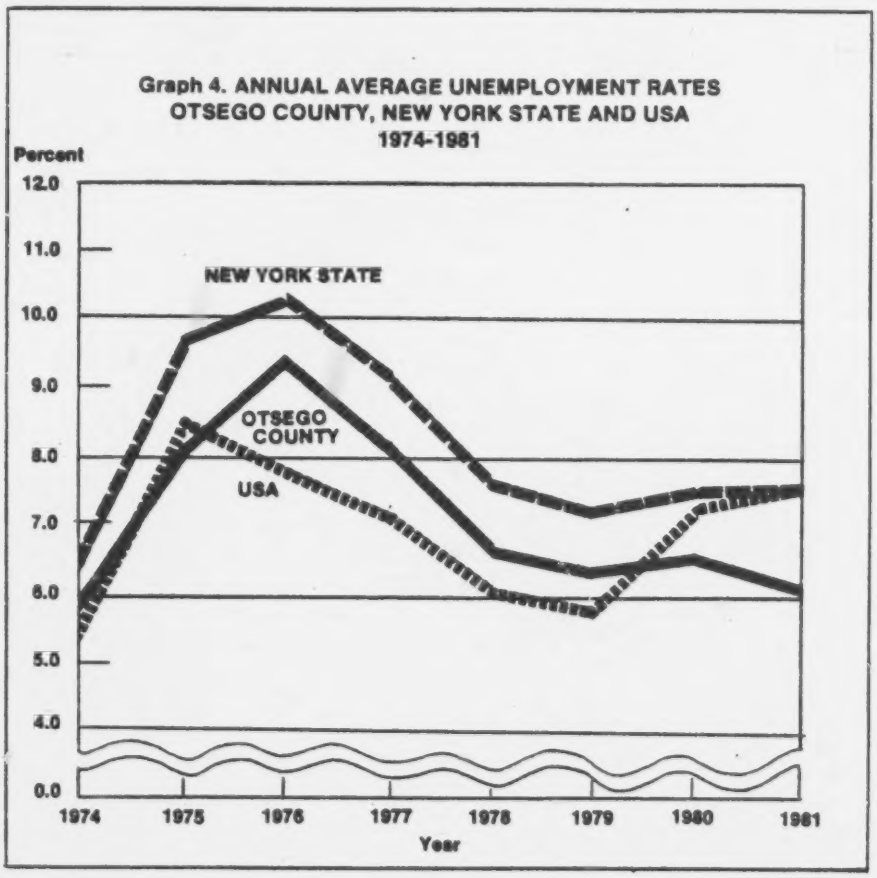
Changes in economic activity usually do not trigger immediate changes in employment and unemployment statistics. The effect of recovery on the unemployed is frequently delayed. Many firms attempt to increase production before recalling laid off employees or hiring new workers. The number of Otsego County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun to improve from the 1973-1975 recession. The tally of unemployed peaked in 1976 before the momentum of the recovery stimulated significant hiring and recalls. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Otsego County's labor force and its components during the period 1974-1981.

Graph 3. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
OTSEGO COUNTY
1974-1981

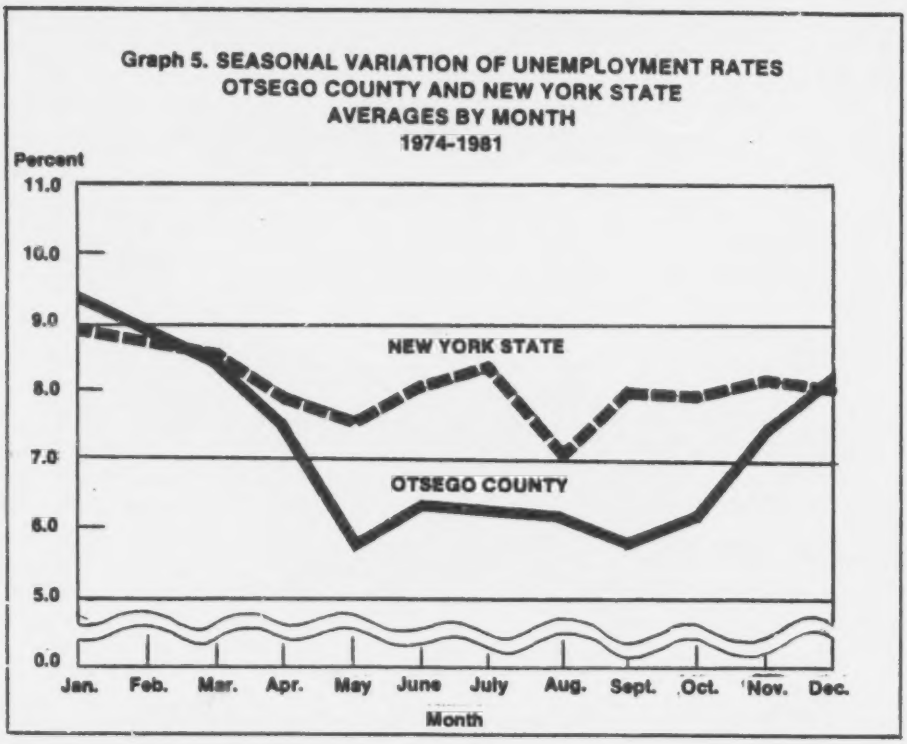


Employment
Unemployment
Labor force

During the 1974-1981 period, Otsego County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide rate but lagged behind changes in the national rate. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Otsego County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1981.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal fluctuations were much more pronounced for Otsego County than for New York State. In both the county and the state, unemployment rates were usually highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Otsego County and New York State over the period 1974 to 1981.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Otsego County

A local economy, such as that in Otsego County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and the nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Otsego County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Otsego County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution

Industrial sector	Otsego County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	10.3	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	4.5	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	5.8	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	89.7	79.8	77.3
Construction	1.9	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	4.5	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	23.1	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.8	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	29.5	23.8	20.8
Government	26.9	18.1	17.7

Otsego County's economic base centered on service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries and government during the period 1979 to 1981. Firms involved in service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing activities accounted for 29.5 percent of the nonagricultural jobs in the county. At the state and national level, however, service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing firms employed only 23.8 percent and 20.8 percent of nonagricultural jobs, respectively. Government employed 26.9 percent of the county's nonagricultural workforce compared to only 18.1 percent in the state and 17.7 percent in the nation. Major employers in Otsego County are listed below. Durable goods manufacturing firms are identified with an asterisk.

Firms	Product
Astrocom Electronics, Inc.*	terminal communications and plastics products
Aurelia Osborne Fox Memorial Society (hospital)	health care
F.N. Burt Company, Inc.	set-up boxes
Corning Glass Works*	glass ceramic architectural
Custom Electronics, Inc.*	electronic capacitors
Dart and Kraft, Inc. (Breakstone Food Division)	fluid milk
Hartwick College	education
Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital	health care
Mold-A-Matic Corp.*	custom molding
New York Central Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	insurance
New York State Electric & Gas Corp.	utilities
Oneonta City	government
Oneonta City Schools	education
Oneonta Department Store, Inc.	retail sales
Oneonta Dress Company, Inc.	junior and misses' dresses

Firms	Product
Otsego-Unadilla Central School District	education
Otsego County	government
Ottoway Newspapers, Inc.	newspapers
State University College at Oneonta	education
Susquehanna Motel Corp.	lodging
Wilber National Bank	finance

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Section in Otsego County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary from state to state or even from county to county depending on the competitiveness of each area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Otsego County, New York State, and the nation over the period between three-year average 1970-72 to three-year average 1979-81.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972
TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-1981

Industrial sector	Otsego County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+17.3	+2.2	+26.0
Manufacturing, total	+6.7	-12.5	+7.8
Durable goods	+16.7	-3.6	+12.7
Nondurable goods	0.0	-20.4	+1.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	+18.6	+6.7	+32.6
Construction	-40.0	-22.9	+17.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	-30.0	-10.4	+14.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+24.1	+2.1	+32.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+20.0	+6.4	+36.6
Services and miscellaneous, nonmanufacturing	+58.6	+24.0	+51.2
Government	+5.0	+6.0	+24.5

The rate of growth of Otsego County's nonfarm employment exceeded the state's but lagged behind that of the nation over the period. Employment growth in the county was dominated by an expansion in the nonmanufacturing sector. Employment growth within nonmanufacturing varied considerably from industry to industry, ranging from a gain of 58.6 percent among service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing firms to a loss of 40.0 percent in construction. Wholesale and retail trade and finance, insurance, and real estate experienced moderate growth of 24.1 percent and 20.0 percent, respectively, while government employment only inched up 5.0 percent during the period. Employment in transportation, communication, and utilities industries plummeted 30.0 percent over the period.

Manufacturing employment grew 6.7 percent in the period. This growth was entirely attributable to a 16.7 percent increase in employment involved in durable goods manufacturing. Employment in firms producing nondurable goods remained unchanged.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over the period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since the number of workers employed in the nonmanufacturing sector grew at a much faster rate than it did in the manufacturing sector, the percentage of total employment working in nonmanufacturing firms increased while it decreased a corresponding amount in manufacturing businesses. Among nonmanufacturing industries, the largest proportional gain occurred in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. The change in the distribution of Otsego County's nonfarm workforce is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1981 OTSEGO COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	13,300	15,600	+2,300
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	11.3	10.3	-1.0
Durable goods	4.5	4.5	-
Nondurable goods	6.8	5.8	-1.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	88.7	89.7	+1.0
Construction	3.7	1.9	-1.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	7.5	4.5	-3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	21.8	23.1	+1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.8	3.8	-
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.7	29.5	+7.7
Government	30.1	26.9	-3.2

Labor Market Stability in Otsego County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is an economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rates per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run drop in demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand, workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities. This is reflected by low quit rates.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Otsego County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 14 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS OTSEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JANUARY 1981 TO DECEMBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Otsego County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	4.8	3.6
New hires	3.5	1.9
Recalls	1.1	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.5	3.7
Quits	1.8	1.1
Layoffs	0.8	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Labor turnover in manufacturing industries was significantly more vigorous in the County than it was statewide. Otsego County's accession rate of 4.8 per 100 employees was much higher than the statewide accession rate of 3.6 per 100 employees. This occurred because manufacturing firms in the county hired new employees at almost twice the rate of manufacturing firms statewide. The recall rate in the County, however, was slightly less than it was statewide.

Although the overall separation rates for the county and the state were nearly identical, the rates among the subcategories--quits and layoffs--were quite different. Layoffs occurred in the county sample at less than one-half the rate of layoffs statewide. Quits, on the other hand, were much more frequent in the county than they were in the state as a whole.

Industrial Conflicts

There were no strikes in Otsego County during the period January 1, 1981 and December 31, 1982.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through March 1982 several changes occurred in Otsego County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of 215 jobs directly associated with industrial changes outweighed the reported loss of 124 jobs. The single largest increase in employment was a gain of 130 jobs at the Convenience Products Division of Riegal Textile Corporation in Oneonta. The shutdown of Titan Home Inc. in Richfield Springs resulted in the largest loss of jobs in the County--125. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Otsego County during the period are shown in Table 15.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
OTSEGO COUNTY
JANUARY 1979-MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Greenleaf Steelrule Die Corp. Schenevus	Addition to an existing facility	+25
Highway Equipment Co., Inc. Oneonta	New firm at an existing facility	+30
Tital Hanes Inc. Richfield Springs Champion Home Builders Co.	Complete closing of facility	-125
Medical Coaches Inc. Oneonta	Addition to an existing facility	+30
Convenience Products Div. Oneonta Riegel Textile Corp.	New firm in a new building	+130

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Otsego County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Otsego County residents by source for 1974 and 1979.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF OTSEGO COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1974 - 1979

(In millions)

Source	1974	1979	Change 1974 to 1979		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1979
Total personal income	278.9	386.0	107.1	38.4	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	172.9	236.4	63.5	36.7	62.0	61.2
Property income	59.1	77.4	18.3	31.0	21.2	20.1
Transfer payments	46.9	72.2	25.3	53.9	16.8	18.7

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents without regard to where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Labor.

From 1974 to 1979 personal income in Otsego County climbed 38.4 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of transfer payments was substantially greater than the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1979, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 61.2 percent of the total personal income of Otsego County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the state. Transfer payments provided 18.7 percent of personal income in Otsego County and property income added 20.1 percent. Transfer payments for the state, meanwhile, represented 15.0 percent of total personal income and property income was reported at 16.8 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Service industries, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Otsego County, accounted for 26.3 percent of the total in 1979. Government employers were the second largest source, adding 22.0 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Otsego County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1979.

Income derived from agriculture, service industries, and government accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the county than statewide. Table 17 compares 1979 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Otsego County with that earned in the state, for each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY OTSEGO COUNTY 1979 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

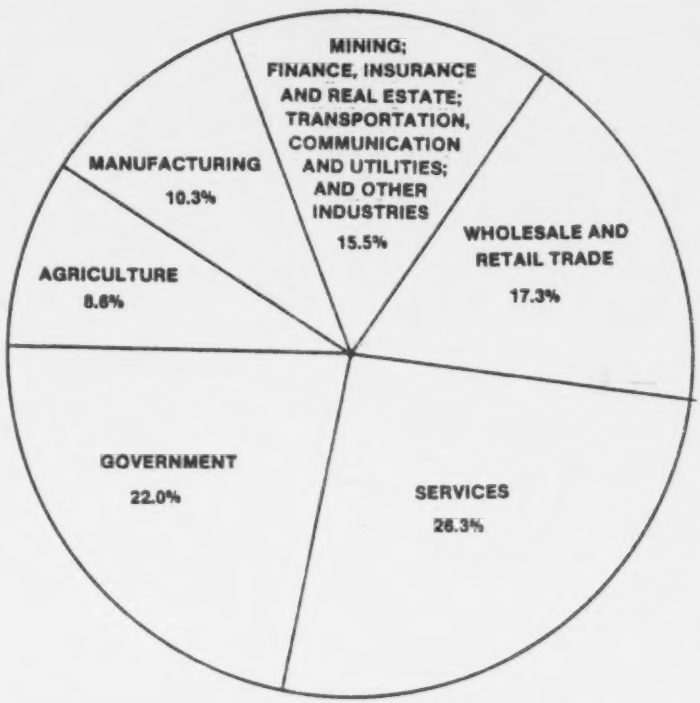


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN OTSEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY 1979

($ millions)

Industry	Otsego County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	204.5	100.0	122,459.1	100.0
Agriculture	17.5	8.6	675.8	0.5
Manufacturing	21.0	10.3	28,520.0	23.3
Mining	0.4	0.2	211.5	0.2
Construction	6.7	3.3	4,286.1	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	35.4	17.3	19,543.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9.5	4.6	12,028.0	9.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	14.3	7.0	11,015.4	9.0
Services	53.8	26.3	26,811.5	21.9
Other	0.9	0.4	339.3	0.3
Government	45.0	22.0	19,027.9	15.5

NOTE: Income figures in the table are by place of work without regard to the residence location of the workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1979, Otsego County's labor and proprietors' income was $236.4 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and $204.5 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that a substantial number of Otsego County residents commute to jobs in neighboring counties. This represents an apparent expansion of the local labor market and is facilitated by an effective network of intercounty highways.

Per Capita Income

In 1980, per capita personal income in Otsego County was $7,162 and ranked 51st among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1980 was $10,252. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Otsego County and the state for the period 1970-1980. During the 10-year period, Otsego County's per capita income grew by 112.9 percent while the state figures increased by 118.4 percent.

Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Otsego County industries whose employers are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in providing transportation, communication, and utilities paid the highest weekly wages during the period 1976 to 1981. Agriculture and retail trade were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 18 presents the average weekly wages paid by Otsego County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1975-1981.

Graph 7. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
OTSEGO COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1970-1980

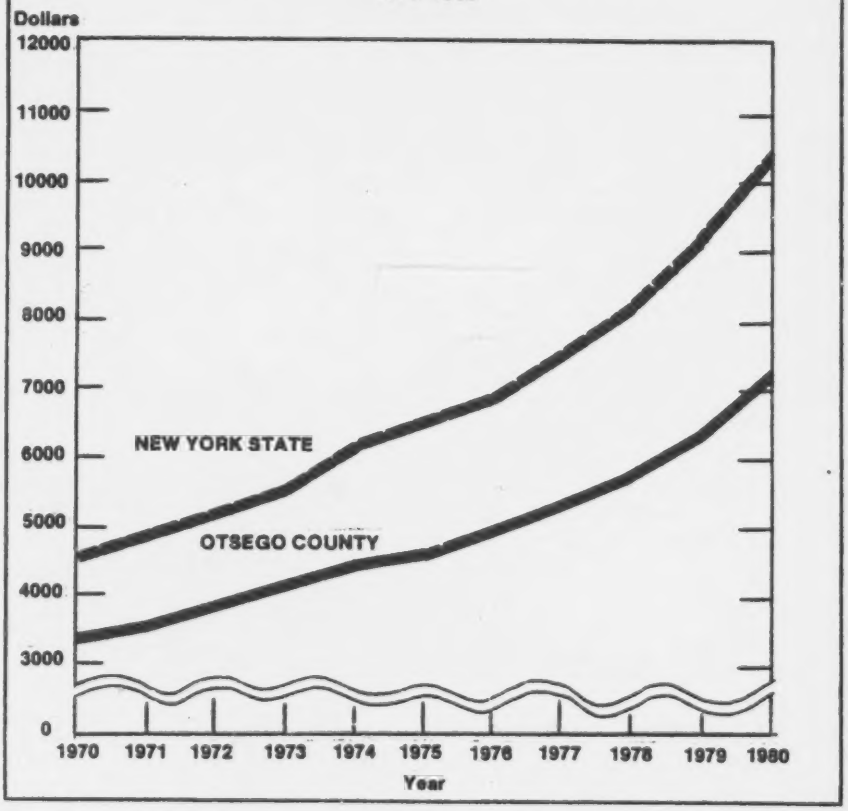


Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
OTSEGO COUNTY
1975 - 1981

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	152	161	171	179	185	198	210
Agriculture	86	105	98	105	120	140	152
Mining	158	172	196	191	209	206	215
Construction	151	152	230	274	200	192	223
Manufacturing-durable goods	158	173	194	211	224	244	252
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	139	145	152	159	172	187	216
Transportation, communication and utilities	211	263	287	330	294	322	374
Wholesale trade	160	166	174	182	200	211	233
Retail trade	112	117	117	128	133	145	152
Finance, insurance and real estate	154	162	173	185	199	219	232
Service	167	175	181	187	200	206	216
Government	230	244	256	155	161	183	195

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying jobs in the government category of Table 18 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 19 presents the 1983 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Otsego County. Table 20 gives projections of the number of persons in the county expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines during 1982, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR OTSEGO COUNTY, 1983

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	4,680	6,220	7,760	9,300	10,840	12,380
Farm family	4,010	5,310	6,610	7,910	9,210	10,510
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,820	6,260	8,600	10,610	12,520	14,640
85 percent LLSIL	4,640	7,600	10,440	12,890	15,210	17,780
100 percent LLSIL	5,460	8,940	12,280	15,160	17,890	20,920

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 6 members, add $1,540 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,300 for each additional member in a farm family.

To compute the various LLSILS for families with more than six persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,120 for each additional person

80 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,570 for each additional person

100 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $3,030 for each additional person.

Table 20. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL, OTSEGO COUNTY 1983 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	6,400
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	8,000
85 percent LLSIL	10,300
100 percent LLSIL	13,300

For additional income related statistics for Otsego County residents, refer to Appendix V.

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A myriad of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During the 1981 calendar year, an average of 1,995 Otsego County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the county averaged $109.46 per recipient compared to $133.04 per recipient for New York State.

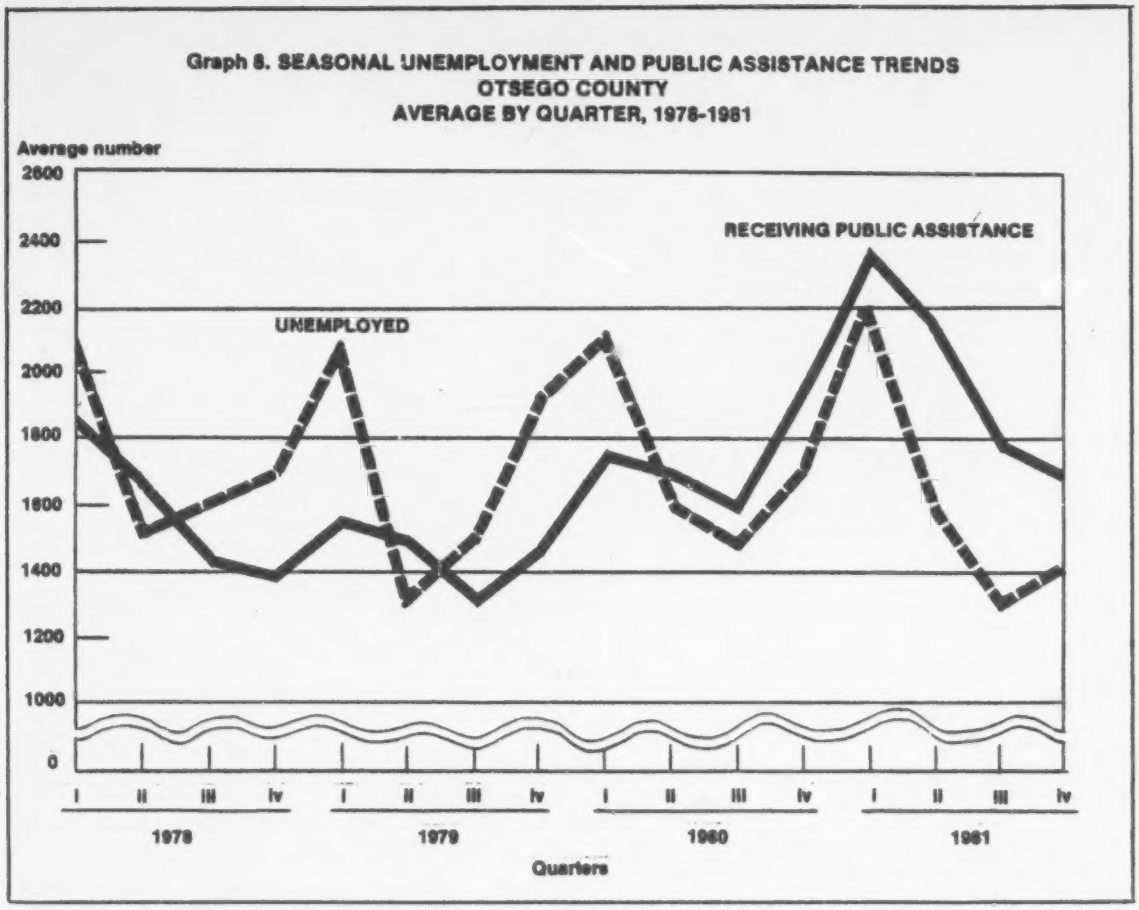
Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1981, an average of 75.3 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 13.4 percent received Home Relief payments, and 11.3 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families. Table 21 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Otsego County during 1981.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
OTSEGO COUNTY
1981

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	2,193	1,548	242	402	1
February	2,512	1,591	275	643	3
March	2,399	1,590	272	533	4
April	2,344	1,543	265	533	3
May	1,982	1,520	289	173	-
June	2,086	1,495	265	324	2
July	1,802	1,526	246	29	1
August	1,777	1,498	248	31	-
September	1,757	1,479	264	13	1
October	1,706	1,429	268	9	-
November	1,668	1,372	289	7	-
December	1,725	1,432	286	7	-
12-month average	1,995	1,502	267	225	1

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Frequently a relationship exists between the trends in unemployment and in the number of persons receiving public assistance. This relationship becomes apparent when fluctuations in total unemployment arising from changing seasons or business cycles seem to roughly parallel public assistance trends. Usually as unemployment increases, some families affected will seek public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a large enough loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal or cyclical factors that cause the number of unemployed to fluctuate indirectly affect the demand for public assistance. Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Otsego County for 1978-1981.



Although many public assistance recipients are jobless workers, a direct comparison of the number of persons receiving public assistance and the number of unemployed individuals should not be made since dependent children, who comprise the single largest group of public assistance beneficiaries, are not usually counted in the labor force. A comparison of the trends in the number who are unemployed or receiving welfare benefits, however, is useful.

The seasonal fluctuations in the number of public assistance recipients and the unemployed are clearly visable in the graph. Normally both series peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1981 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Otsego County totaled 9,742. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 50.5 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 49.5 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1981-82 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 96.7 percent of total school enrollments in Otsego County compared to 82.8 percent for the state. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Otsego County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
OTSEGO COUNTY
1981-82

School designation	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	Total
Total	4,923	4,819	9,742
Public	4,707	4,710	9,417
Nonpublic	216	109	325

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

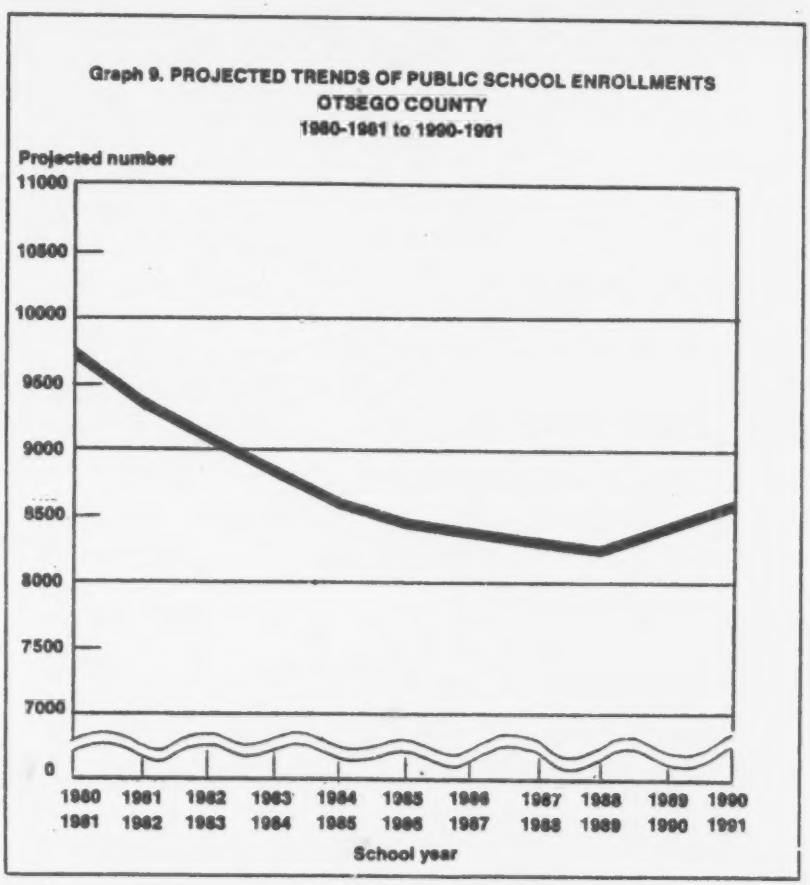
Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and Otsego County during the 1980-81 school year than during the preceding year. Although total enrollments fell at a significantly faster rate statewide than in the county, public school enrollments declined more rapidly in the county than in the state. Nonpublic school enrollments in the county were particularly noteworthy, increasing 9.1 percent while statewide enrollments in nonpublic schools dropped 10.3 percent from 1980-81 school year levels. Table 23 provides the enrollment levels of schools in New York State and Otsego County during the 1980-81 and 1981-82 school years and the percent change in enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in the state and county.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND OTSEGO COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1980-81 AND 1981-82

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent change
	1980-81	1981-82	
New York State	3,469,209	3,317,023	-4.4
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	-3.1
Nonpublic	608,838	546,383	-10.3
Otsego County	10,032	9,742	-2.9
Public	9,734	9,417	-3.3
Nonpublic	298	325	+9.1

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining until 1989 and then turn up slightly during the 1989-90 and 1990-91 school years. During the 10-year period following the 1980-81 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 12.2 percent from 9,734 to 8,542 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Otsego County during the period 1980 to 1991.



There were 777 students who graduated from Otsego County high schools in 1981. Of this number, 57.8 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 69.4 percent statewide. The percentage of Otsego County graduates seeking employment or entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making these choices statewide.

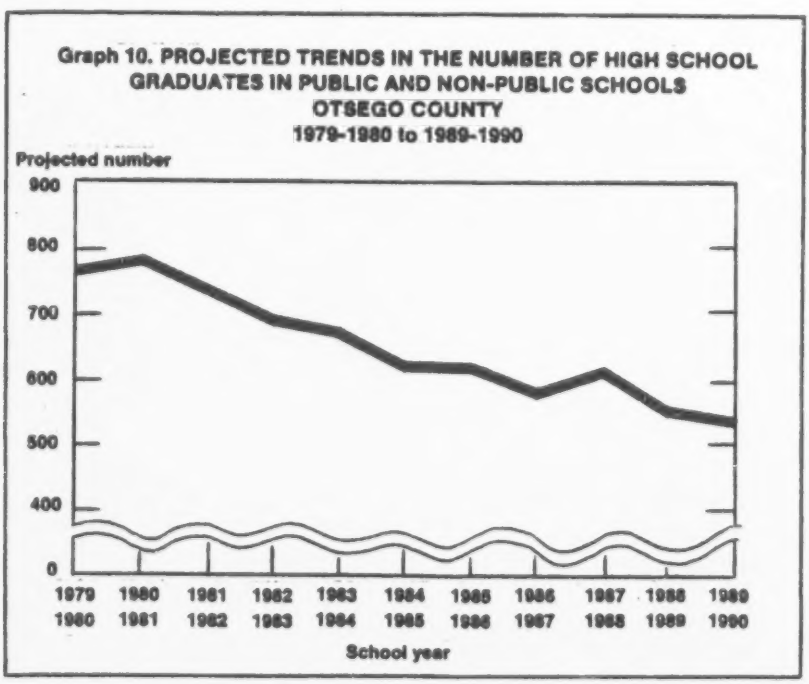
Table 24 presents the intentions of 1981 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Otsego County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the fall of 1981.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1981
PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND OTSEGO COUNTY
FALL 1981

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	230,237	41.2	24.1	4.1	20.8	3.7	6.0
Public	198,465	37.3	25.6	3.9	22.6	4.1	6.5
Nonpublic	31,772	65.8	15.1	5.8	9.5	1.0	2.7
Otsego County	777	27.9	23.7	6.2	26.6	9.8	5.8
Public	777	27.9	23.7	6.2	26.6	9.8	5.8
Nonpublic	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

The size of Otsego County's high school graduating class is projected to continue dropping through the 1986-87 school year. The number of new graduates is expected to edge up slightly in 1988 and then resume the declining trend in 1989 and 1990. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Otsego County over the period 1979 to 1990.



During the 1981-82 school year, 98.6 percent of the student population in Otsego County was white. The remaining 1.4 percent were distributed among racial or ethnic categories as follows: 0.6 percent black, 0.3 percent Hispanic, and 0.5 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students were reported in the Oneonta School District. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the county during the 1981-82 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN OTSEGO COUNTY 1981 - 1982

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.6	0.3	0.5	98.6
Cherry Valley	-	-	-	100.0
Cooperstown	0.2	0.3	0.5	99.0
Edmeston	-	0.6	-	99.4
Gilbertsville	-	1.4	0.7	97.9
Laurens	-	-	-	100.0
Milford	-	2.0	-	98.0
Morris	0.2	-	-	99.8
Oneonta	2.1	0.2	1.2	96.5
Richfield Springs	0.1	-	0.5	99.4
Schenevus	0.2	-	-	99.8
Springfield	-	0.4	-	99.6
Unatego	0.8	-	0.6	98.6
Worcester	-	-	-	100.0

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Otsego County. These are sponsored by the Greene #2-Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Program
Greene #2-Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego BOCES Otsego County Area Occupational Center P.O. Box 57 Milford, New York 13807	Agriculture Education agricultural mechanics conservation Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical other health occupations Business and office education stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education other automotive construction-maintenance trade quantity food occupations

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 26 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Otsego County had at least five applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982 (Fiscal Year 1982). Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentages of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 26 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

   Example - Bus Attendant

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

   Example - Carpenter

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

   Example - Management Trainee

4) Applicants available but no job openings received

   The state Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

   Example - Truck Driver, Light

Table 26. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
OTSEGO COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1981 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total	4,019	675	6.0	90.1
Professional, technical and managerial	505	47	10.7	70.2
Clerical and sales	849	166	5.1	91.0
Services	927	186	5.0	94.1
Farming, fishery, and forestry	164	29	5.7	86.2
Processing	103	34	3.0	100.0
Machine trades	372	31	12.0	83.9
Benchwork	258	49	5.3	81.6
Structural work	526	54	9.7	88.9
Miscellaneous	436	79	5.5	96.2
Selected Occupations				
Professional, Technical, and Managerial				
Electronics technician	8	2	4.0	100.0
Surveyor assistant, instruments	5	1	5.0	100.0
Counselor	14	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse, general duty	9	3	3.0	100.0
Dental assistant	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Faculty member, college or university	10	3	3.3	0.0
Teacher, secondary school	41	3	13.7	66.7
Teacher, elementary school	42	0	n.a.	n.a.
Educational therapist	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Instructor, vocational training	9	6	1.5	100.0
Teacher aide I	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher, music	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Purchasing agent	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, sales	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative assistant	16	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, department store	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, parts	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, retail store	33	0	n.a.	n.a.
Residence supervisor	11	8	1.4	100.0
Management trainee	20	1	20.0	100.0
Community organization worker	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Clerical and Sales				
Social secretary	10	9	1.1	100.0
Secretary	37	8	4.6	75.0
Stenographer	14	8	1.8	100.0
Clerk-typist	36	6	6.0	100.0
Keypunch operator	5	1	5.0	100.0
Typist	9	4	2.3	100.0

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and Sales (continued)				
Clerk, general	167	28	6.0	100.0
Bookkeeper I	31	3	10.3	100.0
Bookkeeper II	9	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teller	13	8	1.6	100.0
Cashier II	9	2	4.5	100.0
Cashier-checker	94	16	5.9	93.8
Computer operator	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accounting clerk	18	4	4.5	100.0
Administrative clerk	36	4	9.0	50.0
Inventory clerk	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Shipping and receiving clerk	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Stock clerk	44	5	8.8	100.0
Central office operator	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Receptionist	19	3	6.3	100.0
Teacher aide II	10	1	10.0	100.0
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	6	5	1.2	80.0
Sales representative, general merchandise	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Salesperson, general hardware	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Salesperson, general merchandise	38	1	38.0	0.0
Salesperson, jewelry	5	1	5.0	100.0
Sales clerk	44	2	22.0	100.0
Driver, sales route	10	1	10.0	100.0
Billposter	25	2	12.5	100.0
Services				
House worker, general	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Child monitor	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Caretaker	7	5	1.4	80.0
Day worker	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Yard worker	7	5	1.4	100.0
Companion	12	3	4.0	100.0
Counter attendant, lunchroom	43	5	8.6	100.0
Waiter/waitress, bar	7	5	1.4	100.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	10	3	3.3	100.0
Waiter/waitress, informal	100	9	11.1	100.0
Counter attendant, cafeteria	18	6	3.0	100.0
Dining room attendant	6	3	2.0	33.0
Bartender	40	1	40.0	100.0
Chef	6	2	3.0	100.0
Cook, restaurant	95	8	11.9	100.0
Cook, short order	17	3	5.7	100.0
Cook, mess	11	5	2.2	100.0
Meat cutter	7	0	n.a.	n.a.
Kitchen helper	102	24	4.3	83.3

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Services (continued)				
Housekeeper	5	1	5.0	100.0
Cleaner, hospital	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cleaner, housekeeping	40	6	n.a.	n.a.
Bus attendant	3	5	0.6	100.0
Home attendant	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Psychiatric aide	7	2	3.5	100.0
Child-care attendant, school	11	2	5.5	100.0
Nurse aide	77	9	8.6	100.0
Orderly	5	2	2.5	100.0
Food-service worker, hosp.	10	5	2.0	100.0
Attendant, children's institution	6	2	3.0	100.0
Guard, security	24	8	3.0	100.0
Merchant patroller	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cleaner, comm./inst.	69	23	3.0	91.3
Cleaner, industrial	15	4	3.8	100.0
Janitor	40	14	2.9	100.0
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Harvest worker, vegetable	7	8	0.9	87.5
Cemetary worker	21	2	10.5	100.0
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Groundskeeper, parks/grounds	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Farmworker, livestock	6	2	3.0	100.0
Farmworker, dairy	59	10	5.9	80.0
Processing				
Injection-molding-machine operator	9	0	n.a.	n.a.
Injection-molding-machine tender	51	32	1.6	100.0
Machinist	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Drill-press operator	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Production-machine tender	64	5	12.8	100.0
Punch-press operator I	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine operator II	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile mechanic	71	6	11.8	83.3
Automobile-mechanic helper	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Diesel mechanic	8	1	8.0	0.0
Maintenance mechanic	11	5	2.2	60.0
Machine operator, general	19	2	9.5	100.0
Sawmill worker	9	2	4.5	50.0
Stitcher, standard machine	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Production supervisor	7	1	n.a.	n.a.

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	48	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, production	57	15	3.8	46.7
Electronics tester II	5	1	5.0	100.0
Electrical-control assembler	17	4	4.3	100.0
Sewing-machine operator	40	16	2.5	100.0
Structural Work				
Automobile-body repairer	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Welder, arc	14	0	n.a.	n.a.
Welder, combination	18	2	9.0	100.0
Welder, production line	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electrician	16	2	8.0	100.0
Electronics mechanic	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Painter	21	2	10.5	100.0
Painter helper, automotive	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Bulldozer operator	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Operating engineer	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Carpenter	48	1	48.0	0.0
Carpenter, rough	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Bricklayer	6	1	6.0	100.0
Oil-burner-service and installer	6	1	6.0	100.0
Plumber	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Roofer	16	5	3.2	100.0
Construction worker I	81	4	20.3	50.0
Construction worker II	85	17	5.0	94.1
Maintenance repairer, factory	5	2	2.5	50.0
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	35	7	5.0	85.7
Highway-maintenance worker	10	1	10.0	100.0
Miscellaneous				
Tractor trailer truck driver	50	2	25.0	100.0
Truck driver, heavy	49	9	5.4	100.0
Truck driver helper	5	0	n.a.	n.a.
Truck driver, light	25	0	n.a.	n.a.
Track repairer	8	0	n.a.	n.a.
Bus driver	20	3	6.7	67.7
Automobile service station attendant	14	1	14.0	100.0
Tire repairer	8	1	8.0	100.0
Packager, hand	36	34	1.1	97.1
Industrial truck operator	9	0	n.a.	n.a.
Laborer, stores	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Lumber handler	5	4	1.3	100.0
Cutter, banana room	6	0	n.a.	n.a.
Material handler	122	19	6.4	100.0
Print-shop helper	10	0	n.a.	n.a.

APPENDIX II

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
USA, NEW YORK STATE AND OTSEGO COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Decade	United States*	New York State	Otsego County
1900-1910	21.4	25.4	-3.5
1910-1920	15.3	14.0	-2.2
1920-1930	15.6	21.2	1.1
1930-1940	7.7	7.1	-1.3
1940-1950	14.9	10.0	10.2
1950-1960	18.6	13.2	2.3
1960-1970	13.5	8.7	8.2
1970-1980	11.0	-3.8	5.2
1900-1980	199.2	141.5	20.7

* Excludes Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1940.

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
OTSEGO COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980			Change in total population 1970-1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Under 1	836	772	422	350	-64	-7.7
1 and 2	1,536	1,353	683	670	-183	-11.9
3 and 4	1,619	1,342	687	655	-277	-17.1
5	892	632	335	297	-260	-29.1
6	995	625	322	303	-370	-37.2
7-9	2,916	2,360	1,209	1,151	-556	-19.1
10-13	4,039	3,445	1,765	1,680	-594	-14.7
14	990	926	490	436	-64	-6.5
15	980	1,003	486	517	+23	+2.3
Under 16	14,803	12,458	6,399	6,059	-2,345	-15.8
16	965	1,029	551	478	+64	+6.6
17	1,030	1,008	491	517	-22	-2.1
18	1,791	1,968	875	1,093	+177	+9.9
19	1,922	2,136	924	1,212	+214	+11.1
16-19	5,708	6,141	2,841	3,300	+433	+7.6
20-24	6,005	7,078	3,268	3,810	+1,073	+17.9
25-29	2,980	4,089	2,003	2,086	+1,109	+37.2
30-34	2,485	3,769	1,917	1,852	+1,284	+51.7
35-44	5,302	5,779	2,805	2,974	+477	+9.0
45-54	6,149	5,373	2,599	2,774	-776	-12.6
55-59	2,836	3,058	1,405	1,653	+222	+7.8
60-64	2,745	2,843	1,344	1,499	+98	+3.6
65-74	4,207	4,887	2,183	2,704	+680	+16.2
75-84	1,415	2,642	1,028	1,614	+1,227	+86.7
85+	1,546	958	277	681	-588	-38.0
55 and over	12,749	14,388	6,237	8,151	+1,639	+12.9
All ages	56,181	59,075	28,069	31,006	+2,894	+5.2

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-B34, Table 35. 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, New York State Data Center.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
OTSEGO COUNTY

1. Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	14,933
Rural	44,142
Families	14,159
Households	20,228

2. Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	15,587	7,673	7,914
Married	25,056	12,503	12,553
Separated	829	359	470
Widowed	4,123	726	3,397
Divorced	2,025	895	1,130

2. Housing units (all types	23,877
Urban	4,636
Rural	19,241
Year-round housing units*	22,191
Occupied	20,228
Vacant	1,963
Seasonal/migratory units	1,686

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

		Tenure	
Person/unit**	Total	owner	Renter
1 person	4,843	2,598	2,245
2 persons	6,714	5,103	1,611
3 persons	3,202	2,365	837
4 persons	2,987	2,376	611
5 persons	1,452	1,157	295
6+ persons	1,030	777	253

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	381
10,000 - 14,999	548
15,000 - 19,999	770
20,000 - 24,999	1,215
25,000 - 29,999	1,213
30,000 - 34,999	1,249
35,000 - 39,999	907
40,000 - 49,999	1,244
50,000 - 79,999	1,079
80,000 - 99,999	134
100,000 - 149,999	64
150,000 - 199,999	13
200,000+	8
Median value	31,100

6. Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	20,016	14,276	5,740
Black	99	39	60
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	28	13	15
Asian/Pacific Islander	54	36	18
Other	31	12	19
Spanish origin householders	97	52	45
White	87	49	38
Black	3	3	

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6
** Median persons/unit - 2.29

APPENDIX V

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS
OTSEGO COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income level	Total	White	Total	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Spanish origin
Under $5,000	905	881	15	4	3	12
5,000 to 7,499	1,147	1,139	0	6	2	6
7,500 to 9,999	1,491	1,478	1	0	0	17
10,000 to 14,999	2,906	2,874	21	11	0	7
15,000 to 19,999	2,692	2,672	2	18	0	12
20,000 to 24,999	1,990	1,966	9	3	12	1
25,000 to 34,999	1,965	1,956	9	0	0	9
35,000 to 49,999	687	685	0	0	0	2
50,000 or more	402	396	0	0	2	0
Mean	$18,527	$18,539	$14,249	$13,419	$22,597	$13,849

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	33,214	6,761
55-59	2,645	249
60-64	2,612	320
65 and over	7,091	898
Race		
Total	45,562	8,228
White	45,117	8,039
Black	200	101
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	91	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	83	31
Spanish origin	287	159

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of poverty level	Number of persons
Below 75 percent	5,237
75 to 124 percent	6,353
125 to 149 percent	3,376
150 to 199 percent	6,936
Above 199 percent	31,888

4) Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	15,589	$15,251
Earnings		
Wage and salary	14,565	14,674
Nonfarm self employment	2,283	7,438
Farm self employment	1,170	6,021
Interest, dividends, or net rent	10,620	2,703
Social Security	7,203	4,098
Public Assistance	1,412	2,208
Other	5,968	3,387

5) Family Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	2,062	$11,945
1 worker	4,608	15,414
2 or more workers	7,515	22,241

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located." A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees, and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g.,

able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may by provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assits SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups; White; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific rage categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United State. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

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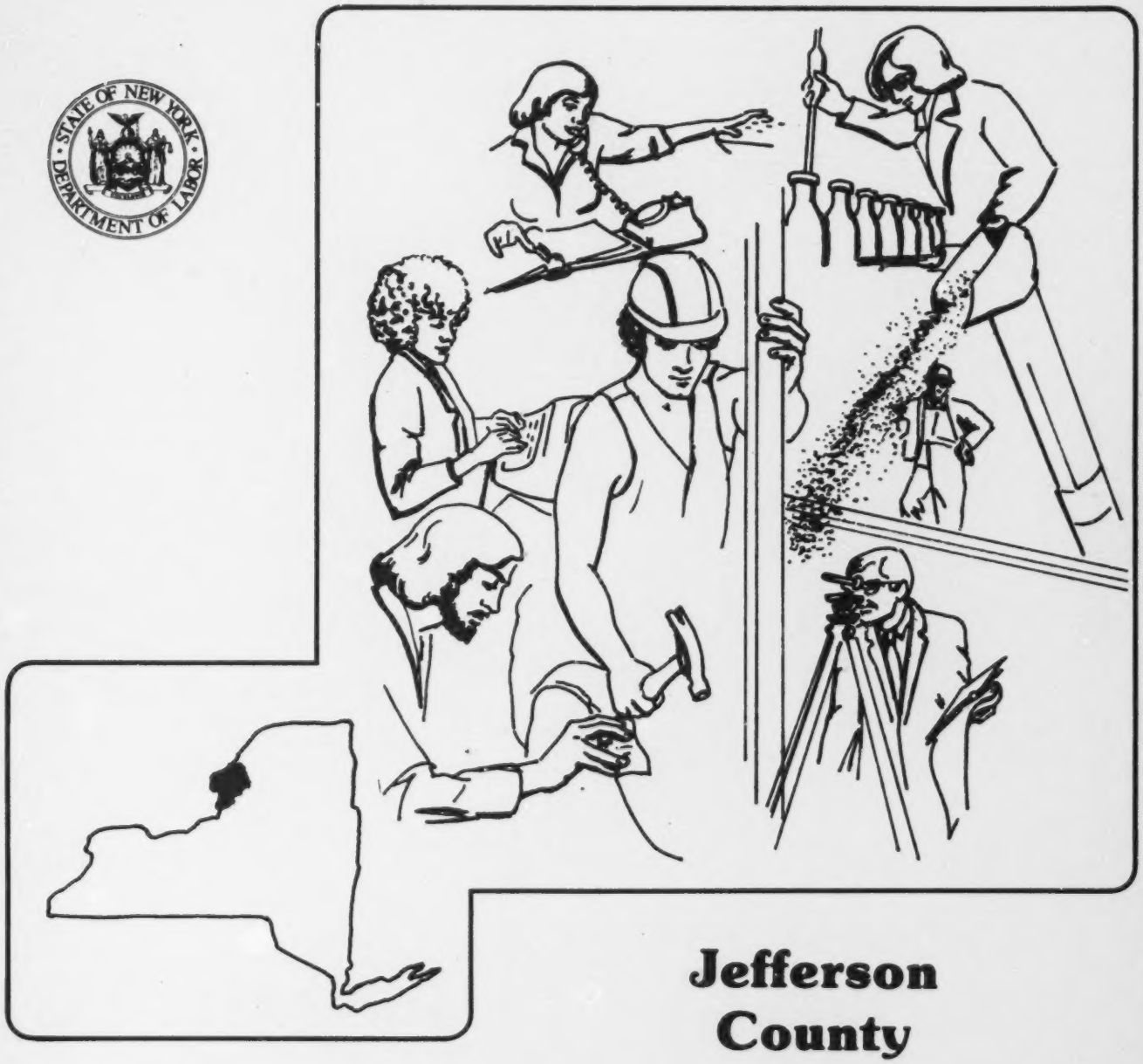
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Jefferson County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
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This report was prepared by Roger Evans and Mark Barbano with the assistance of Dorian Greene and Judy Thompson.

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

JEFFERSON COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 1983

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

JEFFERSON COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

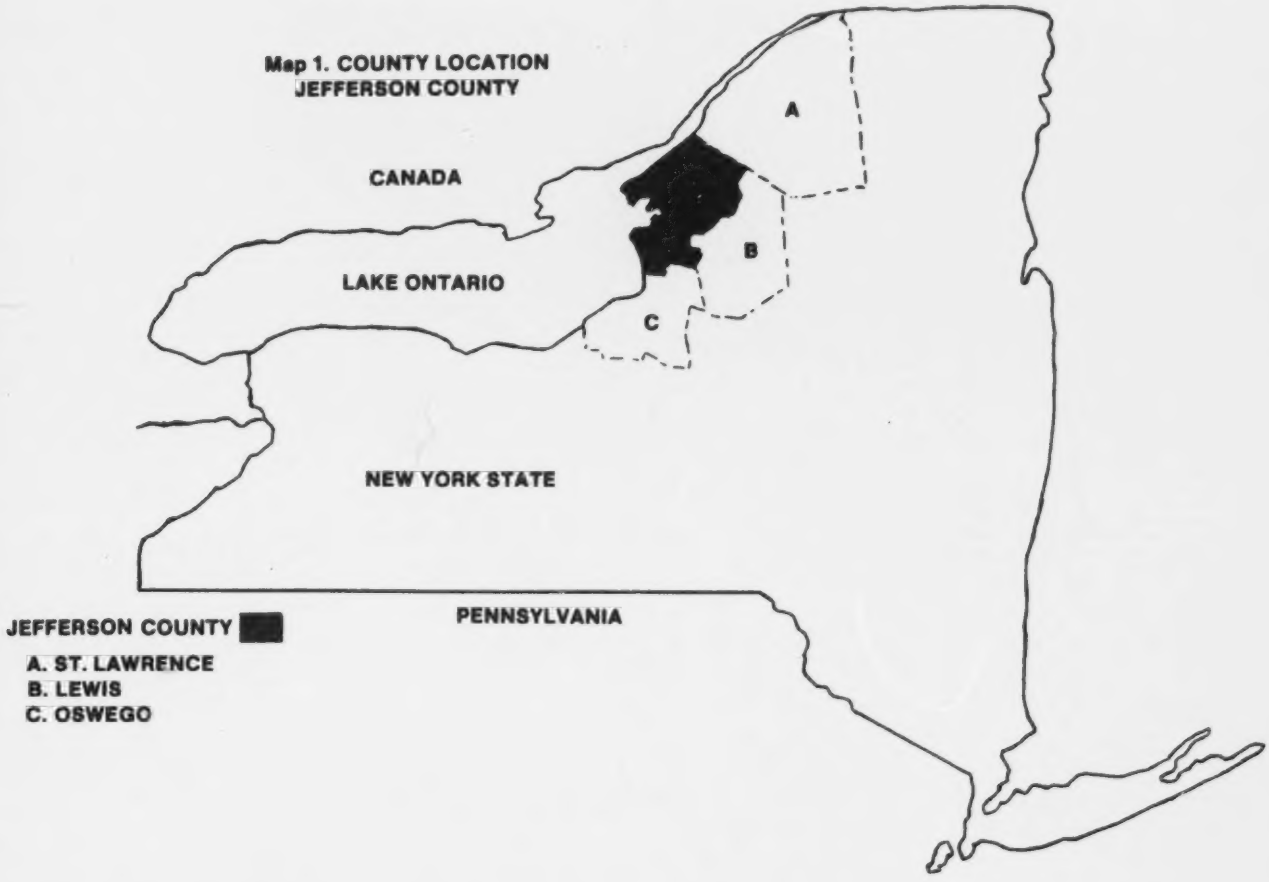
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. Geographic Highlights

Jefferson County is located in the "North Country" Region of New York State approximately 45 miles north of the City of Syracuse and 60 miles south of the City of Ottawa, Canada. Its western border is formed by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence Seaway. To the east lie St. Lawrence and Lewis counties; to the south, Oswego County. Map 1 locates Jefferson County and its neighboring counties.



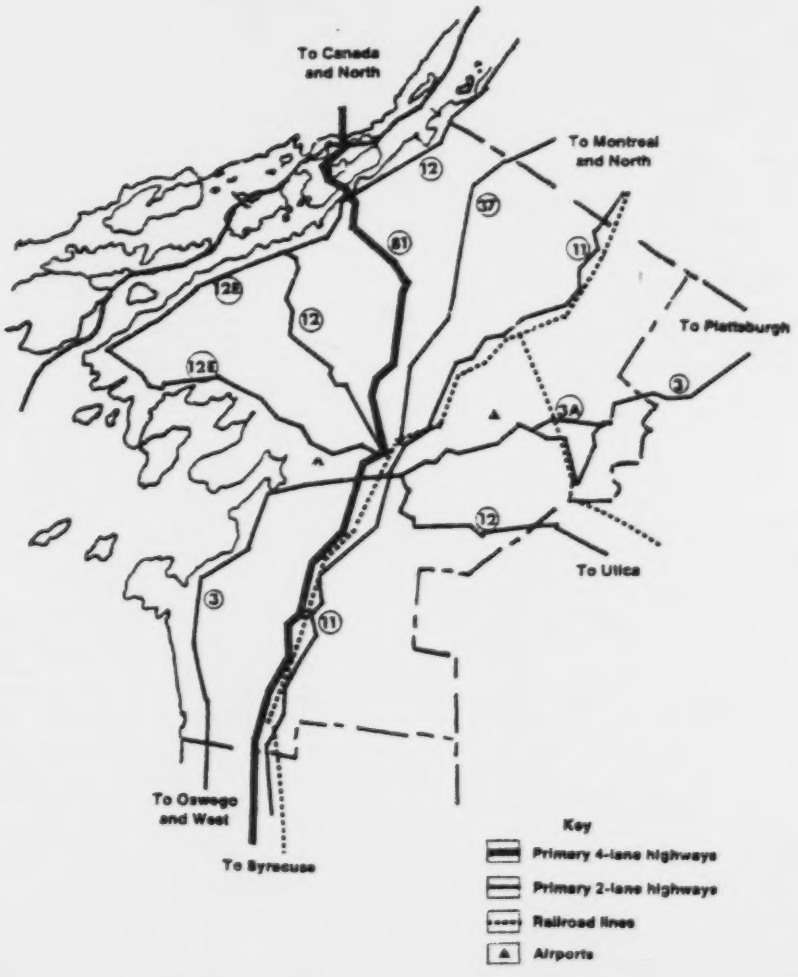
Transportation Facilities

Highways--Jefferson County is bisected by Interstate Route 81, the major north-south arterial of Central New York. Route 81 ends at the 1000 Islands International Bridge where major Canadian highways branch out to Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. To the south, Interstate Route 81 leads to Syracuse, Cortland, and Binghamton in New York State and continues south through Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and into Tennessee. Route 11 follows Interstate 81 north to Watertown, then branches

out as a primary northeastern route to Gouverner and Pottsdam in neighboring St. Lawrence County. Within Jefferson County exists a network of highways which interconnect populated areas in the County and provides commuter service to firms located in Jefferson and neighboring counties.

Rail--Conrail offers freight service on a Syracuse to Montreal freight line through Jefferson County. The tracks generally follow Route 81 north from Syracuse to Watertown, then head northeast to Philadelphia and Antwerp. From there the line travels west as far as Massena, New York, where it interconnects with Canadian National rail lines. Two branch lines also operate in Jefferson County. The first travels southeast from Philadelphia, New York, to Carthage, and then on to Lowville in Lewis County. The second branch line operates from Carthage, northeast to Newton Falls in St. Lawrence County. Passenger service is not available in Jefferson County.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1983



Air Transportation--Jefferson County has one public airport serving small private and commercial aircraft. The Watertown International Airport, located in the Town of Dexter, is owned and operated by the City of Watertown and is served by Clinton-Aero Airlines. Passenger and air freight service is available to Syracuse, Ogdensburg, Massena, Plattsburgh, Albany, and Burlington, Vermont. Wheeler Sack Field is a military airport located just east of the City of Watertown in Fort Drum.

Land Characteristics

Jefferson County is bordered by water along its western edge. There are 256.2 1/ miles of shoreline; 162.2 miles of main shoreline and 94.0 miles of Island shoreline. The St. Lawrence River provides 108.5 miles of shoreline, over half of which is island. Lake Ontario fronts 147.7 miles of shoreline, with 5 islands accounting for 31.4 shoreline miles.

Map 3. LOCATION OF FORT DRUM, U.S. MILITARY RESERVATION AND THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER WITHIN JEFFERSON COUNTY 1983

1/ Figures compiled by the St. Lawrence-Eastern Ontario Commission.

The shoreline of Jefferson County is known as the 1000 Islands Area, a well-known summer resort and vacation spot. The 1000 Islands were formed roughly 1 billion years ago as part of a mountain range surmised to have stretched from the Great Lakes region to and perhaps beyond the Labrador coast. When the last of the great ice sheet that once covered the U.S. melted about 10,000 years ago, the St. Lawrence region flooded and the ancient hills became the 1000 Islands 1/. The St. Lawrence Seaway project was completed in April, 1959, making the 1000 Islands Region part of a 2,300 mile seaway between the Atlantic port of Montreal, Quebec, and the Great Lakes.

Fort Drum, a military training base, occupies 107,265 acres just east of the City of Watertown. Established in 1908 as Camp Drum, the base has a year-round staff of 1,000 military and 1,000 civilian personnel. During the summer, National Guard and Army Reserve personnel receive training at Fort Drum. Civilian employment mushrooms to 2,000 from May through September, to accomodate the additional military troops. Roughly 12,000 army personnel are expected to receive training at Fort Drum during the Winter of 1984. Expenditures for FY 1982 were as follows:

Civilian payroll	- $18,565,078
Military payroll	- $13,279,194 2/
Contracts and purchases	- $51,298,442
Total	$83,142,714

Map 3 presents the location of Fort Drum and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

In 1968, Jefferson County was generally more rural than the State as a whole. Only 1.5 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses while active agriculture accounted for over one-third of all land in the County and woodlands utilized over one-fourth. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially, or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Jefferson County and New York State in 1968.

1/ Source - 1000 Islands from Creation to the Present Day, A.W. Santway, 1961, page 4.

2/ This figure does not include payroll to reservists receiving training.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
JEFFERSON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Jefferson County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,423.7	49,374.4
Active agriculture	37.0	21.9
Woodlands, forest	12.9	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	13.8	17.6
Wet lands	4.4	4.2
Water	10.8	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential low and other	0.9	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	9.9	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.5	1.2
Transportation	0.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	8.6	6.7

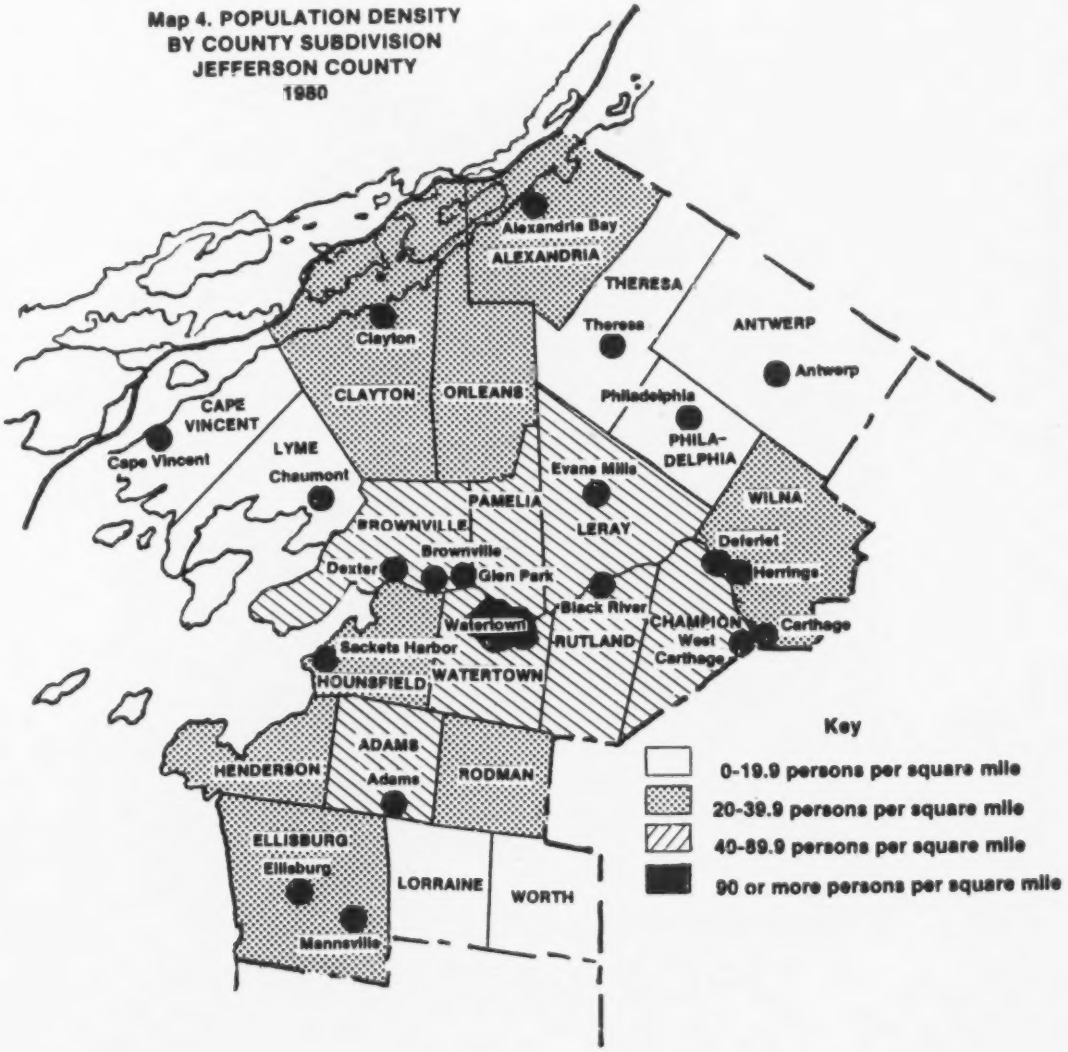
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Jefferson County was 88,151. The County's population averaged 69.2 persons per square mile. This was far less than the State average of 370.6 residents per square mile and ranked 43rd among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 6,325 persons per square mile in the village of Alexandria Bay to a low of 4 persons per square mile in the Town of Worth. In general, towns closest to Watertown City were the most densely populated. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Jefferson County by village and town for 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION JEFFERSON COUNTY 1980



From 1900 to 1980, Jefferson County's population increased by 14.9 percent while the count of residents statewide grew 141.6 percent. The County's growth pattern mirrored the statewide pattern to the extent that there were gains from 1900 to 1970 and a loss from 1970 to 1980. However, the percent changes in population for Jefferson County were much less than the corresponding changes statewide. Jefferson County posted its highest rate of growth from 1900 to 1910, but then grew at progressively lower rates for the next 3 decades. Growth rates increased in the 1940's and 1950's leading to a lower growth rate in the 1960's. During the 1970's, growth stopped; the population of Jefferson County slipped 0.4 percent from 1970 to 1980. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates--by decade --from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Jefferson County.

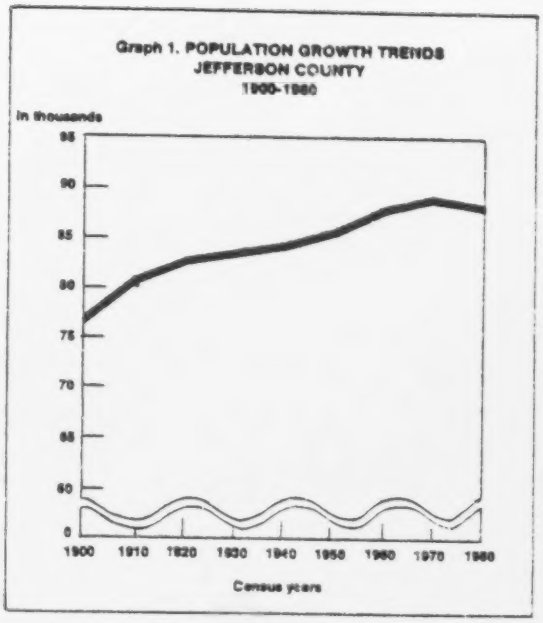


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Jefferson County
1900	7,268,894	76,748
1910	9,113,614	80,382
1920	10,385,227	82,250
1930	12,588,066	83,574
1940	13,479,142	84,003
1950	14,830,192	85,521
1960	16,782,304	87,835
1970	18,241,391	88,508
1980	17,558,072	88,151

SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp. 966, 967, 987-1000.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION
BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Jefferson County
1900-1910	+ 25.4	+ 4.7
1910-1920	+ 14.0	+ 2.3
1920-1930	+ 21.2	+ 1.6
1930-1940	+ 7.1	+ 0.5
1940-1950	+ 10.0	+ 1.8
1950-1960	+ 13.2	+ 2.7
1960-1970	+ 8.7	+ 0.8
1970-1980	- 3.7	- 0.4
1900-1980	+141.6	+14.9

While the population of Jefferson County, as a whole, grew 3.1 percent during the 30 year period, 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the County experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the town of Pamelia grew 143.6 percent compared to a 47.1 percent decline in the village of Deferiet. The population advances occurred outside the two most highly populated industrial centers in Jefferson County--Watertown City and Carthage Village. Watertown City and Carthage Village combined for a loss of 7,266 persons from 1950 to 1980 while the rest of the county gained 9,896 residents. In 1950, 45.3 percent of the county's population resided in these two places, compared with 35.7 percent in 1980. The towns surrounding Watertown City (Pamelia, LeRay, Watertown, Rutland, and Brownville) posted the highest rates of growth over the last 30 years. This illustrates the trend that as the larger urban areas declined, the population has grown in the outer rings around these urban centers. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth in Jefferson County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by County subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 5. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION JEFFERSON COUNTY 1950-1980

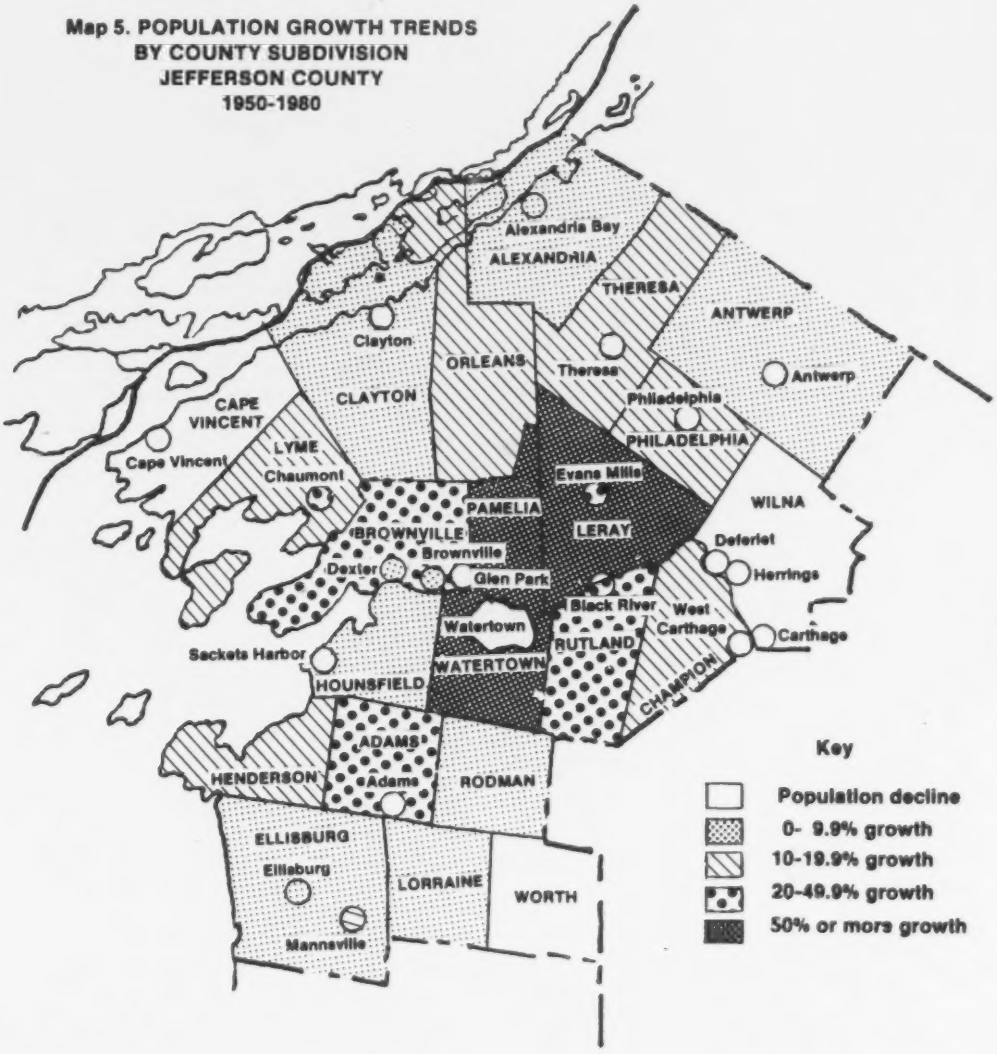


Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Watertown City	34,350	33,306	30,787	27,861
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Carthage Village	4,420	4,216	3,889	3,643
Places under 2,500				
Adams Village	1,762	1,914	1,951	1,701
Alexandria Bay Village	1,688	1,583	1,440	1,265
Antwerp Village	846	881	872	749
Black River Village	1,062	1,237	1,307	1,384
Brownville Village	1,013	1,082	1,187	1,099
Cape Vincent Village	812	770	820	785
Chaumont Village	513	523	567	620
Clayton Village	1,981	1,996	1,970	1,816
Deferiet Village	616	470	347	326
Dexter Village	1,038	1,009	1,061	1,053
Ellisburg Village	285	328	337	307
Evans Mills Village	518	618	714	651
Glen Park Village	516	561	587	504
Herrings Village	192	171	137	170
Mannsville Village	378	446	494	431
Philadelphia Village	870	868	658	855
Sackets Harbor Village	1,247	1,279	1,202	1,017
Theresa Village	925	956	985	827
West Carthage Village	2,000	2,167	2,047	1,824
Towns				
Adams Town	3,629	3,964	4,381	4,390
(Adams Village)	(1,762)	(1,914)	(1,951)	(1,701)
Alexandria Town	3,583	3,574	3,515	3,587
(Alexandria Bay Village)	(1,688)	(1,583)	(1,440)	(1,265)
Antwerp Town	1,781	1,905	1,794	1,859
(Antwerp Village)	(846)	(881)	(872)	(749)
Brownville Town	3,806	3,985	4,321	5,113
(Brownville Village)	(1,013)	(1,082)	(1,187)	(1,099)
(Dexter Village)	(1,038)	(1,009)	(1,061)	(1,053)
(Glen Park Village-part)	(503)	(478)	(540)	(470)
Cape Vincent Town	1,842	1,756	1,748	1,823
(Cape Vincent Village)	(812)	(770)	(820)	(785)
Champion Town	3,499	3,878	4,371	4,056
(West Carthage Village)	(2,000)	(2,167)	(2,047)	(1,824)
Clayton Town	3,758	3,753	4,021	4,028
(Clayton Village)	(1,981)	(1,996)	(1,970)	(1,816)
Ellisburg Town	3,116	3,285	3,385	3,312
(Ellisburg Village)	(285)	(328)	(337)	(307)
(Mannsville Village)	(378)	(446)	(494)	(431)

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Henderson Town	1,171	1,207	1,364	1,330
Hounsfield Town	2,630	2,722	2,771	2,645
(Sackets Harbor Village)	(1,247)	(1,279)	(1,202)	(1,017)
LeRay Town	2,821	3,627	3,973	5,039
(Black River Village-part)	(598)	(662)	(720)	(824)
(Evans Mills Village)	(518)	(618)	(714)	(651)
Lorraine Town	681	609	628	720
Lyme Town	1,458	1,448	1,550	1,695
(Chaumont Village)	(513)	(523)	(567)	(620)
Orleans Town	1,807	1,982	1,927	2,007
Pamelia Town	992	1,414	1,894	2,417
(Glen Park Village-part)	(13)	(83)	(47)	(34)
Philadelphia Town	1,222	1,297	1,355	1,417
(Philadelphia Village)	(870)	(868)	(858)	(855)
Rodman Town	816	765	772	836
Rutland Town	1,925	2,229	2,448	2,685
(Black River Village-part)	(464)	(575)	(587)	(560)
Theresa Town	1,660	1,635	1,754	1,853
(Theresa Village)	(925)	(956)	(985)	(827)
Watertown City	34,350	33,306	30,787	27,861
Watertown Town	1,752	2,492	3,026	3,098
Wilna Town	6,969	6,809	6,538	6,227
(Carthage Village)	(4,420)	(4,216)	(3,889)	(3,643)
(Deferiet Village)	(616)	(470)	(347)	(326)
(Herrings Village)	(192)	(171)	(137)	(170)
Worth Town	253	193	185	153
TOTAL: Jefferson County	85,521	87,835	88,508	88,151

SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp. 966, 967, 987-1000; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Watertown City	- 3.0	- 7.6	- 9.5	- 18.9
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Carthage Village	- 4.6	- 7.8	- 6.3	- 17.6
Places under 2,500				
Adams Village	+ 8.6	+ 1.9	- 12.8	- 3.5
Alexandria Bay Village	- 6.2	- 9.0	- 12.2	- 25.1
Antwerp Village	+ 4.1	- 1.0	- 14.1	- 11.5
Black River Village	+ 16.5	+ 5.7	+ 5.9	+ 30.3
Brownville Village	+ 6.8	+ 9.7	- 7.4	+ 8.5
Cape Vincent Village	- 5.2	+ 6.5	- 4.3	- 3.3
Chaumont Village	+ 1.9	+ 8.4	+ 9.3	+ 20.9
Clayton Village	+ 0.8	- 1.3	- 7.8	- 8.3
Deferiet Village	- 23.7	- 26.2	- 6.1	- 47.1
Dexter Village	- 2.8	+ 5.2	- 0.8	+ 1.4
Ellisburg Village	+ 15.1	+ 2.7	- 8.9	+ 7.7
Evans Mills Village	+ 19.3	+ 15.5	- 8.8	+ 25.7
Glen Park Village	+ 8.7	+ 4.6	- 14.1	- 2.3
Herrings Village	- 10.9	- 19.9	+ 24.1	- 11.5
Mannsville Village	+ 18.0	+ 10.8	- 12.8	+ 14.0
Philadelphia Village	- 0.2	- 1.2	- 0.3	- 1.7
Sackets Harbor Village	+ 2.6	- 6.0	- 15.4	- 18.4
Theresa Village	+ 3.4	+ 3.0	- 16.0	- 10.6
West Carthage Village	+ 8.4	- 5.5	- 10.9	- 8.8
Towns				
Adams Town	+ 9.2	+ 10.5	+ 0.2	+ 21.0
(Adams Village)	(+ 8.6)	(+ 1.9)	(- 12.8)	(- 3.5)
Alexandria Town	- 0.3	- 1.7	+ 2.0	+ 0.1
(Alexandria Bay Village)	(- 6.2)	(- 9.0)	(- 12.2)	(- 25.1)
Antwerp Town	+ 7.0	- 5.8	+ 3.6	+ 4.4
(Antwerp Village)	(+ 4.1)	(- 1.0)	(- 14.1)	(- 11.5)
Brownville Town	+ 4.7	+ 8.4	+ 18.3	+ 34.3
(Brownville Village)	(+ 6.8)	(+ 9.7)	(- 7.4)	(+ 8.5)
(Dexter Village)	(- 2.8)	(+ 5.2)	(- 0.8)	(+ 1.4)
(Glen Park Village - part)	(- 5.0)	(+ 13.0)	(- 13.0)	(- 6.6)
Cape Vincent Town	- 4.7	- 0.5	+ 4.3	- 1.0
(Cape Vincent Village)	(- 5.2)	(+ 6.5)	(- 4.3)	(- 3.3)
Champion Town	+ 10.8	+ 12.7	- 7.2	+ 15.9
(West Carthage Village)	(+ 8.4)	(- 5.5)	(- 10.9)	(- 8.8)
Clayton Town	- 0.1	+ 7.1	+ 0.2	+ 7.2
(Clayton Village)	(+ 0.8)	(- 1.3)	(- 7.8)	(- 8.3)

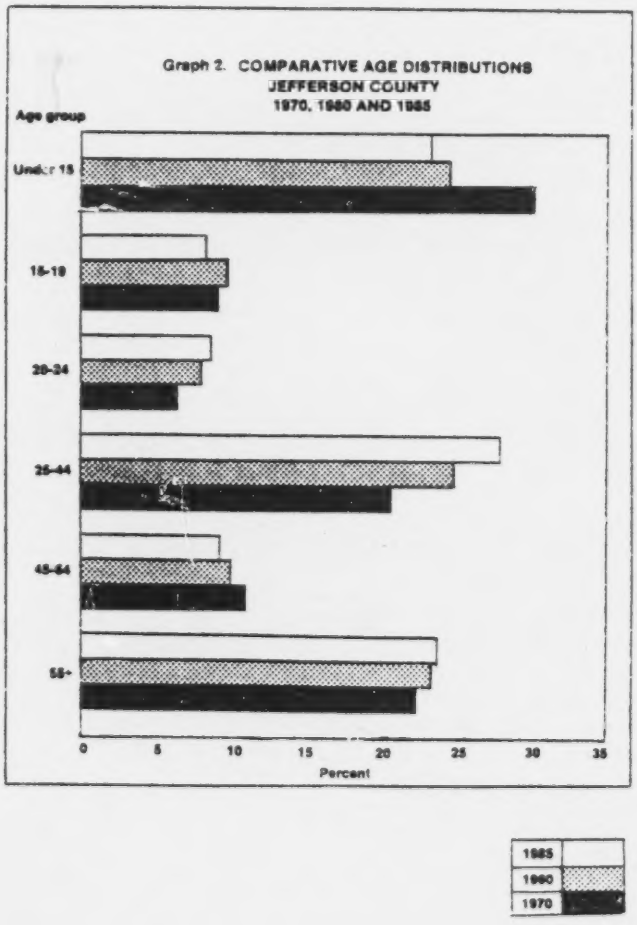
Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Ellisburg Town	+ 5.4	+ 3.0	- 2.2	+ 6.3
(Ellisburg Village)	(+ 15.1)	(+ 2.7)	(- 8.9)	(+ 7.7)
(Mannsville Village)	(+ 18.0)	(+ 10.8)	(- 12.8)	(+ 14.0)
Henderson Town	+ 3.1	+ 13.0	- 2.5	+ 13.6
Hounsfield Town	+ 3.5	+ 1.8	- 4.5	+ 0.6
(Sackets Harbor Village)	(+ 2.6)	(- 6.0)	(- 15.4)	(- 18.4)
LeRay Town	+ 28.6	+ 9.5	+ 26.8	+ 78.6
(Black River Village - part)	(+ 10.7)	(+ 8.8)	(+ 14.4)	(+ 37.8)
(Evans Mills Village)	(+ 19.3)	(+ 15.5)	(- 8.8)	(+ 25.7)
Lorraine Town	- 10.6	+ 3.1	+ 14.6	+ 5.7
Lyme Town	- 0.7	+ 7.0	+ 9.4	+ 16.3
(Chaumont Village)	(+ 1.9)	(+ 8.4)	(+ 9.3)	(+ 20.9)
Orleans Town	+ 9.7	- 2.8	+ 4.2	+ 11.1
Pamelia Town	+ 42.5	+ 33.9	+ 27.6	+143.6
(Glen Park Village - part)	(+538.5)	(- 43.4)	(- 27.7)	(+161.5)
Philadelphia Town	+ 6.1	+ 4.5	+ 4.6	+ 16.0
(Philadelphia Village)	(- 0.2)	(- 1.2)	(- 0.3)	(- 1.7)
Rodman Town	- 6.2	+ 0.9	+ 8.3	+ 2.5
Rutland Town	+ 15.8	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 39.5
(Black River Village - part)	(+ 23.9)	(+ 2.1)	(- 4.6)	(+ 20.7)
Theresa Town	- 1.5	+ 7.3	+ 5.6	+ 11.6
(Theresa Village)	(+ 3.4)	(+ 3.0)	(- 16.0)	(- 10.6)
Watertown City	- 3.0	- 7.6	- 9.5	- 18.9
Watertown Town	+ 42.2	+ 21.4	+ 2.4	+ 76.8
Wilna Town	- 2.3	- 4.0	- 4.8	- 10.6
(Carthage Village)	(- 4.6)	(- 7.8)	(- 6.3)	(- 17.6)
(Deferiet Village)	(- 23.7)	(- 26.2)	(- 6.1)	(- 47.1)
(Herrings Village)	(- 10.9)	(- 19.9)	(+ 24.1)	(- 11.5)
Worth Town	- 23.7	- 4.1	- 17.3	- 39.5
TOTAL: Jefferson County	+ 2.7	+ 0.8	- 0.4	+ 3.1

During the period 1950 to 1980, the proportion of Jefferson County's population residing in rural areas increased. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised 33.3 percent of the County population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for 44.5 percent of the total. This suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute farther to their jobs.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Jefferson County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 28.7 years in 1970 to 30.2 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.8 years. Youth less than 15 years of age accounted for 30.2 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 24.6 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force.



From 1980 to 1985, the age distribution of the County is projected to follow roughly the same pattern as the 1970 to 1980 trend. However, the 15-19 year age group will show a decline, from 9.7 percent of the total in 1980 to 8.0 percent of the County population in 1985. This reflects declining birth rates in the late 1960's. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Jefferson County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Jefferson County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Jefferson County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15 years	21,643	24.6	11,053	26.2	10,590	23.0
15-19 years	8,548	9.7	4,228	10.0	4,320	9.4
20-24 years	6,985	7.9	3,429	8.2	3,556	7.7
25-44 years	21,873	24.8	10,715	25.4	11,158	24.3
45-54 years	8,740	9.9	4,214	10.0	4,526	9.9
55 and older	20,362	23.1	8,525	20.2	11,837	25.7
Total	88,151	100.0	42,164	100.0	45,987	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	30.2	28.7	31.8
State	31.8	30.3	33.2
Sex distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	47.8	52.2
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Tables 18,45, and 46.

In 1980, Jefferson County's population was 99.1 percent white, 0.3 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.4 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as Hispanics. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Jefferson County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
JEFFERSON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Jefferson County	88,151	87,318	274	208	213	138	375
Adams Town	4,390	4,381	1	2	6	-	8
(Adams Village)	(1,701)	(1,696)	(1)	-	(4)	-	(5)
Alexandria Town	3,587	3,576	-	9	2	-	8
(Alexandria Bay Village)	(1,265)	(1,262)	-	(2)	(1)	-	-
Antwerp Town	1,859	1,852	3	4	-	-	5
(Antwerp Village)	(749)	(748)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Brownville Town	5,113	5,095	2	12	2	2	6
(Brownville Village)	(1,099)	(1,095)	(1)	-	(1)	(2)	-
(Dexter Village)	(1,053)	(1,048)	-	(4)	(1)	-	-
(Glen Park Village-part)	(470)	(470)	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Vincent Town	1,823	1,810	-	10	2	1	4
(Cape Vincent Village)	(785)	(780)	-	(4)	(1)	-	(1)
Champion Town	4,056	4,019	6	17	7	7	22
(West Carthage Village)	(1,824)	(1,811)	-	(13)	-	-	(17)
Clayton Town	4,028	3,996	2	9	11	10	31
(Clayton Village)	(1,816)	(1,804)	-	(7)	(2)	(3)	(7)
Ellisburg Town	3,312	3,302	-	2	5	3	16
(Ellisburg Village)	(307)	(307)	-	-	-	-	-
(Mannsville Village)	(431)	(430)	-	-	-	(1)	-
Henderson Town	1,330	1,315	-	10	5	-	-
Hounsfield Town	2,645	2,632	3	4	6	-	12
(Sackets Harbor Village)	(1,017)	(1,014)	-	(2)	(1)	-	-
LeRay Town	5,039	4,888	99	2	22	28	40
(Black River Village-part)	(824)	(811)	(8)	-	(3)	(2)	(5)
(Evans Mills Village)	(651)	(647)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(1)
Lorraine Town	720	718	-	1	1	-	-
Lyme Town	1,695	1,691	-	3	1	-	17
(Chaumont Village)	(620)	(617)	-	(2)	(1)	-	(7)
Orleans Town	2,007	1,996	-	7	1	3	-

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Pamelia Town	2,417	2,399	7	4	6	1	10
(Glen Park Village -part)	(34)	(34)	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia Town	1,417	1,415	1	-	1	-	5
(Philadelphia Village)	(855)	(853)	(1)	-	(1)	-	(2)
Rodman Town	836	829	-	4	2	1	-
Rutland Town	2,685	2,669	9	3	2	2	12
(Black River Village-part)	(560)	(553)	(3)	-	(2)	(2)	(1)
Theresa Town	1,853	1,835	1	12	1	4	2
(Theresa Village)	(827)	(824)	(1)	-	-	(2)	-
Watertown City	27,861	27,507	119	81	98	56	133
Watertown Town	3,098	3,057	12	1	20	8	18
Wilna Town	6,227	6,183	9	11	12	12	26
(Carthage Village)	(3,643)	(3,611)	(5)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(13)
(Deferiet Village)	(326)	(324)	-	-	(2)	-	(4)
(Herrings Village)	(170)	(170)	-	-	-	-	-
Worth Town	153	153	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report".

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Jefferson County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 833 nonwhites in the County, 38.2 percent were 17 years or younger and 4.9 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 30.7 percent and senior citizens, those 65 and older, accounted for 13.1 percent. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Jefferson County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	88,151	6,666	20,437	49,530	11,518
White	87,318	6,565	20,220	49,056	11,477
Black	274	42	59	162	11
Other	559	59	158	312	30
Hispanic	375	47	103	186	39

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, the composition of Jefferson County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 4.2 percentage points (from 39.8 percent in 1970 to 44.0 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 2.8 percentage points (from 76.1 percent in 1970 to 73.3 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 0.9 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the County followed statewide and national trends. The County LFPR for men declined more than it did nationally but less than it did statewide. The female LFPR increased at a slower rate than it did in either the State or the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Jefferson County, New York State, and the United States.

The resident labor force of Jefferson County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a higher labor force participation rate.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Jefferson County	
Overall	56.8	57.7	+0.9
Male	76.1	73.3	-2.8
Female	39.8	44.0	+4.2
		New York State	
Overall	57.3	59.5	+2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	-3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
		United States	
Overall	58.2	62.0	+3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	-1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+8.5

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 & 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1974 - 1982

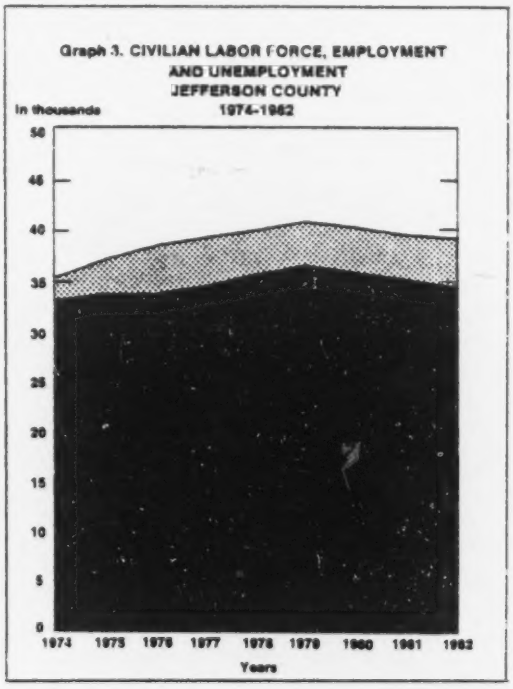
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Civilian labor force	35.8	37.3	38.4	39.3	40.0	40.8	40.3	39.5	38.9
Employment	33.0	33.5	33.5	34.6	36.0	37.0	36.0	35.2	34.4
Unemployment	2.8	3.9	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.5
Unemployment rate	7.8	10.4	12.9	11.9	10.0	9.3	10.8	10.9	11.6

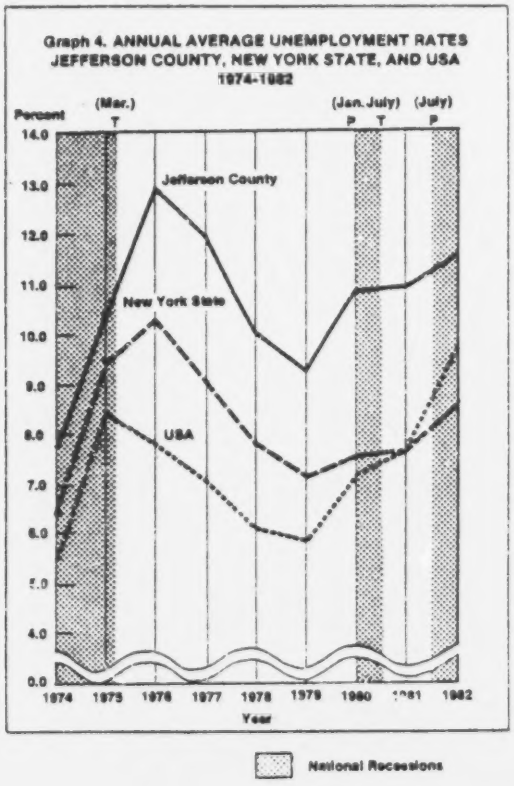
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1974 to 1982, Jefferson County's civilian labor force was up 8.7 percent, an average annual growth rate of 1.1 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. However, Jefferson County's exceptional growth during 1975 and 1976 (exceeding both state and national labor force growth rates) slowed through 1979. The Jefferson County labor force then decreased from 1980 through 1982. By comparison, the national labor force growth rate did not begin to ebb until 1980, and the labor force has not yet (through 1982) shown an overall decline. The changes in the number of employed persons in the County followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest gains occurred in 1978 and helped to ease the unemployment rate down from the high levels that lingered after the recession of 1973-1975.

Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Jefferson County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. The number of unemployed peaked in 1976 and declined steadily during the next three years of recovery. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Jefferson County's labor force and its components during the period 1974 to 1982.



During the 1974-1982 period, Jefferson County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The County rate, however, always exceeded both the State and national rates. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Jefferson County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1982.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were much more pronounced for Jefferson County than for New York State, partly due to the training schedule at Fort Drum and the high concentration of tourism industries. In both the County and the State, unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Jefferson County and New York State during the period 1974 to 1982.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Jefferson County

A local economy, such as that of Jefferson County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Jefferson County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Jefferson County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1982) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1982

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Jefferson County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	21.2	19.8	22.3
Durable goods	12.8	10.2	12.9
Nondurable goods	8.4	9.6	9.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	78.8	80.2	77.7
Construction	[illegible].7	2.9	4.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	6.1	5.9	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	20.0	20.3	22.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.2	8.8	5.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	20.2	24.1	21.3
Government	25.7	18.0	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

The industrial makeup of Jefferson County closely resembled that of the State and the nation for the period 1974 to 1982--roughly four nonmanufacturing jobs for every manufacturing job. One area in which a significant difference occurred was in government. Government employment made up 25.7 percent of the total in Jefferson County but only 18.0 percent statewide and 17.7 percent nationally. This was primarily due to the military installation at Fort Drum. The only other sector in which the concentration was greater in Jefferson County than both the State or the nation, was transportation, communication, and public utilities. Industries with a lower percentage of the total than both the State and nation were nondurable goods manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Major employers in Jefferson County are listed below.

Firms	Product
Anchor Motor Freight Inc.	auto carrier
Carthage Area Hospital	medical care
Chesebrough Ponds Inc.	electronic medical instruments
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	paper towels
Fort Drum	U.S. military installation
General Signal Corp.	air brakes
Gould Inc.	fractional horsepower electric motors
House Of The Good Samaritan	medical care
Jefferson County	government
Johnson Newspaper Corp.	newspaper publishing
Jefferson Rehabilitation Center	sheltered workshop

Firms	Product
Mercy Hospital of Watertown	medical care
New York State Dept. of Transportation	government
New York Telephone Co.	telephone service
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	public utility
St. Regis Paper Co.	printing papers--chiefly for catalogs
Samaritan-Keep Nursing Home Inc.	ambulatory care facility
The Scott & Fetzer Co.	fractional horsepower electric motors
Watertown City	government

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Section in Jefferson County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Jefferson County, New York State, and the nation over the period between three-year average 1970-1972 to three-year average 1980-1982.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1980-1982

Industrial sector	Jefferson County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+ 6.7	+ 2.5	+25.7
Manufacturing, total	- 9.5	-15.1	+ 3.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	+11.8	+ 7.9	+33.6
Construction	-27.9	-22.3	+11.3
Transportation, communication, and utilities	- 0.7	-11.2	+13.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+ 3.1	+ 1.7	+32.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-11.5	+10.1	+39.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+33.2	+28.1	+57.1
Government	+19.8	+ 5.5	+24.0

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a three-year average was used both for the past period (1970-1972) and the current period (1980-1982).

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 33.6 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 3.8 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication, and public utilities. Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing posted the highest rate of growth statewide, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate; government; and wholesale and retail trade.

The rate of growth of Jefferson County's nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but lagged far behind that of the nation over the period. Growth trends in Jefferson County were similar to those statewide. Nonmanufacturing increased 11.8 percent while the number of manufacturing jobs fell 9.5 percent. Within the County's nonmanufacturing sector, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Growth was greatest in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; followed by government; and wholesale and retail trade. Employment losses occurred in construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation, communication, and utilities.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing declined and nonmanufacturing jobs increased, the share attributable to manufacturing declined while the percentage of total employment in nonmanufacturing rose. The change in the distribution of Jefferson County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1980-1982 JEFFERSON COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1980-1982	Change from 1970-1972 to 1980-1982
Nonagricultural employment, total	26,700	28,500	+1800
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	24.3	20.6	- 3.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	75.7	79.4	+ 3.7
Construction	3.9	2.7	- 1.2
Transportation, communication, and utilities	6.5	6.1	- 0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	20.8	20.0	- 0.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.9	4.1	- 0.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.4	20.5	+ 4.1
Government	23.2	26.0	+ 2.8

Labor Market Stability in Jefferson County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as industrial conflicts and industrial expansions and contractions.

Industrial Conflicts

During the period January 1981 through August 1983 two labor-management disputes occurred in Jefferson County. The first occurred between Crown Zellerbach Corporation and United Paperworkers International Union, affecting 300 employees. The dispute began July 10, 1981 and ended August 17, 1981. The second dispute was a national work stoppage against the New York Telephone Company and A.T. & T. The dispute began August 7, 1983 and ended August 28, 1983 affecting 150 Jefferson County New York Telephone employees.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through September 1983 several changes occurred in Jefferson County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of 235 jobs directly associated with industrial changes was outweighed by the reported loss of 295 jobs. The largest single increase in employment was a gain of 85 jobs when Phillips Cables, Inc. opened a facility in Watertown in the Fall of 1982. A loss of 90 employees at Hall Ski Lift in Watertown was the largest single job loss. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Jefferson County during the period are shown in Table 14.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
JEFFERSON COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1983

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Brownville Paper Company Brownville Premoid Corp.	Equipment expansion	+12
Hospital Products Division Watertown Chesebrough-Ponds Inc.	Branch facility in a new building	0
Frink Sno-Plows, Inc. Clayton Combined Engineered Prod. Ltd.	Addition to an existing facility	+31
Carthage Machine Co., Inc. Carthage Walco National Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+20
St. Lawrence Steel & Wire, Inc. Watertown St. Lawrence Steel & Wire,Ltd.	Moved out of state	-10
Fisher Gage, Inc. Watertown Fisher Gage Words, Ltd.	Addition to an existing facility	+10
Calavo Growers of California Sackets Harbor	Complete closing of the facility	-75
Clark Minerals, Inc. Natural Bridge	New firm in existing building	+25
Phillips Cables, Inc. Watertown Phillips Cables, Ltd.	New firm in a new building	+85
Crowley Foods, Inc. La Fargeville	Equipment expansion	+ 5
Crown Zellerbach Corp. Carthage	Equipment expansion	0
Electric Motor Division Watertown Gould, Inc.	Equipment expansion	0

Table 14. (continued)

Firm name City Parent Company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
New York Air Brake Company Watertown General Signal Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	0
Hall Ski-Lift Co., Inc. Watertown Von Roll Ag	Firm acquired by another firm	+25
Paper Machine Division Watertown Black-Clawson Co.	Contraction of a facility (partial closing)	-80
Ridgeline Industries, Inc. Clayton	Contraction of a facility (partial closing)	-40
Hall Ski-Lift Co., Inc. Watertown	Contraction of a facility (partial closing)	-90
Northland Division Watertown Scott and Fetzer Co.	Addition to an existing facility	0
Mason Boats, Ltd. Clayton	New firm in an existing building	+20
Foundation Instruments, Inc. Dexter Foundation Instruments,Ltd.	New firm in an existing building	+ 2
Carthage Paper Makers Division Carthage Climax Manufacturing Co.	Equipment expansion	0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Jefferson County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income statistics of Jefferson County residents by source for 1976 and 1980.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF JEFFERSON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 AND 1980

($ million)

Source	1976	1980	Change 1976 to 1980		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1980
Total personal income	$480.4	$673.1	192.7	40.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	317.7	441.1	123.4	38.8	66.1	65.5
Property income	60.9	95.3	34.4	56.5	12.7	14.2
Transfer payment	101.8	136.7	34.9	34.3	21.2	20.3

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1980 total personal income in Jefferson County climbed 40.1 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1980, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 65.5 percent of the total personal income of Jefferson County residents compared with 66.6 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 20.3 percent of personal income in Jefferson County and property income added 14.2 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 14.8 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 18.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Jefferson County, accounted for 26.8 percent of the total in 1980. Government employers were a close second, adding 20.4 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Jefferson County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1980.

Income derived from agriculture, government, and manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the County than Statewide. Table 16 compares 1980 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Jefferson County with that earned in the State, for each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY INDUSTRY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1980
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

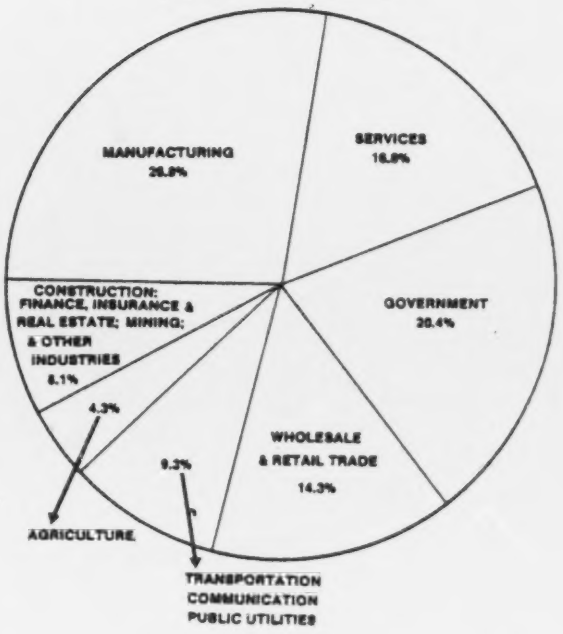


Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1980

($ millions)

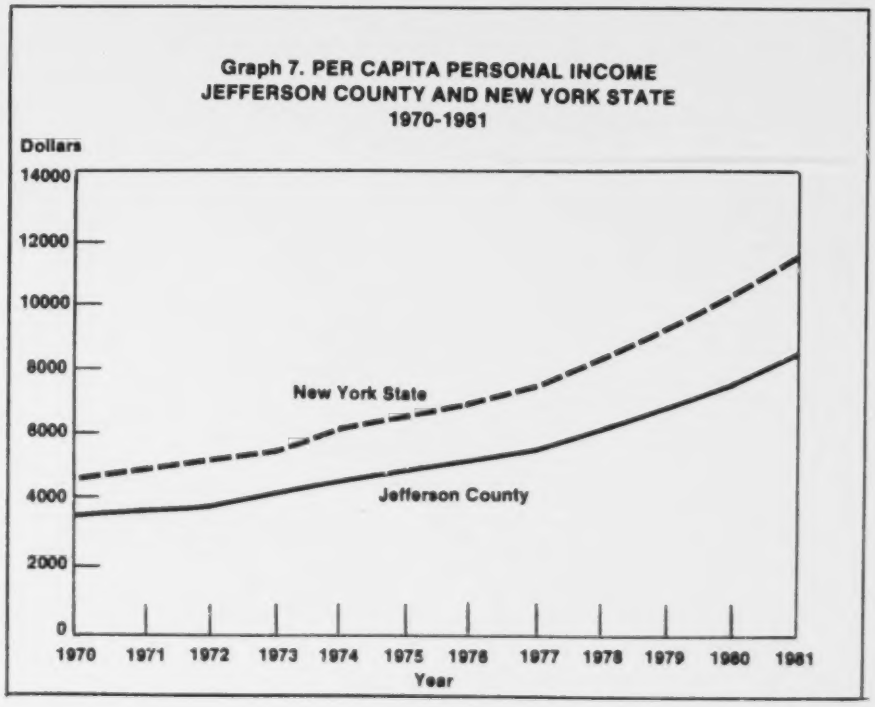
Industry	Jefferson County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	455.9	100.0	134,367.6	100.0
Agriculture	19.4	4.3	688.6	0.5
Manufacturing	122.3	26.8	30,836.3	22.9
Mining	1.1	0.3	233.7	0.2
Construction	16.1	3.5	4,599.9	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	65.1	14.3	21,490.2	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	18.6	4.1	13,914.6	10.4
Transportation, communication, and utilities	42.6	9.3	11,715.2	8.7
Services	76.7	16.8	29,959.3	22.3
Other	0.9	0.2	364.8	0.3
Government	93.1	20.4	20,565.0	15.3

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $122.3 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Jefferson County and was paid to Jefferson County residents as well as residents of other areas.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Jefferson County's labor and proprietors' income was $441.1 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 15) and $455.9 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 16). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned in Jefferson County was paid to individuals who resided in neighboring counties and commuted to jobs located in the County. During the 1970 Census period it was found that nearly half of all persons who commuted into Jefferson County to work resided in Lewis County.

Per Capita Income

In 1981, per capita personal income in Jefferson County was $8,438 and ranked fortieth among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1981 was $11,460. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Jefferson County and the State for the period 1970-1981. During the 11-year period, Jefferson County's per capita income grew by 147.1 percent while the State figures increased by 148.9 percent.



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Jefferson County industries whose employees are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in transportation, communication, and utilities; then mining, and manufacturing nondurable goods paid the highest weekly wage during the period 1978-1982. Agriculture, retail trade, and service industries were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 17 presents the average weekly wages paid by Jefferson County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1978-1982.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	146	160	165	184	185
Mining	242	294	326	323	365
Construction	266	255	287	321	346
Manufacturing-durable goods	231	259	296	313	353
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	276	306	344	378	409
Transportation, communication, and utilities	336	365	378	419	456
Wholesale trade	217	231	244	256	261
Retail trade	136	147	156	165	168
Finance, insurance, and real estate	192	205	224	235	244
Service	160	172	185	196	209
Government	173	193	233	262	280

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels". Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 18 presents the 1983 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Jefferson County. Table 18 gives projections of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines during 1983, based on family income criteria.

Table 18. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY, 1983

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	4,860	6,540	8,220	9,900	11,580	13,260	14,940	16,620
Lower Living Standard Income levels								
70 percent LLSIL	3,940	6,450	8,850	10,930	12,900	15,090		
85 percent LLSIL	4,780	7,830	10,750	13,270	15,660	18,320		
100 percent LLSIL	5,620	9,210	12,650	15,620	18,430	21,550		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,680 for each additional family member.

To compute the various LLSILs for families with more than six persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,190 for each additional person

85 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,660 for each additional person

100 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $3,120 for each additional person

Table 19. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL, JEFFERSON COUNTY 1983 PROJECTIONS

Income levels	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	11,900
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	13,500
85 percent LLSIL	17,400
100 percent LLSIL	28,000

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

During the 1982 Calendar Year, an average of 933 Jefferson County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the County averaged $106.70 per recipient compared to $144.02 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1982, an average of 78.5 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 20.7 percent received Home Relief payments, and 1.0 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families. Table 20 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Jefferson County during 1982.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1982

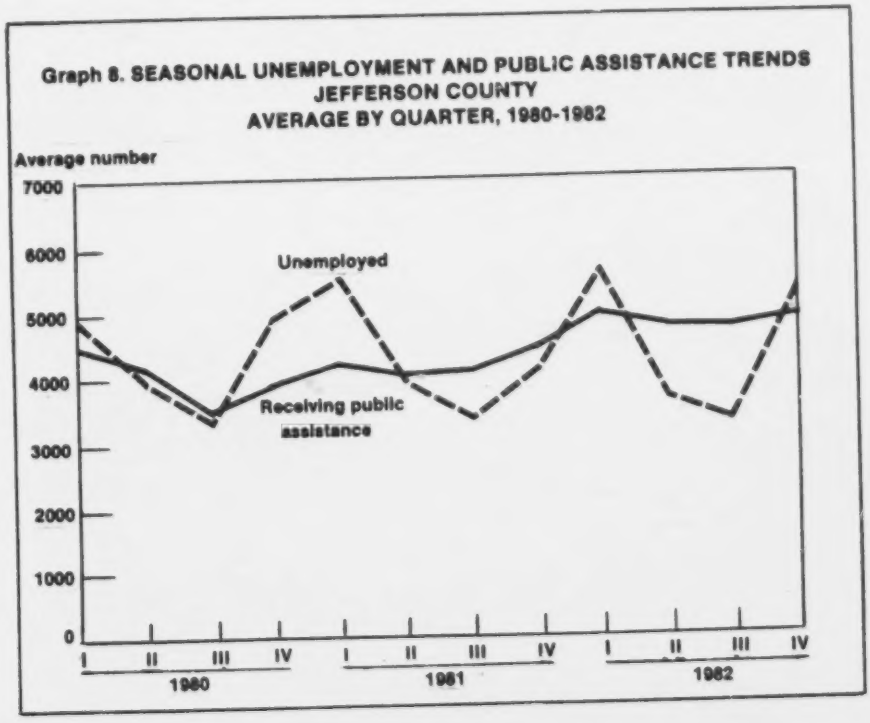
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	4,871	3,873	939	53	6
February	4,849	3,852	975	20	2
March	5,203	4,100	952	143	8
April	4,876	3,862	946	68	-
May	4,826	3,805	979	39	3
June	4,742	3,719	1,001	21	1
July	4,670	3,652	992	26	-
August	4,756	3,715	1,010	31	-
September	4,766	3,736	1,015	14	1
October	4,671	3,646	1,012	12	1
November	4,867	3,751	1,086	30	-
December	5,160	4,011	1,139	10	-
12-month average	4,855	3,810	1,004	39	2

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Jefferson County for 1980, 1981, and 1982.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared to public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 20 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance activities and total unemployment. Normally, both the total number of unemployed and public assistance recipients peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall 1981 enrollments in public and non-public schools in Jefferson County totaled 9,909. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 52.8 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 47.2 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1981-82 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 89.9 percent of total school enrollments in Jefferson County compared to 82.8 percent for the State. Table 21 presents the distribution of students in Jefferson County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 21. Public and Non-Public School Enrollment
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1981 - 1982

School designation	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	Total
Total	9,909	8,866	18,775
Public	8,740	8,132	16,872
Nonpublic	1,169	734	1,903

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1981-1982; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1981-1982; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

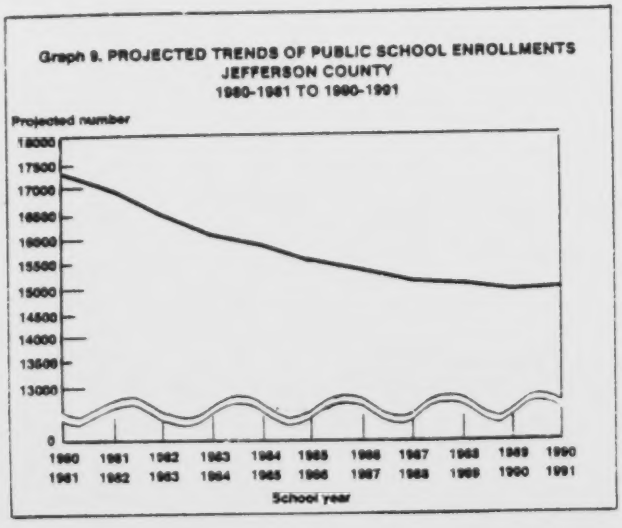
Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Jefferson County during the 1980-81 school year than during the preceding school year. Although total enrollments fell at a faster rate statewide than in the County, the rate of decline in public schools were nearly the same for both the County and the State. Private school enrollments dropped less than half as fast in the County as they did in the State. Table 22 provides the enrollment levels of schools in New York State and Jefferson County during the 1980-81 and 1981-82 school years and the percent change in enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in the State and County.

Table 22. Enrollment Changes, Public and Non-Public Schools
NEW YORK STATE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1980-81 - 1981-82

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent change
	1980-81	1981-82	
New York State	3,469,209	3,317,023	-4.4
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	-3.1
Nonpublic	608,838	546,383	-10.3
Jefferson County	19,378	18,775	-3.1
Public	17,388	16,872	-3.0
Nonpublic	1,990	1,903	-4.4

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through most of the eighties and then turn up slightly after the 1988-89 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1980-81 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 13.8 percent from 17,388 to 14,995 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Jefferson County during the period 1980 to 1991.



There were 1,383 students who graduated from Jefferson County high schools in 1982. Of this number, 46.1 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 70.3 percent statewide. The percentage of Jefferson County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a somewhat higher fraction of the new graduates in the County than in the State.

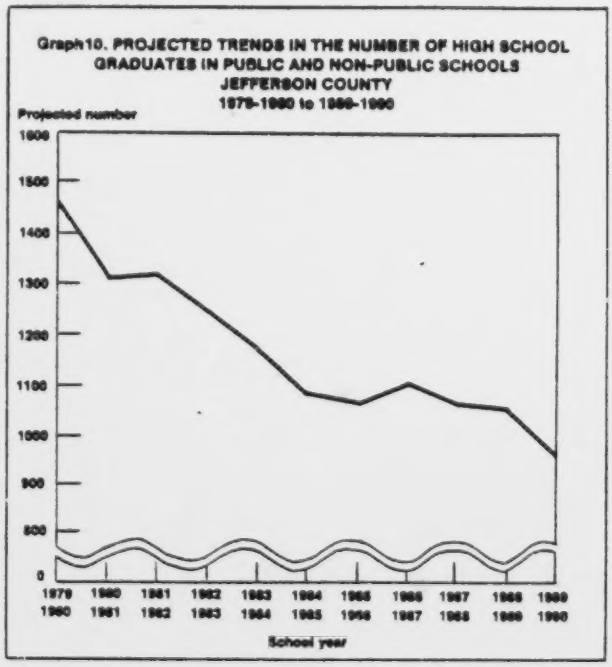
Table 23 presents the intentions of 1982 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Jefferson County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the fall of 1982.

Table 23. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1981 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY FALL 1982

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	226,856	41.1	25.1	4.1	20.3	3.9	5.4
Public	194,605	37.1	26.5	3.9	22.2	4.4	5.8
Nonpublic	32,251	65.3	16.6	5.1	9.3	1.0	2.8
Jefferson County	1,383	15.8	28.6	1.7	33.6	6.4	13.9
Public	1,292	14.5	27.4	1.7	35.2	6.8	14.4
Nonpublic	91	35.2	46.2	2.2	9.9	0.0	6.6

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1982; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, New York.

The size of Jefferson County's high school graduating class is projected to continue its general decline through the end of the 1980's. Only in 1981-82 and 1986-87 will there be slight gains to counter the trend. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Jefferson County over the period 1979 to 1990.



Student Ethnicity

During the 1981-82 school year,- 98.9 percent of the student population in Jefferson County was white. The remaining 1.1 percent were distributed as follows: 0.4 percent black, 0.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.6 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Carthage School District. Table 24 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County during the 1981-82 school year.

Table 24. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN JEFFERSON COUNTY 1981-82

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.4	0.1	0.6	98.9
Alexander Bay	-	-	0.1	99.9
Belleville	-	-	1.0	99.1
Carthage	0.7	0.2	0.8	98.3
General Brown	-	0.2	0.3	99.5
Henderson	-	-	0.7	100.0
Indian River	*	-	0.1	99.9
La Fargeville	-	-	0.2	99.8
Lyme	-	1.4	-	98.6
Sackets Harbor	0.2	-	-	99.8
South Jefferson	0.1	*	0.7	99.1
Thousand Islands	0.3	-	0.7	99.1
Watertown	1.0	*	0.9	98.1

*Less than 0.1%

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1981-82; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Jefferson County. These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Jefferson-Lewis-Hamilton-Herkimer-Oneida BOCES R.D. #1 Arsenal Street Road Watertown, New York 13601	Agriculture Education Agriculture Production Agricultural Mechanics

Educational Institution	Programs
Jefferson-Lewis-Hamilton-Herkimer-Oneida BOCES (continued)	Distributive Education General Merchandising-Sales Health Occupations Education Nursing, Licensed practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide) Other Health Occupations Home Economics Education Food Service Home Furnishings Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial Trade, Industry, Service Education Air Conditioning Automotive Body and Fender Automotive Mechanics Other Automotive Carpentry Masonry Plumbing and Pipefitting Other Construction-Maintenance Custodial Services Drafting Electrical Occupations Electronic Machine Shop-Machine Tool Welding and Cutting Cosmetology Quantity Food Occupations Textile Production and Fabrication
Jefferson Community College P.O. Box 473 Watertown, New York 13601	Distributive Education General Merchandising-Sales Recreational-Tourism Health Occupations Education Nursing, Associate Degree Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting Data Processing Stenographic-Secretarial Supervision-Business Administration Technical Education Other Engineering Technology

Educational Institution	Programs
Jefferson Community College (continued)	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Law Enforcement-Firearms Control
Leponto's Hairstyling School of Watertown 75 Public Square Watertown, New York 13601	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Cosmetology

SOURCE: Directory of Occupational Education Programs in New York State; Prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Dept., Office of Occupational and Continuing Education.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 24 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Jefferson County had at least 5 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 24 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

   Example - Shipping, receiving, stock, and related occupations

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled
Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

   Example - Computing and account recording

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

   Example - Cashiers and tellers

4) Applicants available but no job openings received
The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

Example - Accounting and statistical clerks

Table 25. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILALBE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
JEFFERSON COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	6,277	874	7.2	73.1
Professional, technical and managerial	581	29	20.0	34.5
Clerical and sales	1,565	356	4.4	81.5
Services	1,262	96	13.1	70.8
Farming, fishery, and forestry	128	69	1.9	31.9
Processing	147	45	3.3	77.8
Machine trades	512	19	26.9	78.9
Benchwork	378	102	3.7	74.5
Structural work	680	78	8.7	80.8
Miscellaneous	959	80	12.0	75.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electrical/electronics engineering	14	0	NA	NA
Mechanical engineering	23	0	NA	NA
Mathematics	13	1	13.0	100.0
Psychology	11	1	11.0	100.0
Medical & dental technology	17	2	8.5	50.0
Medicine & health, n.e.c.	45	4	11.2	NA
Secondary school education	14	1	14.0	100.0
Preschool, primary, & kindergarten	23	0	NA	NA
Education, n.e.c.	15	2	7.5	50.0
Accountants & auditors	25	4	6.2	25.0
Personnel administration	16	0	NA	NA
Administration specializations	29	0	NA	NA

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Manufacturing managers & officials	15	1	15.0	100.0
Trade managers & officials	52	0	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, & real estate managers & officials	11	2	5.5	NA
Service managers & officials	27	2	13.5	NA
Miscellaneous managers & officials	65	0	NA	NA
Social & welfare work	27	0	NA	NA
Clerical and Sales				
Secretaries	94	10	9.4	70.0
Stenographers	31	12	2.6	75.0
Typists & typewriting-machine operators	97	23	4.2	65.2
File clerks	11	0	NA	NA
Steno, typing, filing, & related	176	13	13.5	61.5
Bookkeepers & bookkeeping machine operators	47	3	15.7	66.7
Cashiers & tellers	168	2	84.0	100.0
Data processors	13	1	13.0	100.0
Accounting & statistical clerks	54	0	NA	NA
Computing & account-recording	249	22	11.3	59.1
Production clerks	12	2	6.0	100.0
Shipping, receiving, stock, & related	220	193	1.1	93.3
Information & reception clerks	32	5	6.4	60.0
Miscellaneous clerical	30	3	10.0	66.7
Sales occupations; real estate & insurance	10	3	3.3	33.3
Sales occupations; transportation equipment, parts, & supplies	10	2	5.0	50.0
Sales occupations, miscellaneous commodities	176	17	10.4	88.2
Sales clerks	68	17	4.0	64.7
Route sales & delivery	34	4	8.5	75.0
Miscellaneous sales	32	3	10.7	100.0
Service				
Household & related	44	4	11.0	75.0
Waiter/waitress & related	215	24	9.0	62.5
Bartenders	68	2	34.0	50.0
Chefs & cooks, hotels & restaurants	87	15	5.8	66.7
Miscellaneous cooks, except domestic	15	3	5.0	100.0
Kitchen workers, n.e.c.	136	1	136.0	100.0
Housecleaners; hotels, restaurants, & related	153	2	76.5	50.0
Attendants; hospital, morgue, & related	136	1	136.0	100.0
Laundering	22	0	NA	NA

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Security guards & correction officers	95	11	8.6	100.0
Police officers & detectives	10	0	NA	NA
Porters & cleaners	230	27	8.5	66.7
Farming, Fishery, Forestry				
Gardening & groundskeeping	17	2	8.5	100.0
Domestic animal farming	69	15	4.6	46.7
Tree farming & related	11	51	0.2	23.5
Processing				
Molders, coremakers, & related	41	0	NA	NA
Ore refining & foundry	31	0	NA	NA
Processing of food, tobacco, & related	13	7	1.9	57.1
Grinding, beating, & mixing	16	20	0.8	85.0
Processing of paper & related materials	17	18	0.9	77.8
Machine Trades				
Machinists & related	79	0	NA	NA
Turning	17	0	NA	NA
Boring	11	0	NA	NA
Metal machining, n.e.c.	68	6	11.3	100.0
Motorized vehicle & engineering equipment mechanics & repairers	174	4	43.5	75.0
Engine, power transmission, & related mechanics	30	4	7.5	50.0
Miscellaneous machine installation & repair	23	2	11.5	50.0
Benchwork				
Metal unit assemblers & adjusters	50	0	NA	NA
Fabrication & repair of instruments for measuring, controlling, & indicating physical characteristics	62	0	NA	NA
Assembly & repair of motors & generators	165	99	1.7	74.7
Spray painters	11	0	NA	NA
Sewing machine operators	32	1	32.0	100.0
Structural Work				
Body workers, transportation equipment	32	4	8.0	75.0
Arc welders & cutters	27	1	27.0	100.0

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Welders, cutters, & related, n.e.c.	29	0	NA	NA
Assembly, installation, & repair of lighting equipment & building wiring	21	11	1.9	100.0
Fabrication, installation, & repair of electrical & electronics products	22	1	22.0	NA
Installation & repair of electrical products	21	0	NA	NA
Construction & maintenance painters & related	14	1	14.0	NA
Excavating, grading, paving, & related	24	0	NA	NA
Carpenters & related	102	11	9.3	90.9
Plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters, & related	13	1	13.0	100.0
Roofers & related	21	4	5.2	75.0
Miscellaneous construction	260	23	11.3	73.9
Miscellaneous structural work	44	2	22.0	50.0
Miscellaneous				
Trailer-truck drivers	68	2	34.0	50.0
Truck drivers, heavy	114	6	19.0	66.7
Truck drivers, light	35	0	NA	NA
Passenger transportation	12	0	NA	NA
Attendants & servicers, parking lots & automotive service facilities	32	1	32.0	NA
Packaging	33	5	6.6	60.0
Hoisting & conveying	28	0	NA	NA
Moving & storing	61	7	8.7	100.0
Packaging & materials handling	518	48	10.8	79.2
Stationary engineers	12	0	NA	NA

NA = For occupations in which no openings were received, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM
1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
JEFFERSON COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	31,504
Rural	56,647
Families	22,740
Households	30,687

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	16,067	8,501	7,566
Married	39,230	19,605	19,625
Separated	1,543	675	868
Widowed	6,297	967	5,330
Divorced	3,371	1,363	2,008

3) Housing units (all types)	42,012
Urban	12,762
Rural	29,250
Year-round housing units*	33,212
Occupied	30,792
Vacant	2,420
Seasonal/migratory units	8,800

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	7,041	3,427	3,614
2 persons	9,035	6,498	2,537
3 persons	5,125	3,628	1,497
4 persons	4,812	3,704	1,108
5 persons	2,714	2,181	533
6+ persons	2,065	1,618	447

*Median rooms in year-round units 5.6
**Median persons/unit - 2.42

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	854
10,000 - 14,999	1,134
15,000 - 19,999	1,680
20,000 - 24,999	2,006
25,000 - 29,999	1,932
30,000 - 34,999	1,793
35,000 - 39,999	1,254
40,000 - 49,999	1,704
50,000 - 79,999	1,306
80,000 - 99,000	149
100,000 - 149,999	94
150,000 - 199,999	15
200,000+	7
Median value	28,300

6)

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	30,572	20,948	9,624
Black	76	26	50
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	71	36	35
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	29	8
Other	36	17	19
Spanish origin householders	117	65	52
White	102	57	45
Unknown/unreported	15	8	7

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
JEFFERSON COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980			Change Number	1970-1980 Percent
		Total	Male	Female		
Under 5 years	7,973	6,666	3,389	3,277	-1,307	-16.4
Under 1 year	1,598	1,388	700	688	-210	13.1
1 year	1,580	1,322	673	649	-258	-16.3
2 years	1,502	1,360	680	680	-142	-9.5
3	1,554	1,323	668	655	-231	-14.9
4	1,739	1,273	668	605	-466	-26.8
5 to 9 years	9,225	7,005	3,611	3,394	-2,220	-24.1
5	1,806	1,276	666	610	-530	-29.3
6	1,771	1,266	638	628	-505	-28.5
7	1,810	1,381	681	700	-429	-23.7
8	1,920	1,446	762	684	-474	-24.7
9	1,918	1,636	864	772	-282	-14.7
10 to 14 years	9,528	7,972	4,053	3,919	-1,556	-16.3
10	1,870	1,605	804	801	-265	-14.2
11	1,938	1,544	811	733	-394	-20.3
12	1,902	1,542	805	737	-360	-18.9
13	1,899	1,546	774	772	-353	-18.6
14	1,919	1,735	859	876	-184	-9.6
15	1,810	1,799	895	904	-11	-0.6
16 to 19 years	6,304	6,749	3,333	3,416	+445	+7.1
16 to 21	8,655	9,500	4,708	4,792	+845	+9.8
16	1,790	1,788	922	866	-2	-0.1
17	1,764	1,873	920	953	+107	+6.1
18	1,477	1,567	731	836	+197	+13.3
19	1,273	1,521	760	761	+248	+19.5
20 to 24 years	5,779	6,985	3,429	3,556	+1,206	+20.9
20	1,227	1,377	688	689	+150	+12.2
21	1,124	1,374	687	687	+250	+22.2
25-29	4,976	6,637	3,232	3,405	+1,661	+25.0
30-34	4,161	6,080	3,000	3,080	+1,919	+46.1
35-44	9,190	9,156	4,483	4,673	-34	-0.4
45-54	9,982	8,740	4,214	4,526	-1,242	-12.4
55-59	4,471	4,684	2,131	2,553	+213	+4.8
60-64	4,158	4,160	1,946	2,214	+2	0.0
65-74	6,427	6,665	2,868	3,797	-238	+3.7
75-84	3,561	3,637	1,262	2,375	+76	-2.1
85+	963	1,216	318	898	+253	+26.3
16 and over	59,972	64,709	30,216	34,493	+4,737	+7.9
55 and over	19,580	20,362	8,525	11,837	+782	+4.0
All ages	88,508	88,151	42,164	45,987	-357	-
Median ages	28.7	30.2	28.7	31.8	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING
THE 1980 CENSUS
JEFFERSON COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	1,897	1,868	0	7	12	10
5,000 to 7,499	1,729	1,707	0	5	4	13
7,500 to 9,999	2,150	2,114	6	3	8	19
10,000 to 14,999	4,511	4,433	17	18	9	34
15,000 to 19,999	4,093	4,018	36	16	10	13
20,000 to 24,999	3,324	3,300	0	9	0	15
25,000 to 34,999	3,353	3,345	0	2	0	6
35,000 to 49,999	1,327	1,317	5	0	0	5
50,000 or more	428	411	2	0	15	0
Mean	$18,396	$18,384	$18,932	$14,194	$28,550	$13,923

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	57,599	9,718
55-59	4,130	450
60-64	3,615	473
65 and over	9,636	1,283
Race		
Total	74,980	11,924
White	74,167	11,740
Black	276	5
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	120	102
Asian/Pacific Islander	289	75
Hispanic	400	133

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of Poverty Level	Number of persons
Below 75 percent	7,581
75 to 124 percent	10,027
125 to 149 percent	5,374
150 to 199 percent	12,499
Above 199 percent	51,423

4) Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	23,635	$16,291
Earnings		
Wage and salary	22,309	15,573
Nonfarm self employment	2,592	9,894
Farm self employment	1,397	8,575
Interest, dividends, or net profit	13,520	1,996
Social Security	10,054	4,091
Public Assistance	2,581	2,180
Other	9,837	3,086

5) Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	3,239	$ 9,468
1 worker	8,254	15,579
2 or more workers	11,225	23,044

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of the new Office of Management and Budget definitions (eff. 6/30/83) of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSA's).

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers

hold second jobs--and the effects of difference commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the mid-week of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categories all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home.
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g.,

able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may by provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assits SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups; White; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific rage categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hwaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United State. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 431
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

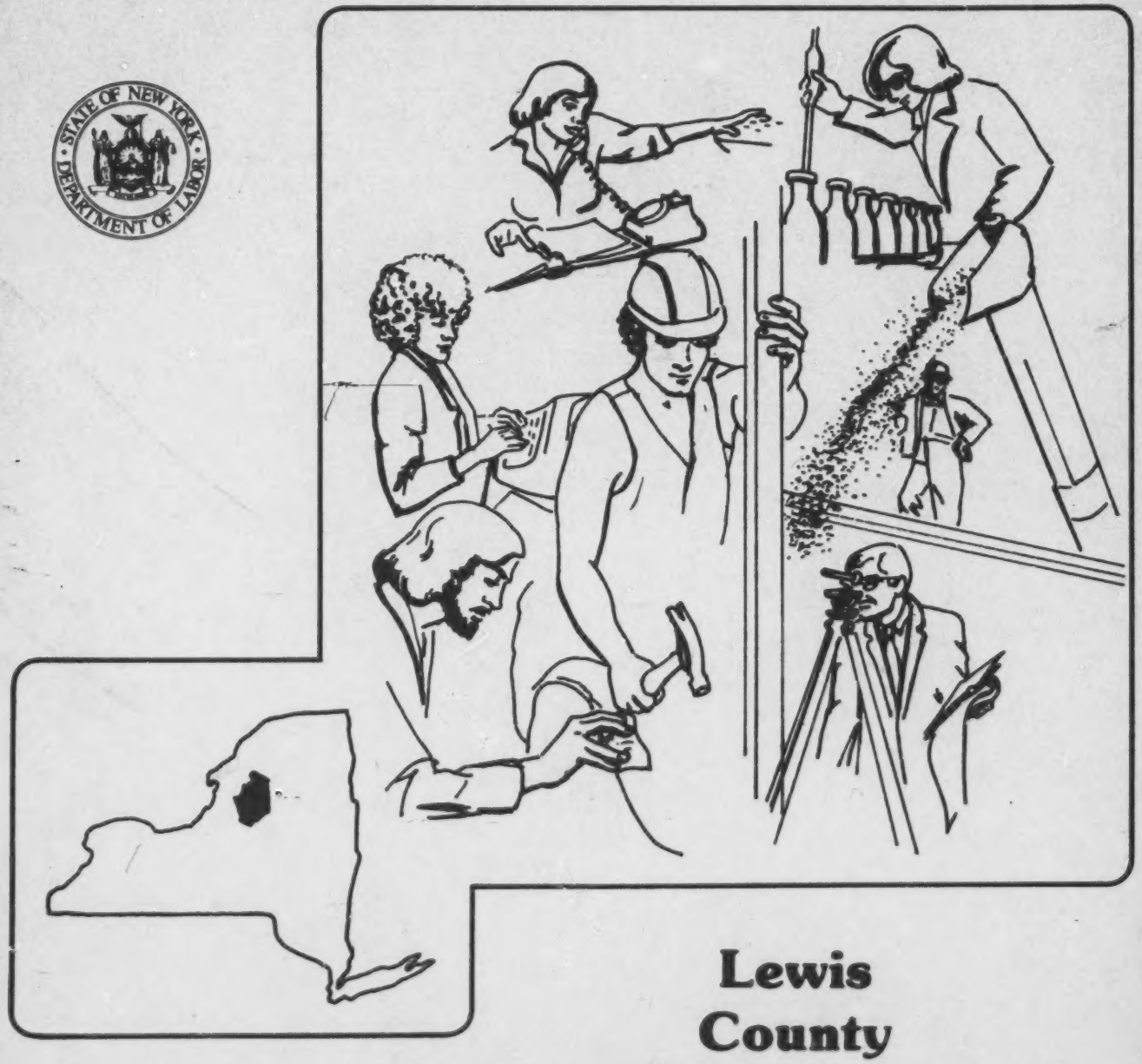
BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
MAIL
ALBANY, NY
PERMIT No. G12

BLMI REPORT | FY 1984 No. 1
JEFFERSON COUNTY

6/10/15 S5775-5.27-F

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Lewis County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Angelo J. Massa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Roger Evans and Mark Barbano with the assistance of Dorian Greene and Judy Thompson.

DIRECT INQUIRIES TO:

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

LEWIS COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 1983

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

LEWIS COUNTY

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? [ ] Yes [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? [ ] Yes [ ] No

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INTRODUCTION

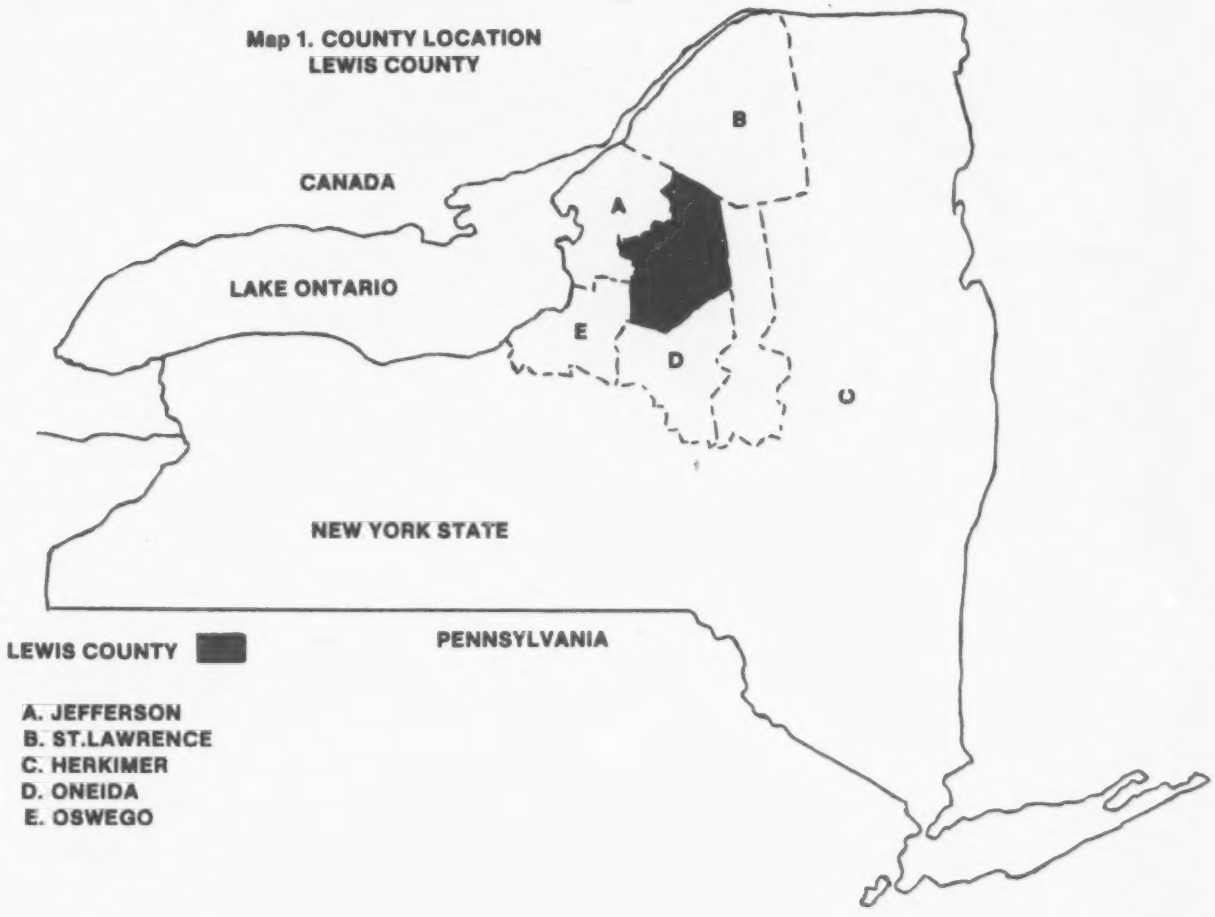
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. Geographic Highlights

Lewis County is located in the "North Country" region of New York State approximately 35 miles northeast of the City of Syracuse and twenty miles east of Lake Ontario. It is surrounded by the counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Oneida, and Oswego. Map 1 locates Lewis County and its neighboring counties.

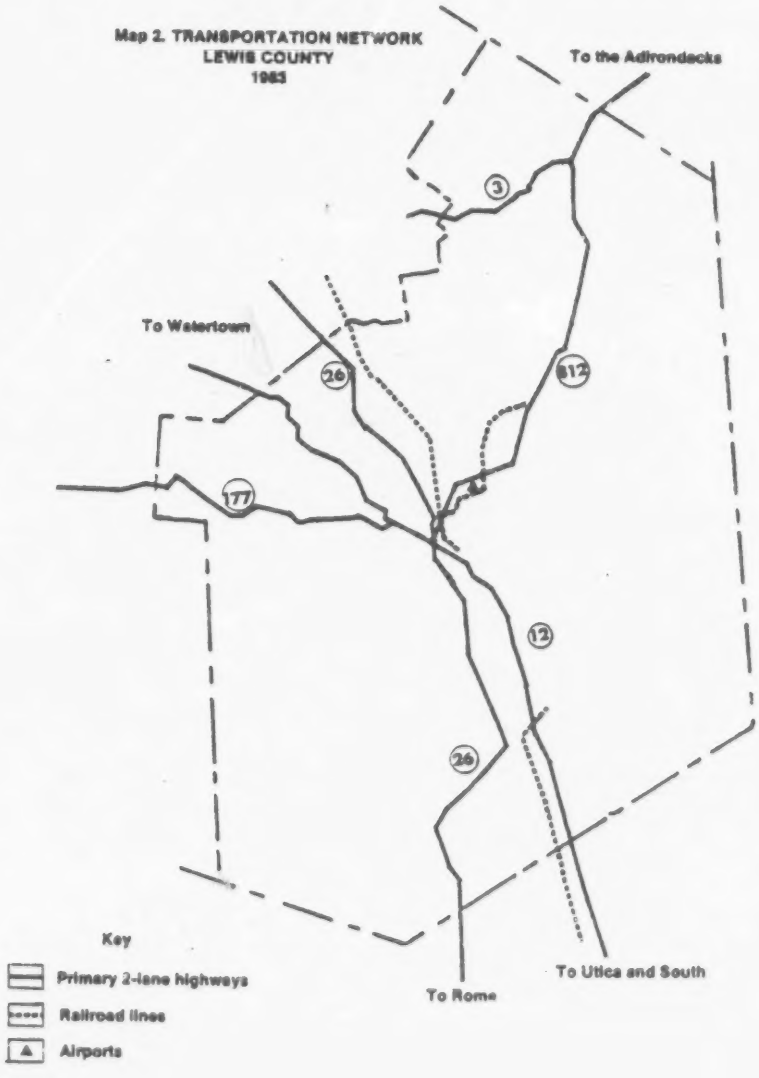


Transportation Facilities

Highways--Lewis County is bisected by 2 principal north-south arterials; Routes 12 and 812. Route 12 connects Lewis County with Utica to the south, and Watertown to the northeast. Route 812 travels northeast to Route 3 and the Adirondacks. Interstate Route 81, the major north-south arterial of Central New York, runs just west of Lewis County, and is accessible via secondary Route 177, or Route 12.

Rail--Conrail operates a freight line from Philadelphia, New York, north of Lewis County, down south through Carthage, Castorland, and on to Lowville. In Lowville, Conrail connects with the Lowville-Beaver River freight line running northeast to Beaver Falls. In the southern portion of the County, Conrail offers freight service from Utica, New York, north to Lyons Falls. Passenger service is not available in Lewis County.

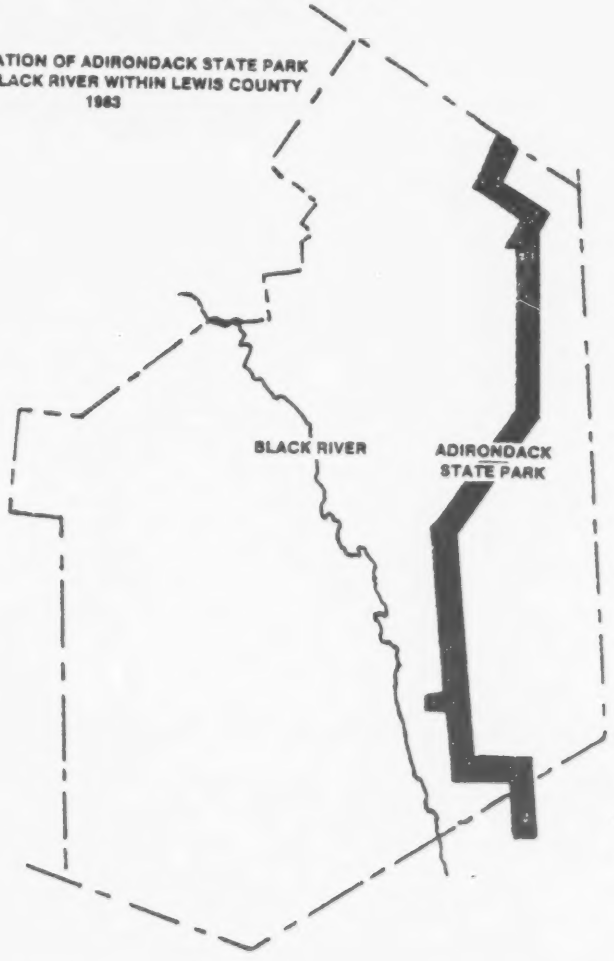
Air Transportation--Lewis County has one private airport (Duflo's Airport) serving small private aircraft. This is located in New Bremen, just east of Lowville. While the County doesn't have the facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at Oneida County Airport in Utica, or Hancock International Airport in Syracuse. Map 2 illustrates the transportation network in Lewis County in 1983.



Land Characteristics

The foothills of the Adirondack Mountains begin along the eastern border of Lewis County. Toward the center of the County runs the Black River Valley. The valley travels roughly north-south through Lewis County and contains most of the population of the County. All of the County west of the Black River, and parts of Jefferson, Oswego, and Oneida counties as well, is known as the Tug Hill Region. Much of this region west of the Black River Valley is a semi-wilderness area, famous both for timber production and recreational fishing. During the 1800's, spruce, hemlock, and pine from this area was used to build the piers and houses of New York City 1/. Map 3 presents the location of the Black River and the Adirondack State Park.

Map 3. LOCATION OF ADIRONDACK STATE PARK AND THE BLACK RIVER WITHIN LEWIS COUNTY 1983



In 1968, Lewis County was generally more rural than the State as a whole. Only 0.5 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses while woodlands accounted for very nearly two-thirds of all

1/ SOURCE: The Tug Hill Region, Preparing for the Future, Report of the Temporary State Commission on Tug Hill, February 1976, page 10.

land in the County and active agriculture utilized just over one-sixth. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially, or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Lewis County and New York State in 1968.

Table 1 PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
LEWIS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

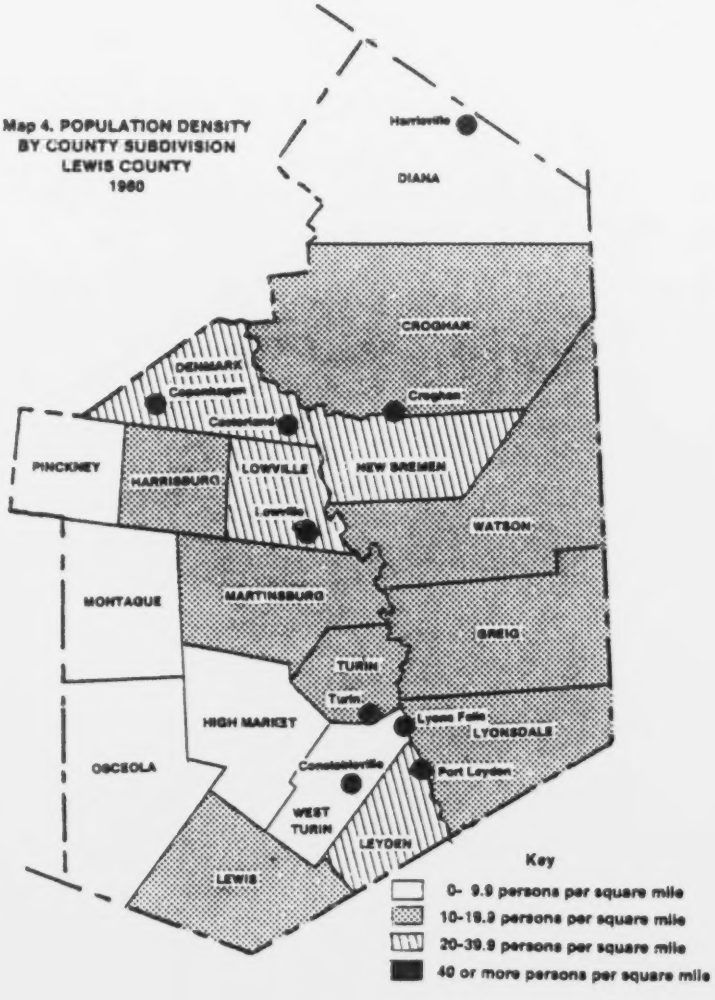
Category of use	Lewis County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,287.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	18.0	21.9
Woodlands, forest	49.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	15.8	17.6
Wet lands	10.1	4.2
Water	1.4	4.6
Residential high density	---	0.7
Residential medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential low and other	0.4	1.4
Commercial	---	0.4
Industrial	---	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	2.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.1	1.2
Transportation	---	0.5
Inactive or under construction	2.2	6.7

---Represents zero
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Lewis County was 25,035. The County's population averaged 19.5 persons per square mile. This was far less than the State average of 370.6 residents per square mile and ranked sixty-first among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,517 persons per square mile in the village of Lyons Falls to a low of 0.5 persons per square mile in the town of Montague. In general, towns with the lowest population densities were located in the far western portion of the county, bordering Jefferson and Oswego counties. The towns of Montague, Csceola, and Pinckney contained three of the four lowest population densities in Lewis County. This area is in the heart of the Tug Hill Region and includes the Tug Hill State Wildlife Management Area. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Lewis County by village and town for 1980.



From 1900 to 1980, Lewis County's population fell 8.7 percent while the count of residents statewide grew 141.6 percent. From 1900 through 1950, the population in Lewis County fell for 5 consecutive decades. Growth started in the 1950's and continued throughout the 1960's and 1970's. A county growth rate of 5.9 percent during the seventies was noteworthy since the statewide population dropped 3.7 percent during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates --by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Lewis County.

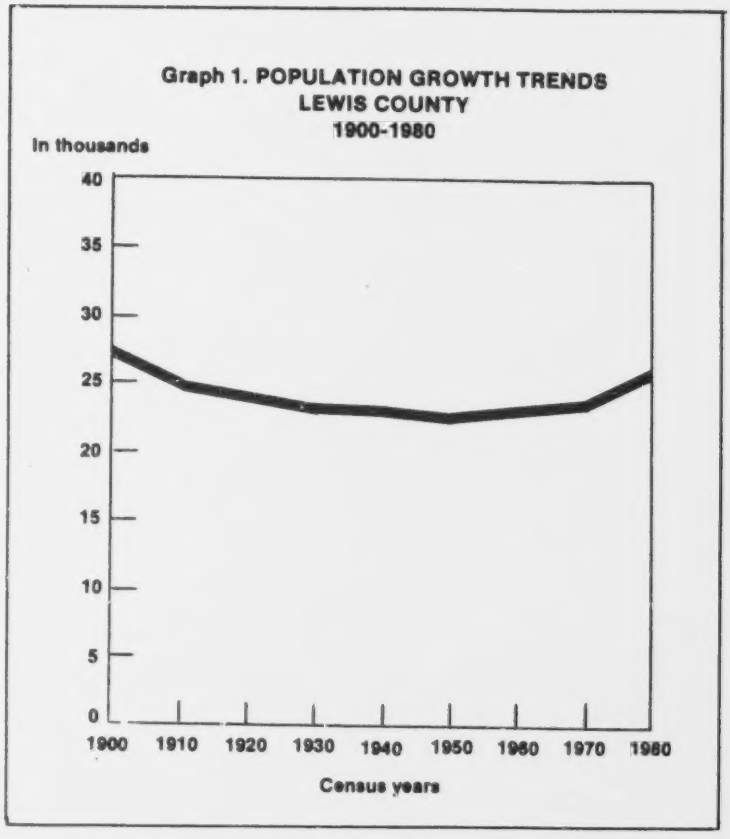


Table 2 DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND LEWIS COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Lewis County
1900	7,268,894	27,427
1910	9,113,614	24,849
1920	10,385,227	23,704
1930	12,588,066	23,447
1940	13,479,142	22,815
1950	14,830,192	22,521
1960	16,782,304	23,249
1970	18,241,391	23,644
1980	17,558,072	25,035

SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp. 966, 987-1000.

Table 3 PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND LEWIS COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Lewis County
1900-1910	+ 25.4	- 9.4
1910-1920	+ 14.0	- 4.6
1920-1930	+ 21.2	- 1.1
1930-1940	+ 7.1	- 2.7
1940-1950	+ 10.0	- 1.3
1950-1960	+ 13.2	+ 3.2
1960-1970	+ 8.7	+ 1.7
1970-1980	- 3.7	+ 5.9
1900-1980	+141.6	- 8.7

While the population of Lewis County, as a whole, grew 11.2 percent during the 30-year period, 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the County experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the Town of Watson grew 117.1 percent compared to a 77.0 percent decline in the Town of Montague. Most of the growth was confined to the eastern part of the county in the towns of New Bremen, Watson, Greig, and Lyonsdale, which contains some of the County's richest and most arable farm land. This area is easily accessible to Route 12, Lewis County's principal commuter route. Although these four towns comprised only 23.3 percent of the County's population in 1980, they accounted for 79.9 percent of the growth from 1950-1980. The greatest rates of decline occurred in the sparsely populated towns of Montague, Pinckney, and Harrisburg, located in the heart of the Tug Hill Semi-Wilderness Area in the western portion of the County. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth in Lewis County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by County subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

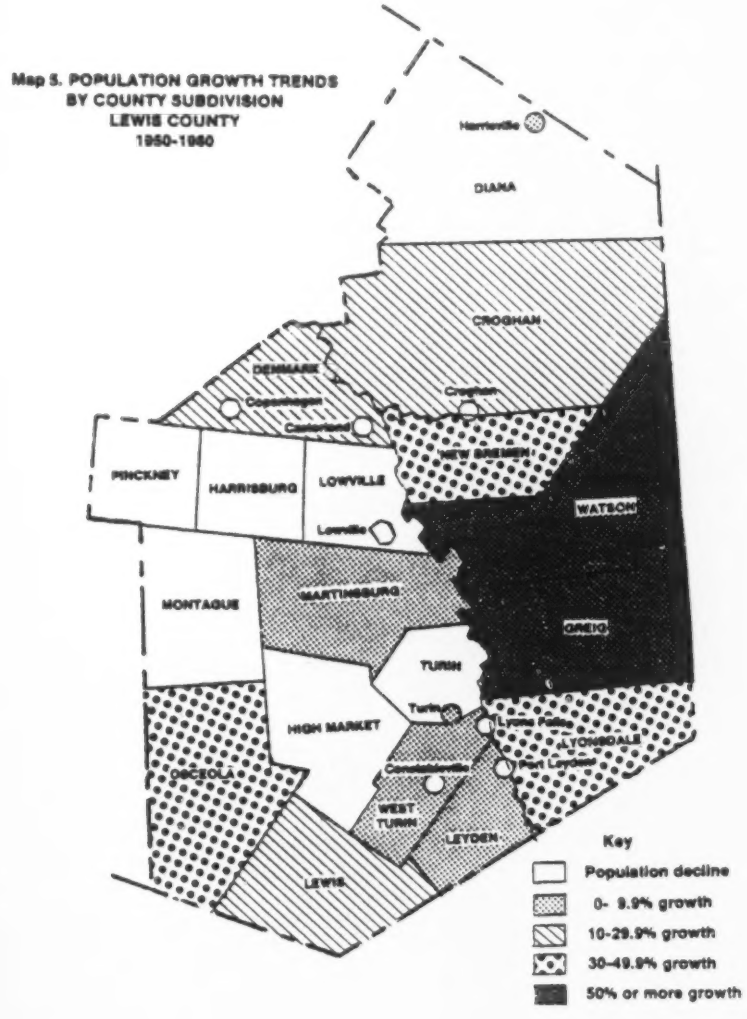


Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
LEWIS COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places over 2,500				
Lowville Village	3,671	3,616	3,671	3,364
Places under 2,500				
Castorland Village	308	321	327	277
Constableville Village	378	439	347	330
Copenhagen Village	690	673	734	656
Croghan Village	772	821	765	703
Harrisville Village	868	842	836	937
Lyons Falls Village	864	887	852	755
Port Leyden Village	841	898	862	740
Turin Village	273	323	293	284
Towns				
Croghan Town	2,544	2,697	2,559	2,824
(Croghan Village-part)	(432)	(453)	(396)	(383)
Denmark Town	2,154	2,214	2,359	2,448
(Castorland Village)	(308)	(321)	(327)	(277)
(Copenhagen Village)	(690)	(673)	(734)	(656)
Diana Town	1,717	1,641	1,649	1,709
(Harrisville Village)	(868)	(842)	(836)	(937)
Greig Town	642	693	774	1,115
Harrisburg Town	480	423	431	418
High Market Town 1/	121	95	89	-
Lewis Town	584	587	649	720
Leyden Town	1,622	1,715	1,677	1,660
(Port Leyden Village-part)	(660)	(671)	(625)	(539)
Lowville Town	4,623	4,635	4,754	4,575
(Lowville Village)	(3,671)	(3,616)	(3,671)	(3,364)
Lyonsdale Town	873	942	1,013	1,135
(Lyons Falls Village-part)	(70)	(71)	(101)	(84)
(Port Leyden Village-part)	(181)	(227)	(237)	(201)
Martinsburg Town	1,387	1,469	1,516	1,494
Montague Town	139	73	58	32
New Bremen Town	1,729	1,963	2,040	2,316
(Croghan Village-part)	(340)	(368)	(369)	(320)
Osceola Town	244	181	167	321
Pinckney Town	439	357	319	305
Turin Town	856	878	805	824
(Turin Village)	(273)	(323)	(293)	(284)
Watson Town	586	781	1,072	1,272

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
West Turin Town	1,781	1,905	1,713	1,867
(Constableville Village)	(378)	(439)	(347)	(330)
(Lyons Falls Village-part)	(794)	(816)	(751)	(671)
TOTAL: Lewis County	22,521	23,249	23,644	25,035

1/ Annexed to town of West Turin December 31, 1973.
SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp. 966, 987-1000; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
LEWIS COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 - 2,999				
Lowville Village	- 1.5	+ 1.5	- 8.4	- 8.4
Places under 2,500				
Castorland Village	+ 4.2	+ 1.9	- 15.3	- 10.1
Constableville Village	+ 16.1	- 21.0	- 4.9	- 12.7
Copenhagen Village	- 2.5	+ 9.1	- 10.6	- 4.9
Croghan Village	+ 6.3	- 6.8	- 8.1	- 8.9
Harrisville Village	- 3.0	- 0.7	+ 12.1	+ 7.9
Lyons Falls Village	+ 2.7	- 3.9	- 11.4	- 12.6
Port Leyden Village	+ 6.8	- 4.0	- 14.2	- 12.0
Turin Village	+ 18.3	- 9.3	- 3.1	+ 4.0
Towns				
Croghan Town	+ 6.0	- 5.1	+ 10.4	+ 11.0
(Croghan Village - part)	(+ 4.9)	(- 12.6)	(- 3.3)	(- 11.3)
Denmark Town	+ 2.8	+ 6.5	+ 3.8	+ 13.6
(Castorland Village)	(+ 4.2)	(+ 1.9)	(- 15.3)	(- 10.1)
(Copenhagen Village)	(- 2.5)	(+ 9.1)	(- 10.6)	(- 4.9)
Diana Town	- 4.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.6	- 0.5
(Harrisville Village)	(- 3.0)	(- 0.7)	(+ 12.1)	(+ 7.9)
Greig Town	+ 7.9	+ 11.7	+ 44.1	+ 73.7
Harrisburg Town	- 11.9	+ 1.9	- 3.0	- 12.9
High Market Town	- 21.5	- 6.3	---	---
Lewis Town	+ 0.5	+ 10.6	+ 10.9	+ 23.3
Leyden Town	+ 5.7	- 2.2	- 1.0	+ 2.3
(Port Leyden Village - part)	(+ 1.7)	(- 6.9)	(- 13.8)	(- 18.3)

Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Lowville Town	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	- 3.8	- 1.0
(Lowville Village)	(- 1.5)	(+ 1.5)	(- 8.4)	(- 8.4)
Lyonsdale Town	+ 7.9	+ 7.5	+ 12.0	+ 30.0
(Lyons Falls Village - part)	(+ 1.4)	(+ 42.3)	(- 16.8)	(+ 20.0)
(Port Leyden Village - part)	(+ 25.4)	(+ 4.4)	(- 15.2)	(+ 11.0)
Martinsburg Town	+ 5.9	+ 3.2	- 1.5	+ 7.7
Montague Town	- 47.5	- 20.5	- 44.8	- 77.0
New Bremen Town	+ 13.5	+ 3.9	+ 13.5	+ 34.0
(Croghan Village - part)	(+ 8.2)	(+ 0.3)	(- 13.3)	(- 5.9)
Osceola Town	- 25.8	- 7.7	+ 92.2	+ 31.6
Pinckney Town	- 18.7	- 10.6	- 4.4	- 30.5
Turin Town	+ 2.6	- 8.3	+ 2.4	- 3.7
(Turin Village)	(+ 18.3)	(- 9.3)	(- 3.1)	(+ 4.0)
Watson Town	+ 33.3	+ 37.3	+ 18.7	+117.1
West Turin Town	+ 7.0	- 10.1	+ 9.0	+ 4.8
(Constableville Village)	(+ 16.1)	(- 21.0)	(- 4.9)	(- 12.7)
(Lyons Falls Village - part)	(+ 2.8)	(- 8.0)	(- 10.7)	(- 15.5)
TOTAL: Lewis County	+ 3.2	+ 1.7	+ 5.9	+ 11.2

During the period 1950 to 1980, the proportion of Lewis County's population residing in rural areas increased slightly. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised 61.5 percent of the county population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for 67.9 percent of the total.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Lewis County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 25.8 years in 1970 to 28.1 years in 1980, while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.8 years. Youth less than 15 years of age accounted for 33.5 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 26.5 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force.

From 1980 to 1985, the age distribution of the County is projected to follow roughly the same pattern as the 1970 to 1980 trend. However, the 15-19 year age group will show a decline, from 10.4 percent of the total in 1980 to 8.6 percent of the County population in 1985. This reflects declining birth rates during the late 1960's. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Lewis County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.

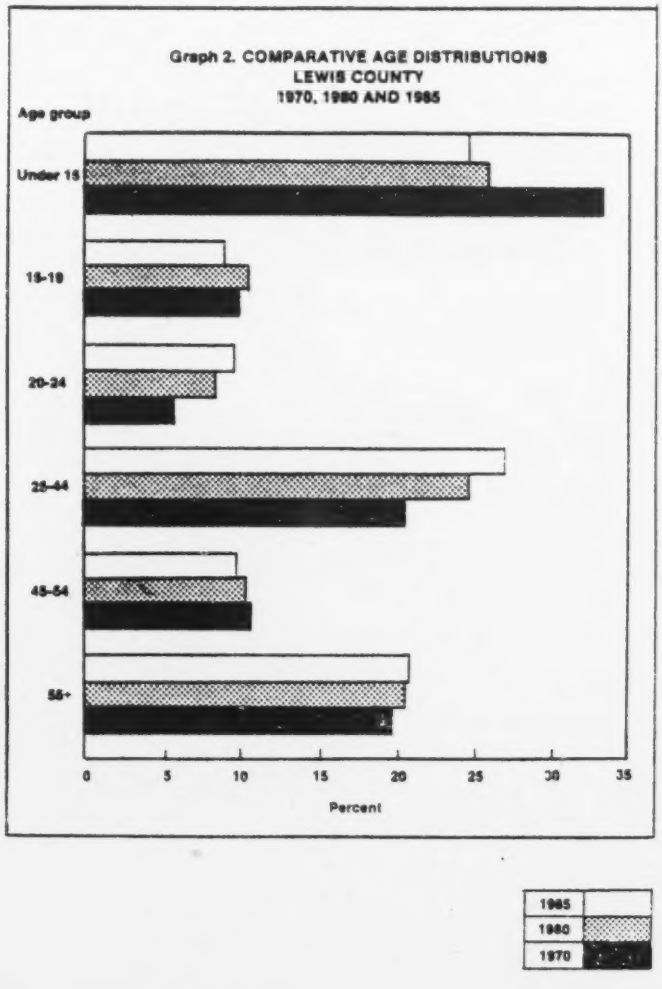


Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Lewis County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Lewis County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
LEWIS COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15 years	6,637	26.5	3,427	27.4	3,210	25.6
15-19 years	2,609	10.4	1,351	10.8	1,258	10.0
20-24 years	2,014	8.0	1,002	8.0	1,012	8.1
25-44 years	6,086	24.3	3,129	25.0	2,957	23.6
45-54 years	2,515	10.1	1,228	9.8	1,287	10.3
55 and older	5,174	20.7	2,375	19.0	2,799	22.4
Total	25,035	100.0	12,512	100.0	12,523	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	28.1	27.2	29.2
State	31.8	30.3	33.2

Sex distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	50.0	50.0
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Tables 18,45, and 46.

In 1980, Lewis County's population was 99.5 percent white, 0.1 percent black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.1 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.1 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.3 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as Hispanic. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Lewis County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
LEWIS COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Lewis County	25,035	24,918	15	32	35	35	80
Croghan Town	2,824	2,808	1	1	1	13	8
(Croghan Village -part)	(383)	(378)	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Denmark Town	2,448	2,443	3	-	2	-	11
(Castorland Village)	(277)	(277)	-	-	-	-	(1)
(Copenhagen Village)	(656)	(656)	-	-	-	-	(8)
Diana Town	1,709	1,701	-	1	5	2	4
(Harrisville Village)	(937)	(934)	-	(1)	-	(2)	(1)
Greig Town	1,115	1,109	1	-	5	-	7
Harrisburg Town	418	408	-	-	1	9	4
Lewis Town	720	715	-	2	1	2	3
Leyden Town	1,660	1,657	1	1	1	-	8
(Port Leyden Village-part)	(539)	(537)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
Lowville Town	4,575	4,546	2	11	16	-	13
(Lowville Village)	(3,364)	(3,342)	(2)	(5)	(15)	-	(11)
Lyonsdale Town	1,135	1,135	-	-	-	-	-
(Lyons Falls Village-part)	(84)	(84)	-	-	-	-	-
(Port Leyden Village-part)	(201)	(201)	-	-	-	-	-
Martinsburg Town	1,494	1,486	1	4	2	1	1
Montague Town	32	32	-	-	-	-	-
New Bremen Town	2,316	2,302	5	7	1	1	8
(Croghan Village -part)	(320)	(319)	-	-	(1)	-	-
Osceola Town	321	321	-	-	-	-	2
Pinckney Town	305	304	1	-	-	-	-
Turin Town	824	823	-	1	-	-	-
(Turin Village)	(284)	(283)	-	(1)	-	-	-
Watson Town	1,272	1,266	-	2	-	4	4
West Turin Town	1,867	1,862	-	2	-	3	7
(Constableville Village)	(330)	(330)	-	-	-	-	-
(Lyons Falls Village-part)	(671)	(667)	-	(1)	-	(3)	(1)

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanic is not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanic persons were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report".
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census tape file 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Lewis County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 117 nonwhites in the County, 41.9 percent were 17 years or younger and 6.0 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 33.4 percent and senior citizens, those 65 and older, accounted for 11.7 percent. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Lewis County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
LEWIS COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	25,035	2,099	6,279	13,744	2,913
White	24,918	2,088	6,241	13,683	2,906
Black	15	1	6	6	2
Other	102	10	32	55	5
Hispanic	80	8	29	38	5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, the composition of Lewis County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 5.3 percentage points (from 38.0 percent in 1970 to 43.3 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 2.5 percentage points (from 75.4 percent in 1970 to 72.9 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 1.6 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the County followed statewide and national trends. The County LFPR for men declined more than it did nationally but less than it did statewide. The female LFPR increased at a slower rate than it did in either the State or the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Lewis County, New York State, and the United States.

The resident labor force of Lewis County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a higher labor force participation rate.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
LEWIS COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Lewis County	
Overall	56.3	57.9	+1.6
Male	75.4	72.9	-2.5
Female	38.0	43.3	+5.3
		New York State	
Overall	57.3	59.5	+2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	-3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
		United States	
Overall	58.2	62.0	+3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	-1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+8.5

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 & 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
LEWIS COUNTY
1974 - 1982

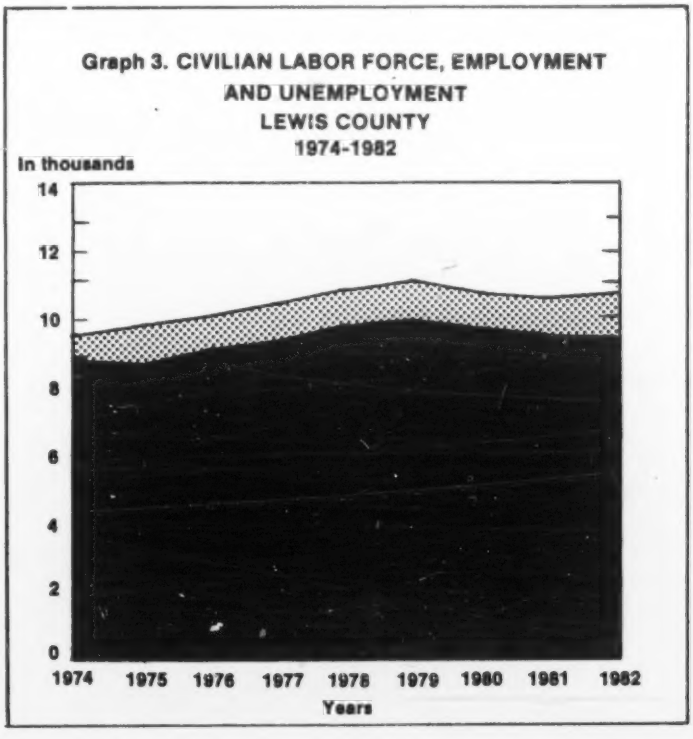
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Civilian labor force	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.7
Employment	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.5
Unemployment	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Unemployment rate	7.4	11.4	10.4	10.3	9.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	10.7

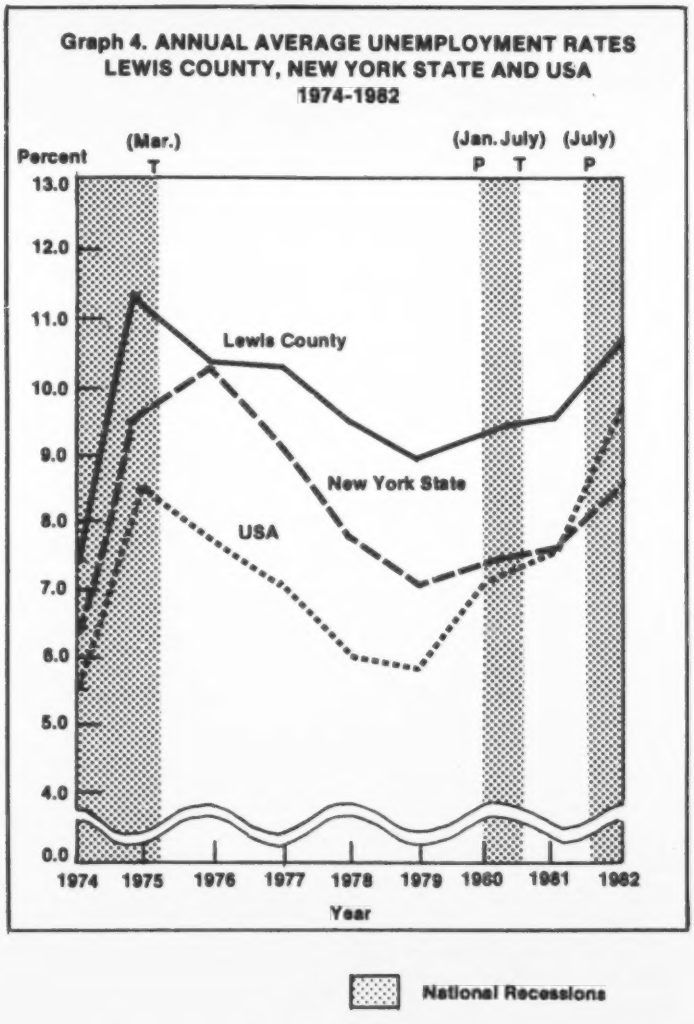
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1974 to 1982, Lewis County's civilian labor force grew 11.1 percent, an average annual growth rate of 1.4 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The rate of growth in the County's labor force actually varied considerably over the period. The labor force grew 3.2 percent in the recession year of 1975, easily outpacing the State and national expansion rates of 1.2 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. Labor force growth remained strong throughout 1978, as the County growth rate continued to top that of New York State. The labor force in Lewis County dipped 2.6 percent in 1980 with the advent of the current recession, then leveled out in 1981 and 1982. The changes in the number of employed persons in the County followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest gains occurred during the recovery period following the 1975 downturn. Successive employment gains were posted from 1976 through 1979.

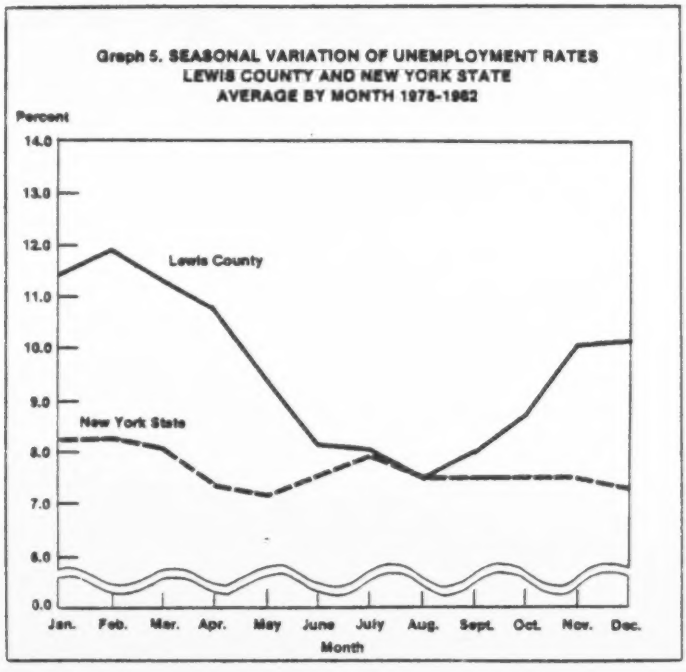
Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Lewis County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. Unemployment peaked in the years 1975 through 1977. This mark was equalled again in 1982 due to the recession. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Lewis County's labor force and its components during the period 1974 to 1982.



During the 1974-1982 period, Lewis County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The County rate, however, always exceeded both the State and national rates. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Lewis County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1982.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were generally more pronounced for Lewis County than for New York State. In both the County and the State, unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Lewis County and New York State during the period 1974 to 1982.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Lewis County

A local economy, such as that of Lewis County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Lewis County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial compositions of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Lewis County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1982) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
LEWIS COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1982

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Lewis County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	36.7	19.8	22.3
Nonmanufacturing, total	63.3	80.2	77.7
Construction	3.1	2.9	4.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	1.9	5.9	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	14.5	20.3	22.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	8.8	5.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	8.4	24.1	21.3
Government	33.4	18.0	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Lewis County specialized in manufacturing (most notably paper products) and government during the period 1979 to 1982. Lewis County's abundant timber and water resources gave birth to the County's leading export industry, paper products. Manufacturing accounted for over one-third of all jobs in the County compared to roughly one-fifth of the jobs in the State and nation. Government accounted for 33.4 percent of the jobs in the County, but only 18.0 percent of jobs statewide and 17.7 percent nationally. Major employers in Lewis County are listed below.

Firms	Product
American Machine and Foundry	bowling pins
Beaverite Products Inc.	loose leaf ringbinders
Boise Cascade Corp.	bookcover materials & paperboard
Climax Mfg. Co.	paper boxes
Georgia Pacific Corp.	fine papers
Harrisville Mfg. Corp.	snow plows
Kraft Inc.	cream and cheddar cheese
Lally Mfg. Corp.	thermal underwear
Lewis County	government
Lewis County Hospital	health care

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Lewis County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Lewis County, New York State, and the nation over the period between three-year average 1970-1972 to three-year average 1980-1982.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR LEWIS COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1980-1982

Industrial sector	Lewis County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+10.8	+ 2.5	+25.7
Manufacturing, total	+ 2.2	-15.1	+ 3.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	+16.4	+ 7.9	+33.6
Construction	+42.1	-22.3	+11.3
Transportation, communication, and utilities	+46.6	-11.2	+13.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+31.2	+ 1.7	+32.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+10.2	+10.1	+39.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+ 6.1	+28.1	+57.1
Government	+11.7	+ 5.5	+24.0

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a three-year average was used both for the past period (1970-1972) and the current period (1980-1982).

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 33.6 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 3.8 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication, and public utilities. Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing posted the highest rate of growth followed by finance, insurance, and real estate; government; and wholesale and retail trade.

The rate of growth of Lewis County's nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but lagged far behind that of the nation over the period. The County experienced growth in all major industry divisions. Nonmanufacturing increased

16.4 percent while the number of manufacturing jobs rose only 2.2 percent. Within the County's nonmanufacturing sector, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Vigorous growth occurred in transportation, communication, and utilities; construction; and wholesale and retail trade, while moderate expansion took place in government; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in nonmanufacturing grew at a higher rate than manufacturing, the share attributed to nonmanufacturing increased while the percentage of total employment in manufacturing declined. The change in the distribution of Lewis County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1980-1982 LEWIS COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1980-1982	Change from 1970-1972 to 1980-1982
Nonagricultural employment, total	5,000	5,600	+600
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	39.4	36.3	-3.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.6	63.7	+3.1
Construction	2.4	3.1	+0.7
Transportation, communication, and utilities	1.5	1.9	+0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	12.4	14.7	+2.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.2	2.1	-0.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	8.8	8.4	-0.4
Government	33.3	33.5	+0.2

Labor Market Stability in Lewis County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations

in employment (previously mentioned), as well as industrial conflicts and industrial expansions and contractions.

Industrial Conflicts

During the period January 1981 through August 1983, there were two labor-management disputes involving paper mills operated by the Boise-Cascade Corporation. Two mills in Beaver Falls represented by the United Papermakers International Union Local 926 were involved in a work-stoppage from July 3, 1981 to November 3, 1981. The dispute involved 76 persons. One Boise-Cascade paper mill in Lowville engaged in a labor-management dispute between August 21, 1981 and September 2, 1981. This dispute involved 96 members of the United Papermakers International Union Local 1988.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through September 1983 there were few reported changes in Lewis County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Lewis County during the period are shown in Table 14.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
LEWIS COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1983

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Specialty Paperboard Division Lowville Boise Cascade Corporation	Addition to an existing facility	+13
Bowling Products Group Lowville AMF, Inc.	Expansion in a new building at the same location	0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Lewis County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income statistics of Lewis County residents by source for 1976 and 1980.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF LEWIS COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 AND 1980

($ million)

Source	1976	1980	Change 1976 to 1980		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1980
Total personal income	$109.1	$158.5	49.4	45.3	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	72.0	102.8	30.8	42.8	66.0	64.9
Property income	15.9	25.3	9.4	59.1	14.6	16.0
Transfer payments	21.3	30.4	9.1	42.7	19.5	19.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned. Columns may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1980 total personal income in Lewis County climbed 45.3 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1980, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 64.9 percent of the total personal income of Lewis County residents compared with 66.6 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 19.2 percent of personal income in Lewis County and property income added 16.0 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 14.8 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 18.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Lewis County, accounted for 38.1 percent of the total in 1980. Government employers were a distant second, adding 20.1 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Lewis County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1980.

Income derived from agriculture, manufacturing, and government accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the County than Statewide. Table 16 compares 1980 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Lewis County with that earned in the State, for each industry division.

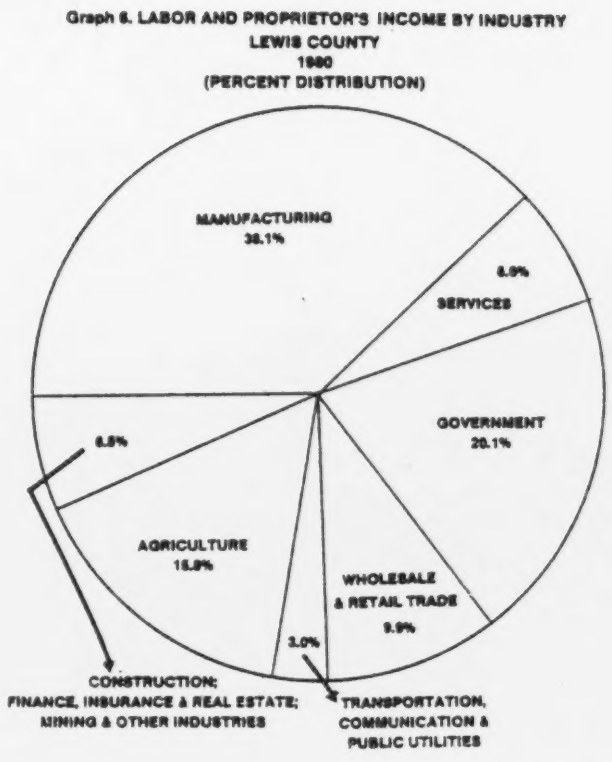


Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN LEWIS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1980

($ millions)

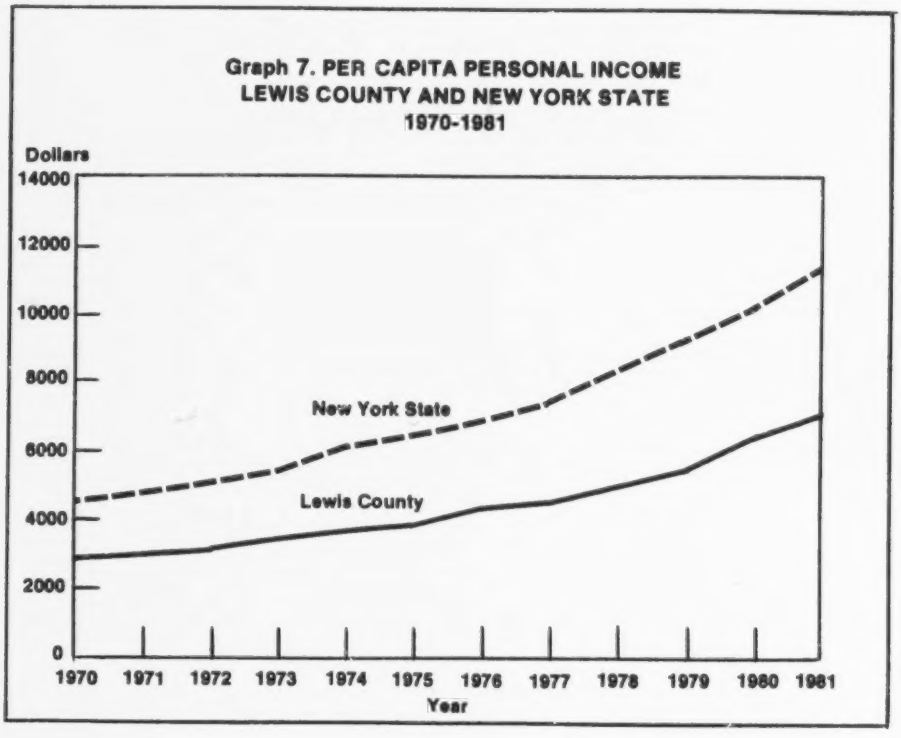
Industry	Lewis County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	97.8	100.0	134,367.6	100.0
Agriculture	15.4	15.8	688.6	0.5
Manufacturing	37.3	38.1	30,836.3	22.9
Mining	*	-	233.7	0.2
Construction	4.1	4.2	4,599.9	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	9.7	9.9	21,490.2	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	1.8	1.8	13,914.6	10.4
Transportation, communication, and utilities	2.9	3.0	11,715.2	8.7
Services	6.5	6.7	29,959.3	22.3
Other	0.4	0.4	364.8	0.3
Government	19.6	20.1	20,565.0	15.3

* Less than $100,000.
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $37.3 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Lewis County and was paid to Lewis County residents as well as residents of other areas.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Lewis County's labor and proprietors' income was $102.8 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 15) and $97.8 million when recorded by place of work. This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income in Lewis County was paid to individuals who resided in the County and commuted to jobs located in neighboring counties. During the 1970 Census period it was found that over twice as many persons commuted to jobs outside Lewis County as did residents from outside the County commute to jobs in Lewis County. Jefferson and Oneida counties were most heavily commuted to and from, followed by St. Lawrence County.

Per Capita Income

In 1981, per capita personal income in Lewis County was $7,155 and ranked fifty-ninth among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1981 was $11,460. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Lewis County and the State for the period 1970-1981. During the 11-year period, Lewis County's per capita income grew by 149.2 percent while the State figures increased by 148.9 percent.



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Lewis County industries whose employees are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in manufacturing nondurable goods; transportation, communication, and utilities; and construction paid the highest weekly wage during the period 1978-1982. Service industries, retail trade, and agriculture were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 17 presents the average weekly wages paid by Lewis County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1978-1982.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
LEWIS COUNTY
1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	130	158	182	226	147
Mining	211	-	-	-	-
Construction	431	277	288	319	339
Manufacturing-durable goods	212	238	254	257	266
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	255	278	311	337	354
Transportation, communication, and utilities	261	300	301	362	345
Wholesale trade	175	189	203	218	221
Retail trade	122	138	150	155	160
Finance, insurance, and real estate	157	159	174	188	196
Service	104	101	111	116	124
Government	170	182	207	225	243

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels". Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 18 presents the 1983 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Lewis County. Table 19 gives projections of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines during 1983, based on family income criteria.

Table 18. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR LEWIS COUNTY, 1983

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	4,860	6,540	8,220	9,900	11,580	13,260	14,940	16,620
Lower Living Standard Income levels								
70 percent LLSIL	3,940	6,450	8,850	10,930	12,900	15,090		
85 percent LLSIL	4,780	7,830	10,750	13,270	15,660	18,320		
100 percent LLSIL	5,620	9,210	12,650	15,620	18,430	21,550		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,680 for each additional family member.

To compute the various LLSILs for families with more than six persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,190 for each additional person

85 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,660 for each additional person

100 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $3,120 for each additional person

Table 19. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL, LEWIS COUNTY 1983 PROJECTIONS

Income levels	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	3,300
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	3,700
85 percent LLSIL	4,800
100 percent LLSIL	6,000

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

During the 1982 Calendar Year, an average of 4,855 Lewis County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the County averaged $112.76 per recipient compared to $144.02 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1982, an average of 77.5 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 21.5 percent received Home Relief payments, and 1.0 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families. Table 20 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Lewis County during 1982.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
LEWIS COUNTY
1982

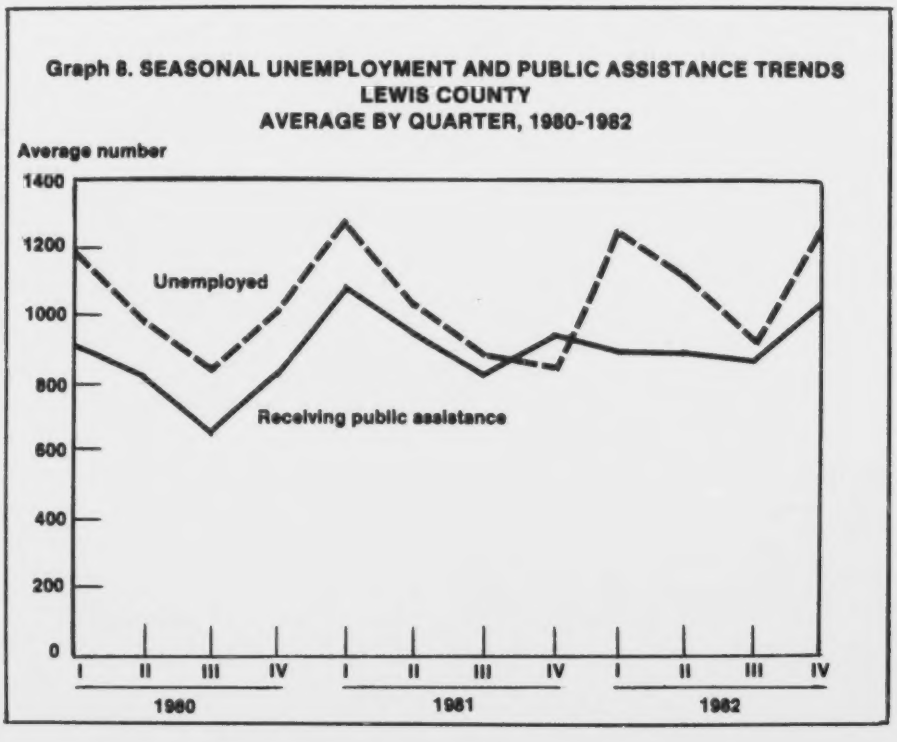
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	887	699	180	8	-
February	896	710	182	4	-
March	946	738	203	4	1
April	922	757	161	4	-
May	911	746	165	-	-
June	894	690	203	1	-
July	875	666	196	13	-
August	878	678	194	4	2
September	889	696	185	8	-
October	883	694	189	-	-
November	942	711	226	5	-
December	1,269	894	329	45	1
12-month average	933	723	201	8	-

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Lewis County for 1980, 1981, and 1982.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared to public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 20 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance activities and total unemployment. Normally, both the total number of unemployed and public assistance recipients peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall 1981 enrollments in public and non-public schools in Lewis County totaled 5,717. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 51.6 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 48.4 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1981-1982 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 96.0 percent of total school enrollments in Lewis County compared to 82.8 percent for the State. Table 21 presents the distribution of students in Lewis County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 21. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
LEWIS COUNTY
1981 - 1982

School designation	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	Total
Total	2,952	2,765	5,717
Public	2,752	2,736	5,488
Nonpublic	200	29	229

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1981-82; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1981-82; prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

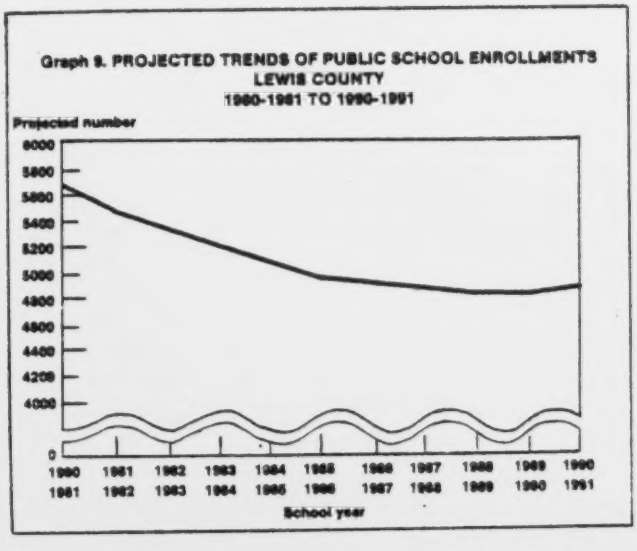
Fewer students were enrolled in schools in New York State and in Lewis County during the 1980-81 school year than during the preceding school year. Although total enrollments fell at a faster rate statewide than in the County, the rate of decline in public schools was nearly the same for both the County and the State. Private school enrollments dropped slightly faster in the County than they did in the State. Table 22 provides the enrollment levels of schools in New York State and Lewis County during the 1980-81 and 1981-82 school years and the percent change in enrollments in public and non-public schools in the State and County.

Table 22. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND LEWIS COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1980-81 - 1981-82

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent change
	1980-81	1981-82	
New York State	3,469,209	3,317,023	-4.4
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	-3.1
Nonpublic	608,838	546,383	-10.3
Lewis County	5,871	5,717	-2.6
Public	5,670	5,488	-3.2
Nonpublic	201	229	13.9

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through most of the eighties and then turn up slightly after the 1988-89 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1980-81 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 14.8 percent from 5,670 to 4,833 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Lewis County during the period 1980 to 1991.



There were 452 students who graduated from Lewis County high schools in 1982. Of this number, 43.9 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 70.3 percent statewide. The percentage of Lewis County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a slightly smaller fraction of the new graduates in the County than in the State.

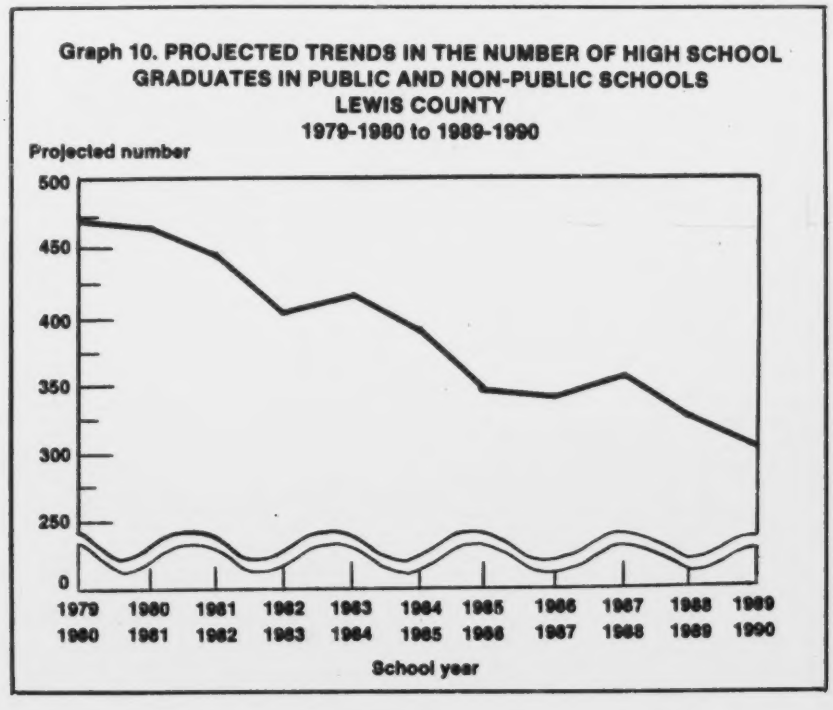
Table 23 presents the intentions of 1982 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Lewis County. The data reflect the status of graduates as reported in the Fall of 1982.

Table 23. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND LEWIS COUNTY

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	226,856	41.1	25.1	4.1	20.3	3.9	5.4
Public	194,605	37.1	26.5	3.9	22.2	4.4	5.8
Nonpublic	32,251	65.3	16.6	5.1	9.3	1.0	2.8
Lewis County	452	13.2	28.7	2.0	38.9	7.5	9.5
Public	452	13.2	28.7	2.0	38.9	7.5	9.5
Nonpublic	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1982; prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, NY.

The size of Lewis County's high school graduating class is projected to continue its general decline throughout the 1980's. Only in 1983-84 and in 1987-88 will there be slight gains to counter this trend. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Lewis County over the period 1979 to 1990.



Student Ethnicity

During the 1981-82 school year, 99.8 percent of the student population in Lewis County was white. The remaining 0.2 percent were distributed as follows: 0.1 percent black, 0.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander (figures do not add due to rounding). The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Beaver River School District. Table 24 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County during the 1981-82 school year.

Table 24. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN LEWIS COUNTY 1981-82

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.8
Beaver River	0.2	0.2	0.2	99.4
Copenhagen	-	-	-	100.0
Harrisville	-	-	-	100.0
Lowville	*	-	0.1	99.9
South Lewis	*	*	0.1	99.8

*Less than 0.1%.

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1981-82; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Dept., Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Lewis County. These programs are listed below:

Educational institution	Programs
Jefferson-Lewis-Hamilton-Herkimer-Oneida BOCES Lewis County Area Occupational Center Route 12 Glenfield, New York 13343	Agriculture Education Agriculture Production Agricultural Mechanics Conservation Distributive Education General Merchandising-Sales Health Occupation Education Nurse, Licensed Practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide)

Educational institution	Programs
Jefferson-Lewis-Hamilton-Herkimer-Oneida BOCES (continued)	Business and Office Education General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education Automotive Body and Fender Automotive Mechanics Other Automotive Carpentry Electrical Occupations Machine Shop-Machine Tool Cosmetology Quantity Food Occupations Other Trade, Industry, Service

SOURCE: Directory of Occupational Education Programs in New York State; Prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Dept., Office of Occupational and Continuing Education.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 25 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Lewis County had at least 5 applicants during the period October 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and placements for each occupation, and the percentage of applicants that the Job Service successfully steered into new jobs.

The figures presented in Table 25 are indicative of the work experience of Lewis County's available labor force. An excess of available workers was found in most all occupational groups available. High unemployment during the period examined (over 12.0 percent of the labor force) inflated the number of applicants available for work in most occupations. But Job Service records from the late 1970's and earlier 1980's show an excess labor supply in most all available occupational groups during periods of lower unemployment. Table 25 may be viewed as a representative sample of the available labor force in Lewis County. Because the New York State Job Service does not handle all job placement activity in the County, it can be assumed that the actual number of available workers, and in some cases the placement percentages, are higher.

Table 25. APPLICANTS AVAILABLE AND PLACEMENTS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
LEWIS COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Applicants placed during period	Percent of applicants placed during period
Occupational group, total	850	114	13.4
Professional, technical and managerial	76	5	6.6
Clerical and sales	191	69	36.1
Services	118	9	7.6
Farming, fishery, and forestry	34	1	2.9
Processing	23	2	8.7
Machine trades	88	2	2.3
Benchwork	30	7	23.3
Structural work	125	7	5.6
Miscellaneous	195	17	8.7
Selected occupations			
Professional, technical and managerial			
Preschool, primary, & kindergarten	6	2	33.3
Education, n.e.c.	6	0	NA
Trade managers & officials	5	0	NA
Service managers & officials	8	0	NA
Social & welfare work	14	0	NA
Clerical and Sales			
Secretaries	14	1	7.1
Stenographers	8	0	NA
Typists & type-writing machine operators	9	1	11.1
Steno, typing, filing, & related	26	4	15.4
Bookkeepers & bookkeeping machine operators	8	2	25.0
Cashiers & tellers	14	1	7.1
Accounting & statistical clerks	8	0	NA
Computing & account-recording	10	4	40.0
Shipping, receiving, stock, & related	58	55	94.8
Information & reception clerks	7	1	14.3
Sales occupations, miscellaneous commodities	14	0	NA

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Applicants placed during period	Percent of applicants placed during period
Service			
Waiter/waitress & related	22	1	4.5
Chefs & cooks, hotels & restaurants	16	2	12.5
Kitchen workers, n.e.c.	5	0	NA
Attendants; hospital, morgue, & related	18	0	NA
Security guards & correction officers	13	1	7.7
Porters & cleaners	19	5	26.3
Farming, Fishery, Forestry			
Domestic animal farming	15	0	NA
Forest conservation	6	0	NA
Logging & related	5	1	20.0
Processing			
Calendering, sizing, coating, & related	6	0	NA
Machine Trades			
Metal machining	9	0	NA
Motorized vehicle & engineering equipment mechanics & repairers	16	1	6.2
Farm mechanics & repairers	6	0	NA
Engine, power transmission, & related mechanics	10	0	NA
Paperworking	18	0	NA
Benchwork			
Sewing machine operators, nongarment	10	6	60.0
Structural Work			
Body workers, transportation equipment	7	0	NA
Arc welders & cutters	9	0	NA
Assembly, installation & repair of lighting equipment & building wiring	9	2	22.2
Installation & repair of electrical products	5	0	NA
Carpenters & related	34	1	2.9
Plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters, & related	5	0	NA

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Applicants placed during period	Percent of applicants placed during period
Roofers & related	5	1	20.0
Miscellaneous construction	27	1	3.7
Miscellaneous structural work	7	0	NA
Miscellaneous			
Trailer-truck drivers	13	0	NA
Truck drivers, heavy	16	0	NA
Truck drivers, light	7	0	NA
Passenger transportation	6	0	NA
Packaging	6	0	NA
Hoisting & conveying	5	0	NA
Moving & storing	5	0	NA
Packaging & materials handling	131	17	13.0

NA = For occupations in which no applicants were placed, the percent of applicants placed was not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM
1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
LEWIS COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	3,364
Rural	21,671
Families	6,313
Households	8,120

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	4,746	2,756	1,990
Married	11,283	5,643	5,640
Separated	264	141	123
Widowed	1,510	254	1,256
Divorced	595	291	304

3) Housing units (all types)	11,604
Urban	1,439
Rural	10,165
Year-round housing units*	8,781
Occupied	8,051
Vacant	730
Seasonal/migratory units	2,823

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	1,564	1,001	563
2 persons	2,171	1,771	400
3 persons	1,357	1,117	240
4 persons	1,336	1,145	191
5 persons	827	731	96
6+ persons	796	702	94

*Median rooms in year-round units 5.6
**Median persons/unit - 2.71

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	285
10,000 - 14,999	386
15,000 - 19,999	465
20,000 - 24,999	641
25,000 - 29,999	473
30,000 - 34,999	491
35,000 - 39,999	306
40,000 - 49,999	416
50,000 - 79,999	330
80,000 - 99,000	18
100,000 - 149,999	10
150,000 - 199,999	2
200,000+	2
Median value	26,400

6)

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	8,021	6,446	1,575
Black	4	0	0
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	10	6	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	8	2
Other	6	0	0
Spanish origin householders	18	9	9
White	13	7	6
Unknown/unreported	5	2	3

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
LEWIS COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980 Total	1980 Male	1980 Female	Change Number	1970-1980 Percent
Under 5 years	2,233	2,099	1,068	1,031	-134	-6.0
Under 1 year	439	427	221	206	-12	-2.7
1 year	448	425	210	215	-21	-4.7
2 years	444	450	235	215	+6	+1.4
3	451	404	203	201	-47	-10.4
4	451	393	199	194	-58	-12.9
5 to 9 years	2,756	2,098	1,095	1,003	-658	-23.9
5	534	371	191	180	-163	-30.5
6	554	384	214	170	-170	-30.7
7	552	439	225	214	-113	-20.5
8	540	437	227	210	-103	-19.1
9	576	467	238	229	-109	-18.9
10 to 14 years	2,933	2,440	1,264	1,176	-493	-16.8
10	662	482	249	233	-140	-22.5
11	570	478	250	228	-92	-16.1
12	582	485	259	226	-97	-16.7
13	564	501	253	248	-63	-11.2
14	595	494	253	241	-10.1	-17.0
15	576	583	297	286	+7	+1.2
16 to 19 years	1,768	2,026	1,054	972	+258	+14.6
16 to 21	2,310	2,830	1,456	1,374	+520	+22.5
16	504	584	279	305	+80	+15.9
17	569	574	299	275	+5	+0.9
18	412	449	238	211	+37	+9.0
19	283	419	238	181	+136	+48.1
20 to 24 years	1,349	2,014	1,002	1,012	+665	+49.3
20	321	400	198	202	+79	+24.6
21	221	404	204	200	+18.3	+82.8
25-29	1,302	1,946	1,009	937	+644	+49.5
30-34	1,151	1,600	855	745	+449	+39.0
35-44	2,505	2,540	1,265	1,275	+35	+1.4
45-54	2,419	2,515	1,228	1,287	+96	+4.0
55-59	1,106	1,177	623	554	+71	+6.4
60-64	984	1,084	512	572	+100	+10.2
65-74	1,455	1,658	774	884	+203	+14.0
75-84	884	932	375	557	+48	+5.4
85+	223	323	91	232	+100	+44.8
16 and over	15,146	17,815	8,788	9,027	+2,669	+17.6
55 and over	4,652	5,174	2,375	2,799	+522	+11.2
All ages	23,644	25,035	12,512	12,523	+1,391	+5.9
Median age	25.8	28.1	27.2	29.2	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS
LEWIS COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	460	451	0	0	6	3
5,000 to 7,499	503	503	0	0	0	0
7,500 to 9,999	579	577	0	0	0	2
10,000 to 14,999	1,278	1,274	0	0	2	2
15,000 to 19,999	1,345	1,341	0	0	0	4
20,000 to 24,999	908	908	0	0	0	0
25,000 to 34,999	856	856	0	0	0	0
35,000 to 49,999	301	301	0	0	0	0
50,000 or more	151	145	0	0	4	0
Mean	$18,448	$18,434	0	0	$36,685	$11,864

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	17,191	2,617
55-59	1,031	108
60-64	946	121
65 and over	2,334	410
Race		
Total	21,502	3,256
White	21,429	3,225
Black	0	0
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	59	14
Hispanic	88	9

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of Poverty Level	Number of persons
Below 75 percent	1,965
75 to 124 percent	3,143
125 to 149 percent	1,919
150 to 199 percent	3,714
Above 199 percent	14,017

.4) Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	6,417	$16,736
Earnings		
Wage and salary	5,873	15,496
Nonfarm self employment	978	8,932
Farm self employment	794	9,975
Interest, dividents, or net profit	3,778	2,179
Social Security	2,492	4,117
Public Assistance	577	2,333
Other	2,376	3,053

5) Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	793	$ 9,215
1 worker	2,269	14,903
2 or more workers	3,321	23,075

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of the new Office of Management and Budget definitions (eff. 6/30/83) of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSA's).

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers

hold second jobs--and the effects of difference commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the mid-week of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categories all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home.
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g.,

able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may by provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assits SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups; White; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific rage categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hwaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United State. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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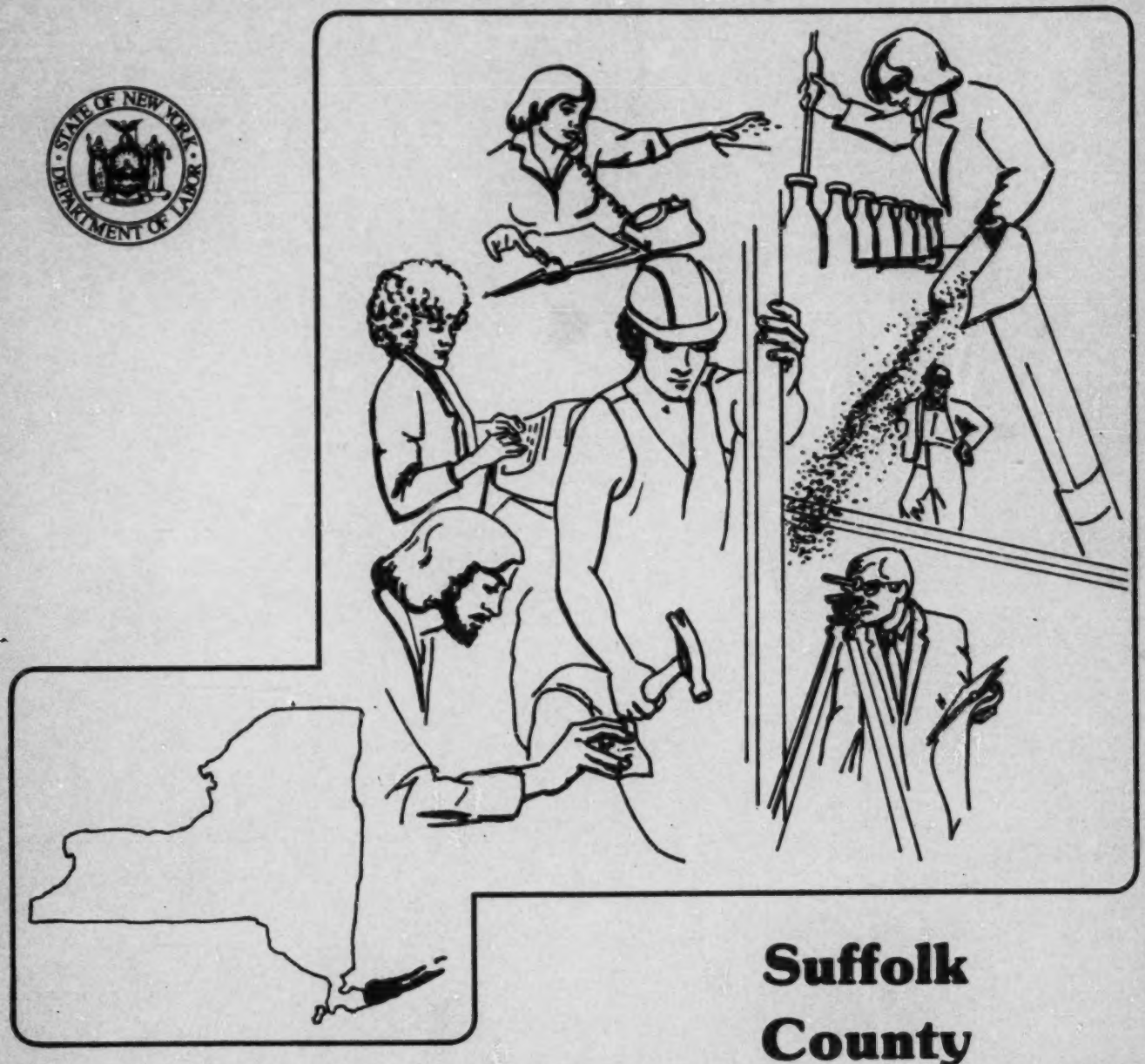
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Suffolk County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

SUFFOLK COUNTY

OCTOBER 1984

This report was prepared by Saul Finkel, with the able assistance of Catherine Kelly and Belle Silver. This report could not have been completed, however, without the expert technical advice and editing of Sonya Kornreich, supervising Area Economist.

We would like to thank Mr. Robert J. Panzarella, Forecast Analyst of the Long Island Lighting Company and Mr. John Labowski of the Suffolk County Department of Labor for their help in preparing sections of this profile.

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. Geographic Highlights and County Facilities

Suffolk County, Long Island, is bounded on the north by Long Island Sound and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. The south shore is paralleled by barrier beaches which create bays between the south shore of the island and the Atlantic Ocean. Fire Island, Moriches and Shinnecock inlets connect these bays to the Atlantic Ocean. The County is approximately eighty-six miles long and twenty-one miles wide at its widest point which is on its western boundary. The major land mass extends eastward from Nassau County for forty-two miles to Riverhead. From Riverhead, two peninsulas continue eastward separated by the waters of Peconic and Gardiners Bays. The northern peninsula, terminating at Orient Point, is approximately twenty-eight miles in length. The southern one terminates at Montauk Point and is about forty-four miles long. The area of the County is approximately nine hundred and twenty-nine* square miles. Map 1 locates Suffolk County in relation to New York State.

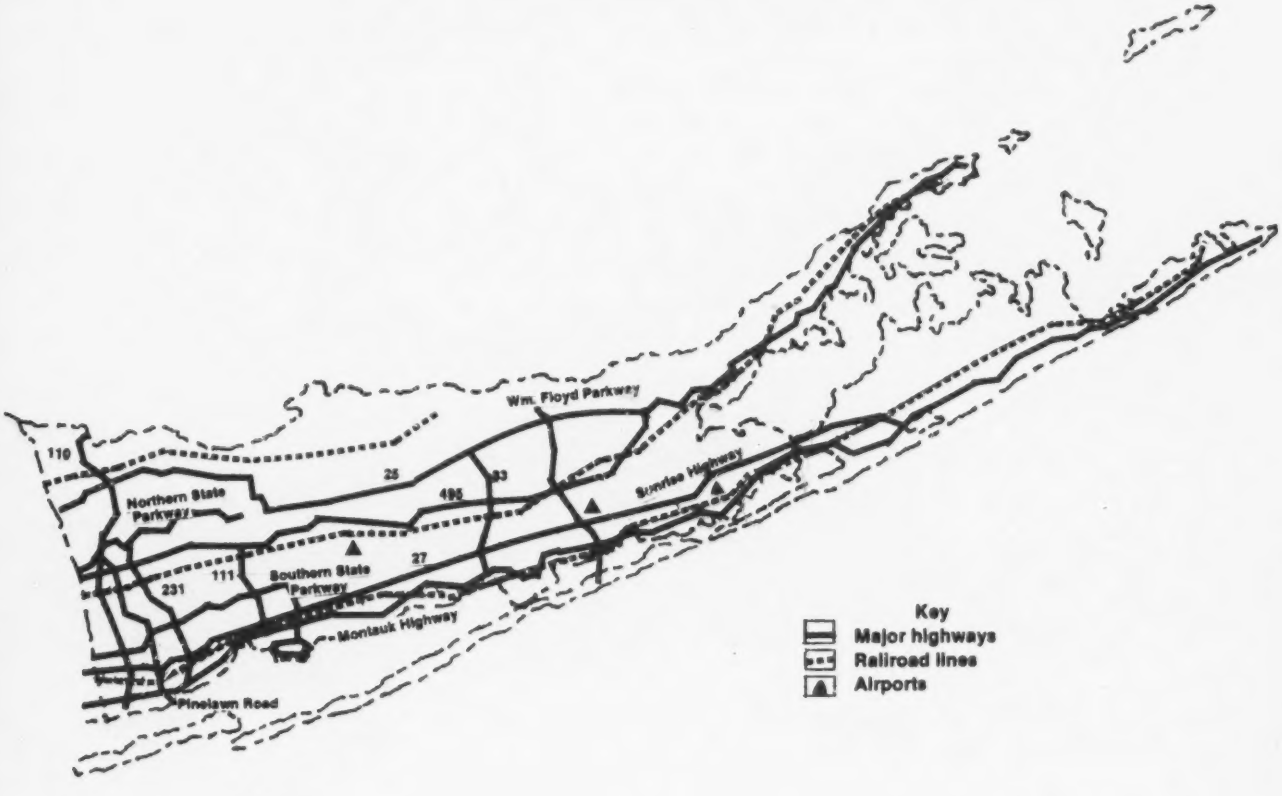
Map I. COUNTY LOCATION SUFFOLK COUNTY

* World Almanac

Transportation Facilities

Highways - Because of the nature of the geography, there are no highways that run through Suffolk County to other areas. East-west highways mostly start outside of Suffolk and either end in Suffolk or meet extended roads that end in Suffolk. Before the age of superhighway, the only major Suffolk County highway was Sunrise Highway, which led to the Hampton resort areas. Sunrise Highway has been consistently improved and now meets Montauk Highway, which extends to the lighthouse at the end of Montauk Point, the easternmost point of the County. Other more recent highways are the Southern State Parkway and Northern State Parkway, both serving noncommercial vehicles only, and reaching only one-quarter of the way into Suffolk County from Nassau County. The most recent highway, which within the past year was converted into part of the Interstate Highway System, is the Long Island Expressway (Route 495), which extends from the Nassau County border to the edge of the Suffolk County fork. The Long Island Expressway now forms the major east-west commercial highway of the Island.

North-south highways are sparse and far apart. From west to east, there is Route 110, now becoming a major industrial and commercial area of the County; Sagtikos State Parkway, which connects the Robert Moses Causeway to Fire Island on the south and to Sunken Meadow State Parkway on the north; and William Floyd Parkway, in mid-Suffolk County. Many other minor north-south roads exist but none as major as those mentioned. Within Suffolk County there exists a network of roads which interconnects populated areas in the County and provides commuter services to firms located in Suffolk, Nassau and further west to New York City.



Rail - All rail transportation in the Nassau-Suffolk area is provided by the Long Island Railroad. Although primarily a commuter rail line, freight is handled when necessary. As with the highway systems, major rail lines run east and west, feeding into Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens. Three branches serve Suffolk County: the Port Jefferson Branch extends midway into the county up north to Port Jefferson, the Montauk Line serves the south shore points all the way to Montauk on the south fork of the east end, and the Greenport line serves the mid-Island and terminates on the north fork of the east end.

Air transportation - The west end of Suffolk County is relatively near both John F. Kennedy International Airport and LaGuardia Airport in Queens. In Suffolk County, MacArthur Airport is becoming a major airport. Operated by the Town of Islip, the airport now is the hub for many flights to major centers in the country, among them Chicago, Florida and Boston. Both passenger and freight service is available. Republic Airport is just off Route 110 and serves mostly Fairchild Aviation. However, some private and commercial flights originate at Republic. Brookhaven Airport is mainly a private airfield operated and maintained by the Town of Brookhaven. The Grumman Peconic Airport, near Calverton, is used primarily by the Grumman Aircraft Corp. East Hampton Airport mainly operates during the summer months and is for private planes only. The Suffolk County Air Force Base is no longer used by the United States Air Force but is used as a New York Air National Guard training station.

Land Characteristics - The topography is relatively uniform with gentle to moderate slopes extending from north to south. A high ridge of glacial origin running approximately east and west along the northern one-third of the County reaches elevations as high as four hundred feet above sea level, at West Hills in the Town of Huntington. North of the ridge, the topography is generally abrupt with an overall slope to Long Island Sound. South of the ridge, long gentle slopes terminate in the marsh and meadow land bordering the bays of the south shore.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

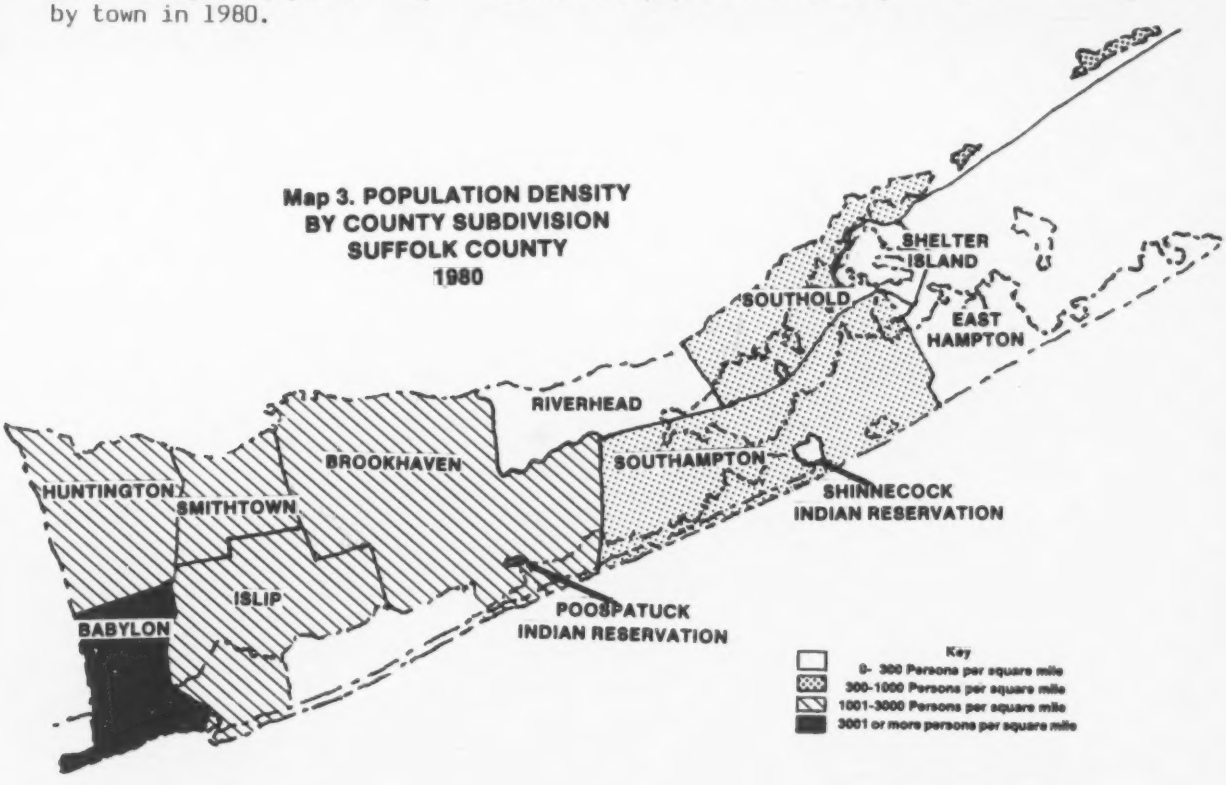
Category of use	Suffolk County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,282.8	49,374.4
Active agriculture	7.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	13.3	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	9.6	17.6
Wetlands	2.0	4.2
Water	29.4	4.6
Residential high density	0.2	0.7
Residential medium density	10.6	1.3
Residential low density	8.6	1.4
Commercial	1.4	0.4
Industrial	1.4	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	3.0	1.1
Outdoor recreation	4.6	1.2
Transportation	2.0	0.5
Inactive or under construction	5.6	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

In 1980, the decennial census showed 1,284,231 persons in Suffolk County. The County's population averaged 1,414 persons per square mile, much higher than the State average of 371. Population densities in the County decreased as the distance from New York City increased. Lowest population per square mile was in Shelter Island (131) and in East Hampton (201) while the highest was in Babylon (3,800). Map 3 illustrates population density in Suffolk County by town in 1980.



Population growth is much more evident in Suffolk County than in the State as a whole. The increase between 1900 and 1980 in the County was 1,555 percent compared with the 142 percent gain in the State. Although the proportional gains in the first few years were close, since the 1920's, Suffolk County growth far outstripped the State. From 1950 to 1960 County population more than doubled; from 1960 to 1970, the increase was 69 percent. Between 1970 and 1980, while State population declined, Suffolk County population increased. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates, by decade, from 1900 to 1980 for Suffolk County and New York State.

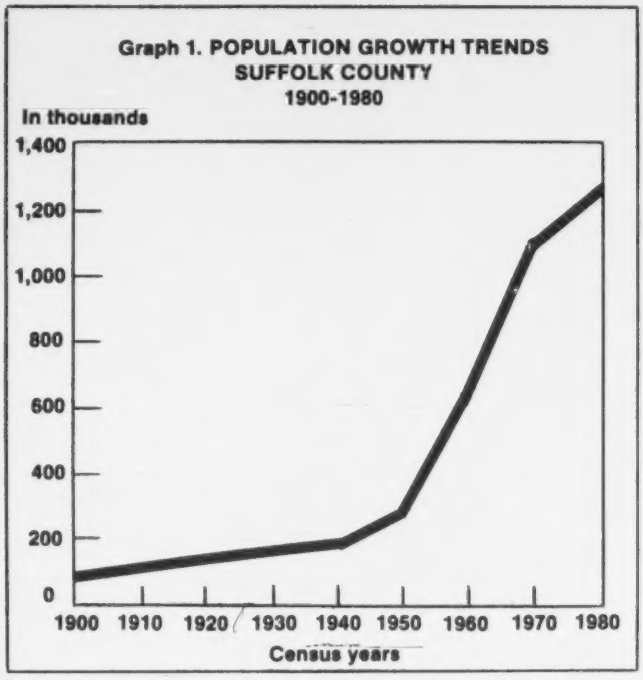


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1900-1980

Census year	Suffolk County	New York State
1900	77,582	7,268,894
1910	96,138	9,113,614
1920	110,246	10,385,227
1930	161,055	12,588,066
1940	197,355	13,479,142
1950	276,129	14,830,192
1960	666,784	16,782,304
1970	1,127,030(R)	18,241,391
1980	1,284,231	17,558,072

(R) Revised census total. Published data based on preliminary data.
SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp 966, 967, 987-1000. LI Regional Planning Board.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1900-1980

Decade	Suffolk County	New York State
1900-1910	+ 23.9	+ 25.4
1910-1920	+ 14.7	+ 14.0
1920-1930	+ 46.1	+ 21.2
1930-1940	+ 22.5	+ 7.1
1940-1950	+ 39.9	+ 10.0
1950-1960	+ 141.5	+ 13.2
1960-1970	+ 69.0	+ 8.7
1970-1980	+ 13.9	- 3.7
1900-1980	+1,555.3	+141.6

While the population of Suffolk County, as a whole, grew by 365 percent between 1950 and 1980, townships within the County grew at varying rates. Towns in the center of the County grew at a faster rate than those at both the west and east ends. Brookhaven Town experienced the fastest growth rate in the 30-year span, some 719 percent. On the other hand, Southold Town (+65 percent) on the north fork, and Shelter Island Town (+81 percent), experienced the lowest rates of growth. West end towns averaged higher growth rates than the east end. Further details on incorporated and unincorporated villages can be found in "Historical Data of Long Island Communities, 1790-1980," Decennial Census data published by the Long Island Regional Planning Board.

Map 4 shows the pattern of growth trends in Suffolk County subdivisions, 1950 to 1980 while Table 4 presents population and percent changes for Suffolk County, Towns and Indian Reservations in Suffolk County 1950 to 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION SUFFOLK COUNTY 1950-1980

Table 4 . POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGES
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND TOWNSHIPS
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980

Location	Population				Percent Change			
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Suffolk County	276,129	666,784	1,127,030	1,284,231	141.5	69.0	13.9	365.1
Babylon Town	45,556	142,309	203,570	203,483	212.4	43.0	@	346.7
Brookhaven Town	44,522	109,900	245,260	364,812	146.8	123.2	48.7	719.4
East Hampton Town	6,325	8,827	10,980	14,029	39.6	24.4	27.8	121.8
Huntington Town	47,506	126,221	200,172	201,512	165.7	58.6	0.7	324.2
Islip Town	71,465	172,959	278,880	298,897	142.0	61.2	7.2	318.2
Poospatuck Ind. Reser.	-	-	-	230*	-	-	-	-
Riverhead Town	9,973	14,519	18,909	20,243	45.3	30.2	7.1	103.0
Shelter Island Town	1,144	1,312	1,644	2,071	14.7	25.3	26.0	81.0
Shinnecock Ind. Reser.	183	234	174	297	27.9	-25.6	70.7	62.3
Smithtown Town	20,993	50,347	114,647	116,663	139.8	127.7	1.7	455.7
Southampton Town	16,830	26,861	35,980	42,849	59.6	33.9	19.1	154.6
Southold Town	11,632	13,295	16,804	19,172	14.3	26.4	14.1	64.8

@ Less than 0.05 percent.
* New census designated place boundary in 1980.
SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp. 966, 967, 987-1000; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Population Characteristics

Population in Suffolk County aged between 1970 and 1980, as it did in the State and the Nation. However, the median age for the County was almost 2 years below that of the State in 1980, 29.9 in the County compared with 31.8 in the State. The male/female proportions in the County and the State were relatively the same, with the County having a slightly higher proportion of males. Males under 25 years of age outnumbered females, while those 25 years of age and older were fewer than females. Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Suffolk County's population in 1980. See Appendix IV for greater detail of the age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,284,231	100.0	624,843	100.0	659,388	100.0
Under 15 years	320,484	25.0	164,321	26.3	156,163	23.7
15-19 years	132,683	10.3	67,294	10.8	65,389	9.9
20-24 years	98,857	7.7	48,960	7.8	49,897	7.6
25-44 years	365,931	28.5	174,995	28.0	190,936	29.0
45-54 years	142,827	11.1	71,436	11.4	71,391	10.8
55 and older	223,449	17.4	97,837	15.7	125,612	19.0
Median age (years)	Total		Male		Female	
Suffolk County	29.9		28.6		31.0	
New York State	31.8		30.3		33.2	
Sex distribution Percent of total						
Suffolk County	100.0		48.7		51.3	
New York State	100.0		47.5		52.5	

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Tables 18, 45, and 46.

In 1980, Suffolk County's population was 92 percent white, 6 percent black and 2 percent other races. Nearly 5 percent of the County residents were Hispanic. Table 6 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Suffolk County residents by county and townships.

Table 6. POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND TOWNSHIPS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Suffolk County	1,284,231	1,185,109	71,741	1,966	10,297	15,118	58,689
Babylon Town	203,483	171,836	28,205	384	1,059	1,999	7,986
Brookhaven Town	364,812	344,563	11,944	509	3,778	4,018	16,049
East Hampton Town	14,029	13,133	720	31	77	68	293
Huntington Town	201,512	191,409	6,756	156	2,249	942	4,773
Islip Town	298,897	273,299	15,916	313	1,942	7,347	26,259
Poospatuck Ind. Reser.	203	87	21	94	0	1	3
Riverhead Town	20,243	17,372	2,687	20	84	80	297
Shelter Island Town	2,071	2,048	9	0	10	4	18
Shinnecock Ind. Reser.	297	79	22	194	0	2	3
Smithtown Town	116,663	114,476	786	64	922	415	2,160
Southampton Town	42,849	38,604	3,834	104	121	186	662
Southold Town	19,172	18,203	841	17	55	56	186

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report".
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

The older the population in Suffolk County, the larger was the proportion of whites. Of those 4 years of age or younger, 90 percent were white; among those 5-17 years of age, 91 percent were white; among those 18-64, 93 percent; and among those 65 or older, 95 percent. The proportion of Hispanics declined as the age group rose. Table 7 presents the age distribution by race and ethnicity for Suffolk County 1980.

Table 7. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	1,284,231	87,392	318,332	762,679	115,828
White	1,185,109	78,577	288,139	707,649	110,744
Black	71,741	6,168	21,940	39,519	4,114
Other	27,381	2,647	8,247	15,517	970
Hispanic 1/	58,689	5,614	18,040	32,705	2,330

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-834, Table 45.
1/ Hispanics may be of any race.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Between 1970 and 1980, the labor force composition of Suffolk County's labor force changed as a result of the large scale entrance of more females into the labor force. The LFPR of women rose from 36.5 percent to 47.6 percent, a faster rate of increase than that of New York State or the nation as a whole. Overall, the LFPR rose by only 5.4 percentage points. The male LFPR eased off by 1.2 percentage points, but was less than the 3.2 percentage point loss of the State and 1.5 percentage point slide in the nation. Table 8 shows the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Suffolk County, New York State and the United States.

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
UNITED STATES, 1970 and 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
	Suffolk County		
Overall	56.0	61.4	+ 5.4
Male	77.7	76.5	- 1.2
Female	36.1	47.6	+11.5
	New York State		
Overall	57.3	59.5	+ 2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	- 3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+ 6.9
	United States		
Overall	58.2	62.0	+ 3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	- 1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+ 8.5

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 and 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Poplulation Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1982, Suffolk County's labor force was up by almost 32 percent, compared with 7 percent growth in NYS and 21 percent in the Nation as a whole. The growth in Suffolk County was at a fairly steady year-to-year rate with the largest jump between 1982 and 1983. The growth in resident employment paralleled that of the labor force, once again the largest rise in 1983. Table 9 presents a history of the civilian labor force in Suffolk County from 1974 to 1983.

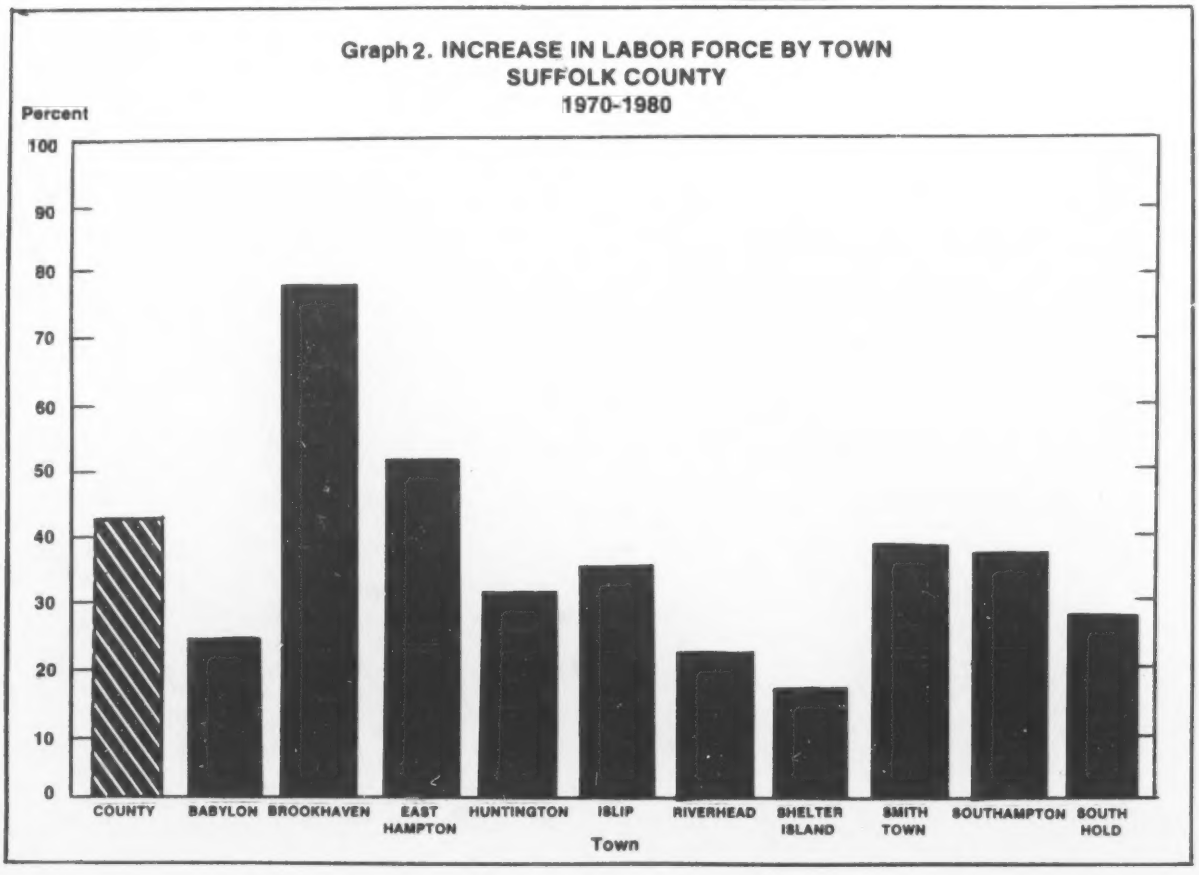
Within Suffolk County the size of the labor force did not increase in its towns at the same rate as the County as a whole. Graph 2 illustrates the labor force increase by town in Suffolk County. The largest increase was in Brookhaven Town while the smallest was in Shelter Island.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1974 - 1983

(In thousands)

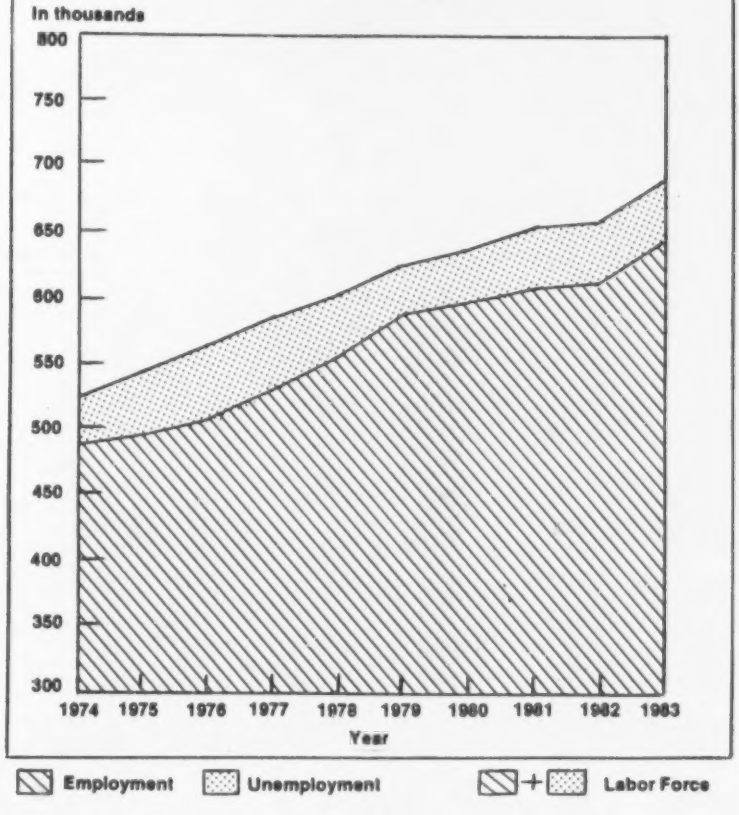
Year	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1974	524.6	491.9	32.7	6.2
1975	546.5	498.2	48.3	8.8
1976	563.4	505.0	58.4	10.4
1977	581.2	530.6	50.6	8.7
1978	601.2	558.6	42.5	7.1
1979	626.5	587.9	38.6	6.2
1980	637.2	597.3	39.9	6.3
1981	649.5	608.4	41.1	6.3
1982	656.0	611.7	44.2	6.7
1983	690.7	643.5	47.2	6.8

NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.



Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. In general, changes in the volume of unemployment in the New York Metropolitan region occur 6 months to a year later than in the Nation as a whole. Therefore, while the Nation was emerging from the 1973-1975 recession, Suffolk County was plunging deeper into the hole. By 1976, the County reached the highest volume of unemployed, 58,400, before local recovery started. By 1979, the jobless count had receded to 38,600 but edged up slowly to 47,200 over the next few years. In 1984, however, annual average unemployment should once again be below 40,000. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Suffolk County's labor force and its components during the period 1974-1983.

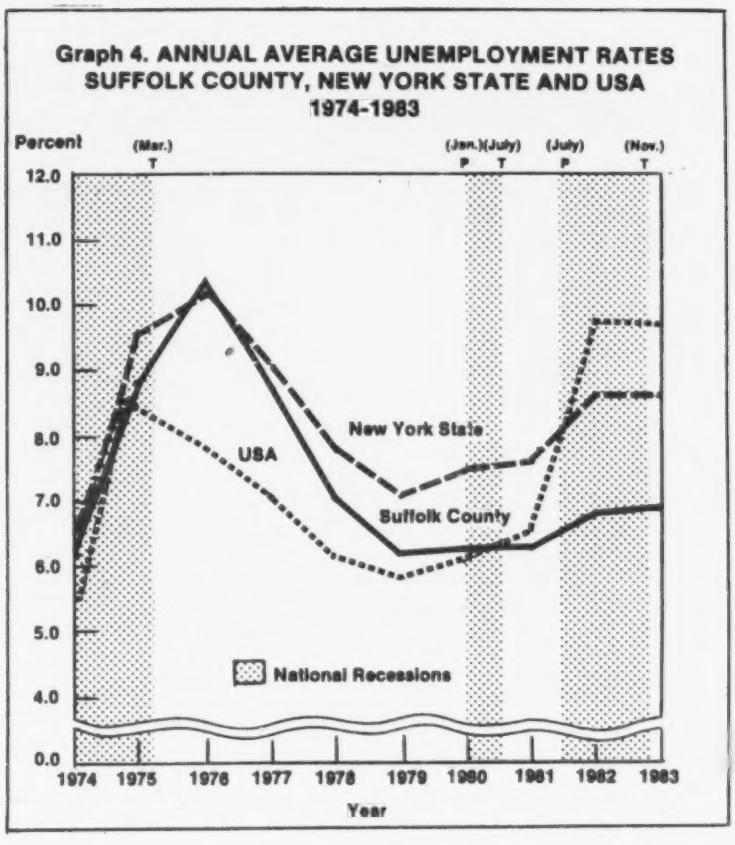
Graph 3. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SUFFOLK COUNTY 1974-1983



Although unemployment rates in Suffolk County generally followed the patterns set by New York State, the County, except for one point in 1976 was consistently below the State. From 1974 to mid-1980 Suffolk County jobless rates were higher than those of the United States; however from mid-1980 through July 1984, the County rates were far below those of the Nation, an indication that the Area weathered the latest national recession much better than either the Nation or the State. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for

Suffolk County, New York State and the United States during the period 1974-1983.

Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates are responsive to seasonal factors such as school openings and closings, Christmas, and inclement weather. However, although there is seasonal activity in the East End of Suffolk (see Appendix II), the impact of seasonality is relatively small in the County as a whole.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Suffolk County

A local economy, such as that of Suffolk County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and Nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or Nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

In the early 1900's, Suffolk County was known for its whaling ports. As the century progressed, many changes took place in the County. The introduction of a strain of duck, to be known as the LI Duckling became an important part of the County's economy. The LI potato, at one stage, also became a staple in the County's economy. The ocean's cooling breezes made the south shore a mecca for the tourist trade, and lately the LI Expressway became a pathway for the export and import of the County's growing manufacturing industry.

After World War II, the exodus of population from central New York City to the "suburbs" made Nassau-Suffolk a prime source of commercial and industrial expansion. Data for Suffolk County is presented as part of the Nassau-Suffolk Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Nassau-Suffolk Area, New York State and the Nation (averaged for the period 1981-1983) is compared in Table 10.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY NASSAU-SUFFOLK AREA, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1981-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Nassau-Suffolk	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	17.7	18.7	21.3
Durable goods	12.1	9.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	5.6	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	82.3	81.3	78.7
Construction	4.0	3.0	4.0
Transportation, communication and utilities	4.4	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	26.1	20.3	22.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.8	9.2	5.9
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	23.9	25.2	22.4
Government	18.2	17.8	17.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

On the surface, it would appear that the industrial makeup of the Nassau-Suffolk Area resembles that of the State, about 1 manufacturing job for every 4 nonmanufacturing jobs; it is within the sectors that there are differences.

In the Nassau-Suffolk Area, durable goods employment dominates manufacturing. In the State, durable goods and nondurable goods are about equal. In non-manufacturing industries, wholesale and retail trade employment enjoys a larger share than other sectors, with service industries following. In the State, the reverse holds true. Finance, insurance and real estate in Nassau-Suffolk was far below the State as a whole but this was due to an extremely high proportion of finance jobs in New York City. In transportation, the area was also below the State, but exceeded the State in construction and government.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Section in Suffolk County

The industrial composition of the Nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 11 presents growth rates by industry for Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York State, and the Nation over the period between three-year average 1970-1972 to three-year average 1981-1983.

Table 11. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR NASSAU-SUFFOLK AREA, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Nassau-Suffolk	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+28.9	+ 2.9	+25.5
Manufacturing, total	+14.8	-18.2	+ 0.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	+32.4	+ 9.5	+34.3
Construction	- 2.9	-19.3	+ 7.7
Transportation, communication, and utilities	+23.0	-12.8	+12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	+26.6	+ 2.6	+32.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+52.9	+13.5	+42.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+65.3	+32.1	+61.9
Government	+17.8	+ 5.0	+22.7

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a three-year average was used both for the past period (1970-1972) and the current period (1981-1983).

The growth rate in the Nassau-Suffolk Area far outstripped that of the State and was even greater than that of the Nation. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. In manufacturing, the Nassau-Suffolk growth in the period was almost 15 percent. In the State as a whole, there was an 18 percent loss as, upstate, antiquated factories began to close. In the Nation, the growth rate of manufacturing was almost nil. While the nonmanufacturing job growth rate in both Nassau-Suffolk and the Nation were about the same, they were both far above the State. Major growth rates in Nassau-Suffolk were in finance, insurance and real estate, and services, both over 50 percent, exceeding the Nation's growth rates. Trade and transportation also grew rapidly, trade lagging the Nation's growth rate, but finance growing faster. The rate of growth in government was less than the Nation's but higher than the State's. Over the period, only construction showed a negative growth rate, but the rate of loss was lower than the State's, while the Nation had a positive growth rate.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in an area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. In the Nassau-Suffolk Area, despite the 191,200 average increase over the period, the changes in industrial mix were similar to national trends. Over a 10-year span, wholesale trade, finance-insurance-real estate, and services all increased their share, and the goods producing divisions (manufacturing and construction) dropped sharply. The change in the distribution of Nassau-Suffolk's nonagricultural employment is summarized in Table 12.

Table 12. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1971-1973 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1981-1983 NASSAU-SUFFOLK AREA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1971-1973	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1971-1973 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment, total	760,000	951,200	+191,200
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	19.2	17.7	- 1.5
Durable goods	12.5	12.1	- 0.4
Nondurable goods	6.7	5.6	- 1.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	80.8	82.3	+ 1.5
Construction	5.8	4.4	- 1.4
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.5	4.4	- 0.1
Trade, total	26.7	26.1	- 0.6
Wholesale trade	5.7	7.0	+ 1.3
Retail trade	20.9	19.1	- 1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	5.0	5.8	+ 0.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	19.0	23.9	+ 4.9
Government	19.7	18.2	- 1.5

NOTE: Details may not add to total because of rounding.

Employment by Class of Worker

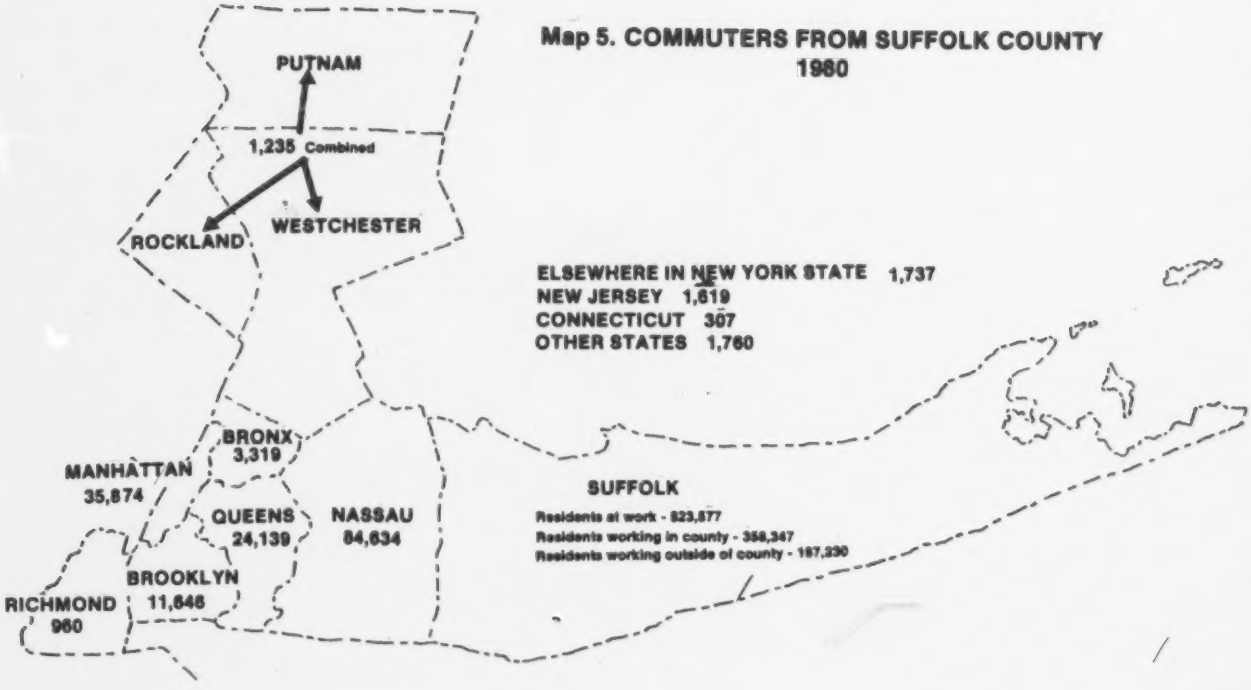
The number of employed persons grew between 1970 and 1980 in Suffolk County at a much faster rate than the State as a whole, and there was also much faster growth in each class of workers than in the State. However, the percentage of each class in both 1970 and 1980 was just about the same in Suffolk County. Some 73 percent of the total were wage and salary workers, 22 percent derived wages from local, state or federal government, about 5 percent were self-employed and a fraction were unpaid family workers. In 1980 in the State, 76 percent were wage and salary workers, 19 percent were government, 6 percent were self-employed and a fraction were unpaid family workers. It is in the 1970 to 1980 percent change by class of worker that major differences appear between New York State and Suffolk County. The changes are shown on the table below, employed persons 16 and over by class of work.

Table 13. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER
Suffolk County and New York State
1970-1980

Class of Worker	1980	1970	Percent Change 1970-1980
		Suffolk County	
TOTAL	538,551	388,978	38.5
Private wage and salary	391,507	282,664	38.5
Government	116,828	81,801	42.5
Self-employed	28,367	23,274	21.9
Unpaid family	1,849	1,239	49.2
		New York State	
TOTAL	7,440,768	7,124,001	4.4
Private wage and salary	5,616,435	5,462,080	2.8
Government	1,387,859	1,198,211	15.8
Self-employed	410,106	440,207	- 6.8
Unpaid family	26,368	23,503	12.2

SOURCE: 1980 Census comparisons No. 8, New York Metropolitan Transportation Council; 1980 Census of Population PC 80-1-34 NY Table 67 and 1970 Census of Population PC (1)34 NY Table 56.

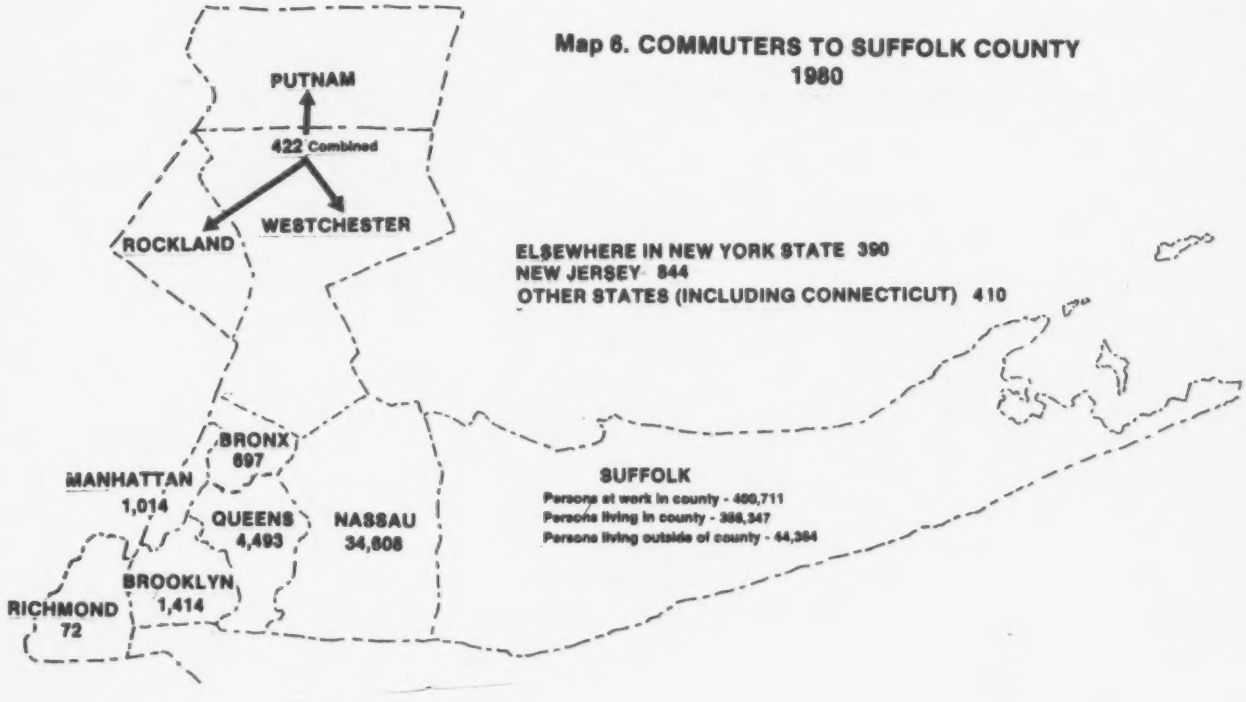
In 1980, some 523,577 Suffolk County residents held jobs, with only 68 percent working in the County. Nearly one-third of the County jobholders worked outside of Suffolk County. Of the 167,230 residents who worked outside of the County, more than 50 percent worked in abutting Nassau County, 45 percent worked in the 5 boroughs of New York City, one percent traveled to Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties, one percent traveled to other parts of New York State, and 2 percent traveled to other states. Map 5 shows the place of work for Suffolk County residents at work.



Map 5. COMMUTERS FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY 1980

In 1980, while 167,230 Suffolk County residents worked outside of the County, 44,364 persons who resided outside the County worked in Suffolk. About 78 percent of these incommuters came from nearby Nassau County. New York City's 5 boroughs accounted for 17 percent, with the balance coming from upstate New York and other states. The total number of persons at work in the County was 400,711. Map 6 provides the details on incommuters to the County.

Map 6. COMMUTERS TO SUFFOLK COUNTY 1980



As an illustration of the distribution of employment in the Nassau-Suffolk Area, major employers employing 1,000 or more are listed in Table 14.

Table 14. TOP NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS
NASSAU-SUFFOLK AREA
1984

Rank	Firm	Headquarters	Approximate Nassau-Suffolk Employment	Type of Business
1	Grumman Corp.	Bethpage	22,000	Aerospace Systems Mfr.
2	Diocese of Rockville Ctr.	Rockville Ctr.	12,554	Institution
3	NY Telephone	Garden City	9,700	Communications
4	SUNY at Stony Brook	Stony Brook	5,900	Education
5	LI Rail Road	Jamaica	7,187	Transportation
6	Sperry Corp.	Great Neck	6,000	Defense Systems Mfr.
7	LILCO	Mineola	5,382	Gas/Electric Utility
8	Pathmark	Huntington Sta.	4,500	Supermarket
9	LI Jewish-Hillside Med Ctr.	New Hyde Park	4,300	Medical Care
10	Waldbaum's	Central Islip	4,131	Supermarket
11	A&P	Garden City	4,000	Supermarket
12	Pilgrim Psych.Ctr.	Brentwood	3,850	Medical Care
13	Eaton Corp.	Deer Park	3,800	Aerospace Systems Mfr.
14	King Kullen	Westbury	3,584	Supermarket
15	Stern's	Paramus, NJ	3,500	Merchandising
16	Fairchild Republic	Farmingdale	3,500	Aerospace Systems Mfr.
17	Brookhaven Natl.Lab.	Upton	3,200	Physics Research
18	Nassau County Med.Ctr.	E.Meadow	3,085	Medical Care
19	N.Shore Univ.Hospital	Manhasset	3,000	Medical Care
20	Kings Park Psychiatric	Kings Park	2,909	Medical Care
21	Chemical Bank	Melville	2,695	Financial Institution
22	Vernitron	Lake Success	2,574	Electronic Systems Mfr.
23	Foodtown	E.Rockaway	2,500	Supermarket
24	Macy's	Massapequa	2,500	Merchandising
25	Hazeltine	Commack	2,500	Electronic Systems Mfr.
26	European American Bank	Garden City	2,404	Financial Institution
27	Newsday	Melville	2,300	Newspaper
28	Suffolk Dev. Ctr.	Melville	2,300	Medical Care
29	Nat'l Westminister Bank	W.Hempstead	2,285	Financial Instituion
30	Manufacturers Hanover Trust	Woodbury	2,181	Financial Institution
31	Harris,Govt.Support Systems	Syosset	2,100	Electronic Systems Mfr.
32	Quality Care	Rockville Ctr.	2,100	Health Services
33	Times Square Stores	Brooklyn	2,000	Merchandising
34	Abraham & Straus	Hempstead	2,000	Merchandising
35	Central Islip Psych.Ctr.	Central Islip	2,000	Medical Care
36	Belmont Park Rack Track	Elmont	2,000	Horse Racing
37	Pergament	Melville	2,000	Merchandising
38	Nassau Hospital	Mineola	2,000	Medical Care
39	Genosese Drug Stores	Melville	2,000	Merchandising
40	Upjohn Health Care Svcs.	Hicksville	2,000	Health Services
41	Brunswick Hospital Ctr.	Amityville	1,900	Medical Care
42	Nassau Comm.College	Garden City	1,900	Education
43	VA Medical Center	Northport	1,860	Medical Care
44	Allstate Insurance	Farmingdale	1,850	Insurance
45	Electro Audio Dynamics	Great Neck	1,800	Electronic Components

Table 14. TOP NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS (Continued)

Rank	Firm	Headquarters	Approximate Nassau-Suffolk Employment	Type of Business
46	Masters	Westbury	1,800	Clothing Mfr.
47	Estee Lauder	Melville	1,800	Cosmetics Mfr.
48	Suffolk Comm.College	Selden	1,790	Education
49	Doubleday	Garden City	1,700	Book Publisher
50	Park Lane Hosiery	New Hyde Park	1,700	Merchandising
51	Adelphi University	Garden City	1,600	Education
52	Southside Hospital	Bay Shore	1,600	Medical Care
53	Ademco	Syosset	1,600	Alarm Mfr.
54	Hofstra University	Hempstead	1,500	Education
55	LI Univ/CW Post	Greenvale	1,500	Education
56	Fortunoff's	Westbury	1,500	Merchandising
57	Entemanns Bakery	Bay Shore	1,500	Bakery
58	Sears Roebuck	Wayne, NJ	1,500	Merchandising
59	JC Penny	NYC	1,500	Merchandising
60	Schneider Corp.of America	Woodbury	1,500	Lens Mfr.
61	All Metro Aids	Rockville Ctr.	1,500	Health Svcs.
62	Brookhaven Mem.Hosp.Med.Ctr.	Patchogue	1,460	Medical Care
63	Huntington Hospital	Huntington	1,450	Medical Care
64	United Parcel Svc.	Farmingdale	1,400	Freight Shipper
65	Columbia Ribbon & Carbon	Plainview	1,360	Duplication Tape Mfr.
66	University Hospital	Stony Brook	1,350	Medical Care
67	Avis Rent-A-Car	Garden City	1,200	Car Rental
68	Roosevelt Raceway	Westbury	1,200	Horse Racing
69	Hudson General	Great Neck	1,200	Aviation Services
70	Modell's Shoppers World	E. Meadow	1,200	Merchandising
71	Gristede's	Bronx	1,200	Supermarket
72	Dime Savings Bank of NY	Brooklyn	1,155	Financial institution
73	LI Trust	Garden City	1,150	Financial institution
74	Caldor's	Conn.	1,125	Merchandising
75	Veeco Instruments	Melville	1,100	Power Supply Mfr.
76	NY Inst.of Technology	Old Westbury	1,100	Education
77	St.John's Espicopal Hospital	Oceanside	1,100	Medical Care
78	Cablevision	Woodbury	1,100	Cable TV Service
79	S.Nassau Community Hosp.	Oceanside	1,080	Medical Care
80	Community Hospital	Glen Cove	1,000	Medical Care
81	Franklin General Hospital	Valley Stream	1,000	Medical Care
82	John Bohlsen Associates	Deer Park	1,000	Arbys,Jacks Restaurants
83	Cooky's Steak Pub	Valley Stream	1,000	Restaurant Chain
84	Howard Johnsons	Braintree, Mass.	1,000	Restaurant Chain
85	Geico & Affiliates	Woodbury	1,000	Insurance
86	Gimbels	Garden City	1,000	Merchandising
87	General Instrument	Hicksville	1,000	Defense Systems Mfr.
88	Toys R' Us	Rochell Pk, NJ	1,000	Merchandising
89	SUNY at Farmingdale	Farmingdale	1,000	Education

SOURCE: LI/BUSINESS Research Bureau Survey May, 1984

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Suffolk County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income statistics of Suffolk County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF SUFFOLK COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 and 1981

($ million)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	8,545.1	14,565.7	6,020.7	70.5	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	6,414.4	10,531.3	4,116.9	64.2	75.1	72.3
Property income	999.4	2,250.9	1,251.5	125.2	11.7	15.5
Transfer payment	1,131.5	1,783.6	652.0	51.3	13.2	12.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981 total personal income in Suffolk County jumped by 70.5 percent. Because the personal income attributable to each income source grew at a different rate, the share of the total changed in the 5-year span. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1976, property income accounted for 11.7 percent of the total personal income; by 1981 property income accounted for 15.5 percent. Transfer payments accounted for 13.2 percent of the total in 1976 but slipped to 12.2 percent in 1981. Labor and proprietors' income, by far the largest source of income, stood at 75.1 percent in 1976, falling off to 72.3 in 1981.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income, with Government second and services employers third. In New York State, services employers were slightly ahead of manufacturing employers, with trade third. Graph 5 illustrates the proportion of labor and proprietors' income by industry division in Suffolk County in 1981.

Graph 5. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE 16.8%
MANUFACTURING 24.1%
SERVICES 19.2%
AGRICULTURE; CONSTRUCTION; FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE; MINING; AND OTHER INDUSTRIES 11.3%
GOVERNMENT 22.5%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & PUBLIC UTILITIES 6.2%

Other differences in proportions appear in comparisons of Suffolk County with New York State. Finance, insurance and real estate employers in Suffolk County accounted for less than 5 percent of labor and proprietors' income in 1981, compared with 10.5 percent in New York State. The large New York City proportion influenced the State ratio. Table 16 presents 1981 levels of labor and proprietors' income by industry earned in Suffolk County compared with that earned in the State.

Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1981

($ millions)

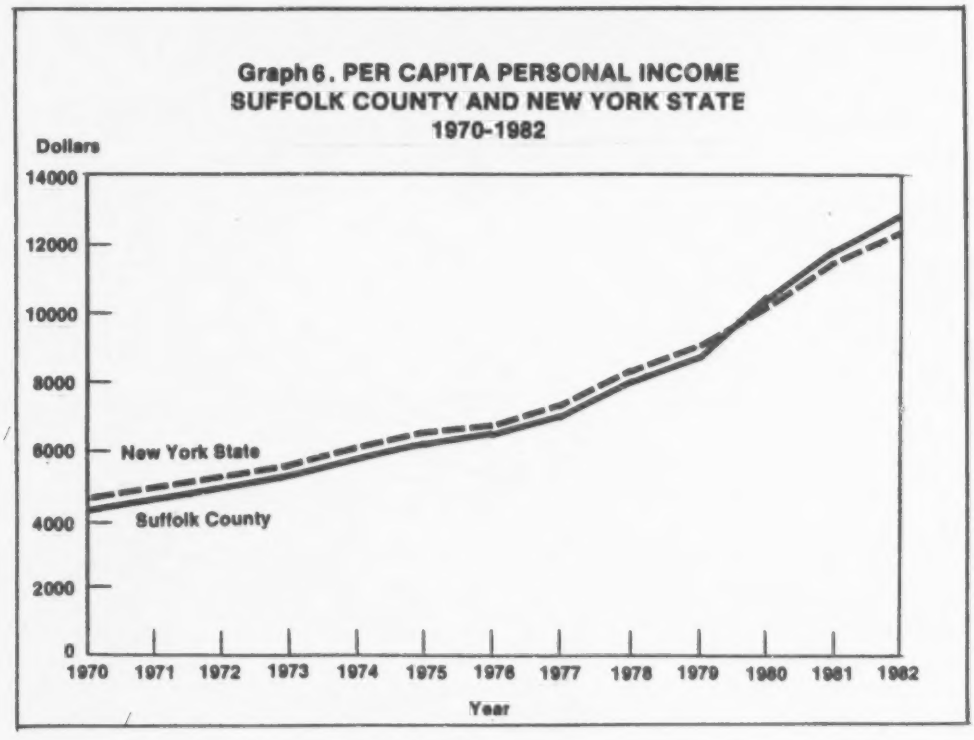
Industry	Suffolk County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	7,112.3	100.0	146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	47.7	0.7	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	1,718.7	24.2	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	3.6	@	276.9	0.2
Construction	371.4	5.2	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,192.6	16.8	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	323.8	4.6	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	441.4	6.2	12.609.7	8.6
Services	1,365.2	19.2	33,401.2	22.8
Other	48.0	0.7	393.5	0.3
Government	1,600.0	22.5	22,526.5	15.4

Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
@ Less than 0.05 percent.
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of 1,718.7 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Suffolk County and was paid to Suffolk County residents as well as residents of other areas.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1981, Suffolk County's labor and proprietors' income was $10,531.3 million when counted by place of residence (see Table 15) and $7,112.3 million when counted by place of work (see Table 16). The difference is an indication that a significant amount of income was paid to Suffolk County residents who worked outside of the county (see Section III Labor Market, commutation patterns).

Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita income in Suffolk County was $12,856 and ranked seventh among the states 62 counties. Per capita income for the State in 1982 was $12,380. Graph 6 shows the rise in per capita personal income in Suffolk County and the State from 1970 to 1982. During the 13-year period Suffolk County per capita personal income grew by 192 percent while per capita income in the State increased by 164 percent. From 1970 to mid-1979 Suffolk County's per capita personal income was below that of the State, but after mid-1979, Suffolk's per capita income was higher.



Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data defining "poverty levels". Similarly, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally-funded programs. The guidelines for 1984 are presented in Table 17 OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by family size for Suffolk County, based on income criteria.

Table 17 . OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY, 1984

Income level	Number of Persons In Family							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower Living Standard Income levels								
70 percent LLSIL	4,980	7,130	9,790	12,080	14,260	16,670		
100 percent LLSIL	7,110	10,190	13,990	17,250	20,370	23,810		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.

To compute the various LLSILs for families with more than six persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of over six $2,410 for each additional person

100 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of over six $3,440 for each additional person

In 1980, in Suffolk County the income of 82,087 persons was below the poverty level. Some 14.5 percent of these were black and 8.2 percent were Hispanic. In New York State 2,298,922 persons were below the poverty income level, with 28.8 percent black and 23.5 Hispanic. Persons below poverty level were younger in Suffolk County than in the State as a whole. Table 18 shows the distribution of persons below the poverty level by race and age for New York State and Suffolk County in 1980.

Table 18. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE AND AGE
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1980

Race and age	Suffolk County	New York State
All races	82,087	2,298,922
Under 16	37.2%	34.6%
16-21	12.3	12.8
22-54	34.6	35.4
55 and over	15.9	17.2
Black	11,910	662,779
Under 16	46.1%	39.1%
16-21	14.3	13.5
22-54	29.3	34.7
55 and over	10.4	12.1
Hispanic	6,745	540,909
Under 16	47.9%	43.7%
16-21	15.3	13.0
22-54	30.5	35.7
55 and over	6.3	7.6

SOURCE: Report 3: Social Indicators for planning and evaluation, New York State, Table 20; Suffolk County, Table 19, 1980 Census of Population.

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the mid-1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to all persons. Among them is the public assistance program with money available to those children, elderly, unemployed and handicapped who qualify for assistance.

In 1983, some 1,354,020 persons per month received public assistance in New York State. Of these, two-thirds (66.1 percent) were in New York City. In the counties outside of New York City, Erie County accounted for the largest share, 5.8 percent, followed by Suffolk County, 3.5 percent.

During the 1983 calendar year, an average of 48,014 Suffolk County residents were receiving public assistance each month. Of these, 81.2 percent were beneficiaries of the aid to dependent children program (the same proportion as New York State); 16.2 percent received home relief (18.0 percent in New York State); 2.4 percent were emergency assistance to families beneficiaries (0.7 percent in New York State); the balance, with very small proportions, were recipients of emergency assistance to adults. For a month-by-month distribution of public assistance recipients by programs, see Table 19.

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
12-month average	48,014	38,987	7,795	1,140	92
January	51,267	39,818	8,523	2,838	88
February	49,218	39,757	8,119	1,282	60
March	51,070	40,531	8,898	1,595	46
April	51,259	40,105	8,850	2,114	190
May	49,094	39,722	8,117	1,119	136
June	47,965	39,570	7,597	700	98
July	47,275	38,936	7,294	927	118
August	46,346	38,600	7,326	362	58
September	46,165	38,216	7,303	578	68
October	46,138	38,056	7,352	662	68
November	45,536	37,369	7,223	821	123
December	44,831	37,162	6,941	675	53

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

In calendar year 1983, monthly benefit payments for Suffolk County averaged $159.56 per recipient, well above the $144.02 average for all New York State recipients. Still, total monthly average expenditures for the County were only 4 percent of the State total. For a month-to-month review of recipient totals and expenditures in Suffolk County and New York State, see Table 20.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1983

Month	Suffolk County		New York State	
	Recipients	Expenditures	Recipients	Expenditures
12-month average	48,014	$7,661,092	1,354,020	$190,660,896
January	51,267	8,352,608	1,330,120	187,633,986
February	49,218	8,292,715	1,330,920	186,339,606
March	51,070	9,012,616	1,353,700	195,466,430
April	51,259	8,196,656	1,352,851	190,468,132
May	49,094	7,311,871	1,355,715	188,826,021
June	47,965	7,224,803	1,349,698	186,912,284
July	47,275	7,289,479	1,348,446	187,669,739
August	46,346	7,232,635	1,363,457	190,000,202
September	46,165	7,373,741	1,358,941	189,381,223
October	46,138	7,278,376	1,361,647	192,094,719
November	45,536	7,315,698	1,365,170	193,877,374
December	44,831	7,051,907	1,377,575	198,261,045

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services

Between 1982 and 1983, both the number of public assistance recipients and expenditures for public assistance declined in Suffolk County. During the same period, both recipients and expenditures in the State increased. In Suffolk County there was a year-to-year decrease of 5.9 percent in the volume of recipients; in the State, as a whole, there was a 4.4 percent increase. Suffolk County reduced expenditures by 6.0 percent, while New York State increased costs by 2.1 percent.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Enrollment in public and non-public schools in Suffolk County in the 1982-1983 school year totaled 287,466. Secondary school students, those enrolled in grades 7 through 12, made up 51.7 percent of the total while enrollees in grades K through 6 made up 48.3 percent. Statewide, enrollments at the elementary level and at the secondary level were nearer to a 50-50 proportion.

Public schools accounted for 91.7 percent of total school enrollments in Suffolk County compared with 82.6 percent in the State. Table 21 presents the distribution of students in Suffolk County according to school category.

Table 21. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1982-1983

School designation	Total	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12
Total	287,466	138,933	148,533
Public	263,589	126,269	137,320
Nonpublic	23,877	12,664	11,213

NOTE: Includes upgraded students.
SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Information.

School enrollments in both New York State and Suffolk County declined between the 1981-1982 school year and the 1982-1983 school year. Declines in Suffolk County were at a faster pace than in the State. In public school enrollment, both the State and County declined, with the County falling at a faster rate. In non-public schools, while the enrollment in the State rose, the County enrollment decreased. Table 22 shows the enrollment changes in both public and non-public schools in New York State and Suffolk County during the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 school years.

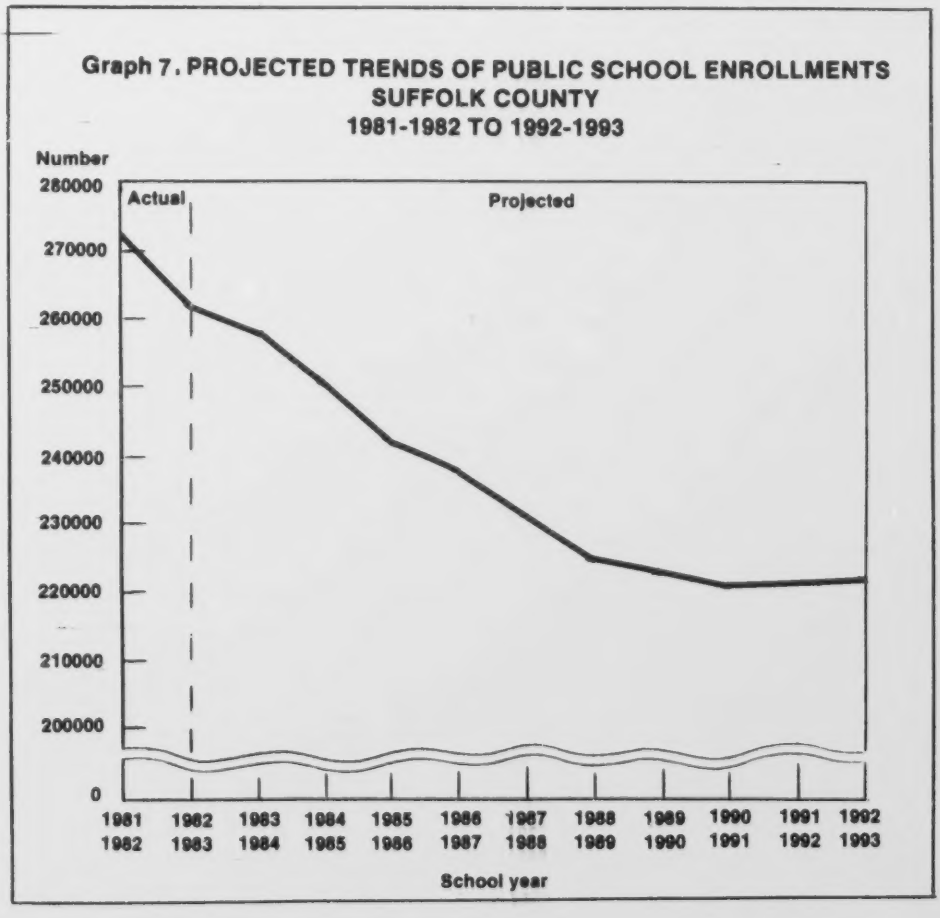
Table 22. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
SCHOOL YEARS: 1981-82 - 1982-83

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent
	1981-82	1982-1983	Change
Suffolk County	297,475	287,466	-3.4
Public	273,145	263,589	-3.5
Nonpublic	24,330	23,877	-1.9
New York State	3,317,023	3,275,873	-1.2
Public	2,770,640	2,705,413	-2.4
Nonpublic	546,383	570,460	+4.4

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through most of the 1980's and then turn up fractionally in the early 1990's. During the 10-year span following the 1982-1983 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 16.2 percent from 263,600 to 221,000. Graph 7 illustrates the projected trends of public school enrollments in Suffolk County up to 1993.

Graph 7. PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS SUFFOLK COUNTY 1981-1982 TO 1992-1993



The educational attainment of Suffolk County residents was just an edge above that of the State as a whole in 1980. Median years completed for the population 25 years of age, or older, was 12.6 in Suffolk County compared with 12.5 for New York State. Table 23 illustrates the educational attainment in the State, in Suffolk County and in the towns in Suffolk County.

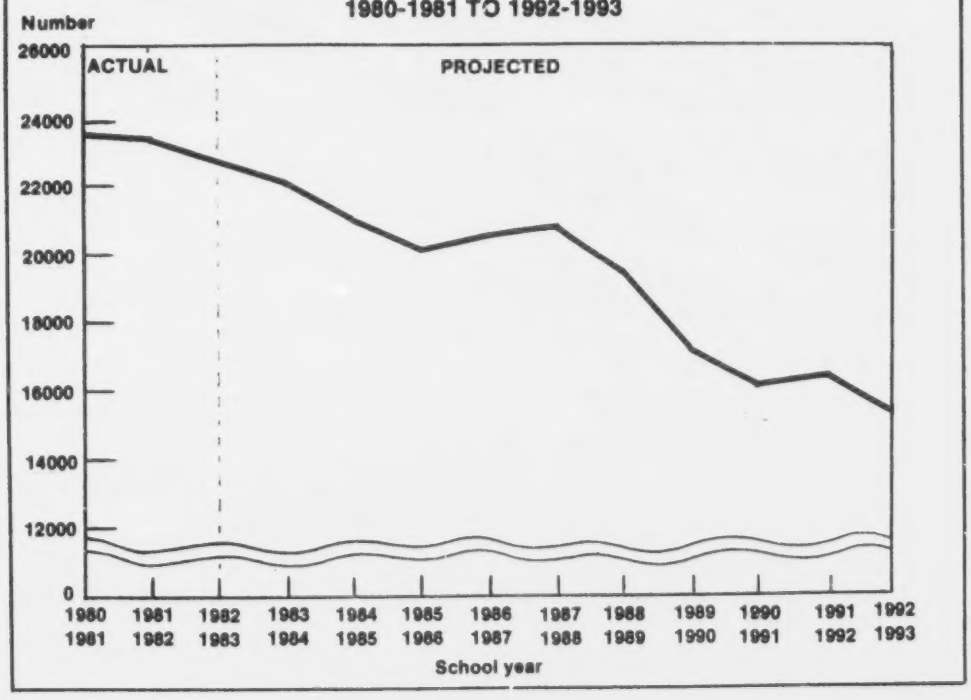
Table 23. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY TOWN
NEW YORK STATE AND SUFFOLK COUNTY
(Percent Distribution)
1980

Area	Years completed 1/				Median years completed
	Less than 4 yrs. H.S.	4 yrs. H.S. completed	1-3 yrs. college	College Degree	
New York State	31.8	35.0	16.9	16.4	12.5
Suffolk County	24.7	40.8	18.5	16.0	12.6
Babylon	28.8	45.1	16.4	9.7	12.4
Brookhaven	24.4	40.8	19.6	15.3	12.6
East Hampton	27.5	33.1	18.4	21.0	12.7
Huntington	18.1	34.3	20.2	27.4	13.0
Islip	27.8	43.9	17.1	11.2	12.5
Riverhead	37.1	37.6	14.6	10.6	12.3
Shelter Island	21.7	32.1	21.4	24.8	12.9
Smithtown	19.1	40.4	20.7	19.8	12.8
Southampton	25.8	38.0	19.3	16.9	12.6
Southold	26.2	37.1	18.3	18.4	12.6

1/ Highest level attained by population 25 and over.
NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Census.

Reflecting enrollment in Suffolk County, the size of high school graduating classes is projected to decline throughout the 1980's. Graph 8 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors.

Graph 8. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS SUFFOLK COUNTY 1980-1981 TO 1992-1993



A higher proportion of Suffolk County high school graduates than those in New York State do not continue their schooling but enter employment upon graduating. In the County, 22.4 percent of the graduates enter employment compared with 18.7 percent for the State. On the other hand, only 70.0 percent of the graduates continue their education compared with 76.4 percent for those in the State. Table 24 presents the intentions of 1983 public and non-public school graduates and reflects the status of graduates in the fall of 1983.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1983 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND SUFFOLK COUNTY FALL 1983

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.5	8.9	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.1	16.6	4.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Suffolk County	22,833	40.0	25.5	4.5	22.4	4.1	3.4
Public	21,229	38.2	26.3	4.5	23.7	4.3	2.9
Nonpublic	1,604	63.9	16.1	3.2	5.5	1.2	9.9

SOURCE: Distribution of High Schoool Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, New York.

Student Ethnicity

Whites made up 87.1 percent of the student population in Suffolk County in the 1982-1983 school year. Some 7.2 percent were black, 4.6 percent Hispanic and the balance, 1.1 percent, were American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and other races. However, the percentage varied in the various school districts of the County. Table 25 shows the percent distribution of public school students in each school district in the County during the 1982-1983 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN SUFFOLK COUNTY 1982-1983

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Suffolk County	7.2	4.6	1.1	87.1
Amagansett	1.5	--	--	98.5
Amityville	58.1	3.8	1.3	36.8
Babylon	6.1	2.3	1.2	90.3
Bay Shore	17.3	8.8	1.5	72.4
Bayport Blue Point	0.5	1.3	0.6	97.7
Brentwood	12.0	28.2	0.8	59.0
Bridgehampton	69.5	--	--	30.5
Center Moriches	10.6	1.9	3.9	83.5
Central Islip	27.3	22.3	0.6	49.9
Cold Spring Harbor	0.2	0.4	2.5	96.9
Commack	0.5	1.0	1.2	97.4
Comsewogue	2.7	3.2	0.7	93.4
Connetquot	0.4	1.4	0.5	97.8
Copiague	29.8	5.9	0.7	63.6
Deer Park	10.0	2.5	1.1	86.4
East Hampton	10.5	0.9	1.8	86.9
East Islip	0.1	1.8	0.7	97.4
East Moriches	1.4	1.6	1.8	95.3
East Quogue	1.1	--	1.4	97.5
Eastport	1.9	1.5	2.5	94.1
Elwood	5.8	1.5	2.7	90.0
Fire Island	--	--	4.7	95.4
Fishers Island	--	--	--	100.0
Greenport	23.8	2.6	0.8	72.8
Half Hollow Hills	6.2	1.4	2.8	89.5
Hampton Bays	0.7	0.6	0.2	98.6
Harborfields	5.1	0.8	0.9	93.3
Hauppauge	0.5	0.9	0.6	97.9
Huntington	9.5	6.1	1.7	82.7
Islip	1.9	3.8	0.6	93.8
Kings Park	0.5	1.2	2.3	96.0
Laurel	2.8	--	--	97.2
Lindenhurst	0.8	2.1	1.0	96.1
Little Flower	45.7	38.6	--	15.7
Mastic Beach	1.5	4.2	0.4	93.9
Mattituck	2.4	0.4	0.8	96.4
Middle Country	1.5	3.0	1.2	94.3
Middle Island	12.3	3.4	1.1	83.2
Miller Place	0.3	1.4	0.7	97.6

Table 25. (continued)

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Montauk	1.3	5.8	0.4	92.4
Mount Sinai	0.7	0.8	0.6	97.9
New Suffolk	--	--	--	100.0
North Babylon	16.5	2.3	1.0	80.3
Northport	0.2	1.1	1.1	97.6
Oyster Ponds	3.1	--	--	96.9
Patchogue	2.5	7.1	0.9	89.5
Port Jefferson	1.3	1.4	1.9	95.4
Quogue	40.4	--	--	59.7
Remsenburg	8.7	--	--	91.3
Riverhead	31.6	0.4	0.5	67.6
Rocky Point	0.8	1.4	1.0	96.8
Sachem	0.8	3.5	1.0	94.8
Sag Harbor	4.4	0.8	0.8	94.0
Sagaponack	--	--	--	100.0
Sayville	0.2	1.5	1.1	97.2
Shelter Island	--	0.7	0.4	98.9
Shoreham-Wading River	0.4	0.6	1.1	98.0
Smithtown	0.2	0.7	1.0	98.2
South Country	21.4	8.5	1.7	68.5
South Haven	5.6	5.6	--	88.9
South Huntington	8.2	1.8	1.4	88.6
South Manor	2.1	3.5	0.9	93.5
Southampton	16.5	1.0	6.0	76.5
Southold	1.4	0.5	0.1	98.0
Springs	1.8	0.3	1.2	96.7
Three Village	0.9	1.8	2.4	94.9
Tuckahoe Common	9.6	--	--	90.4
Wainscott	10.0	--	--	90.0
West Babylon	3.6	1.6	0.6	94.3
West Islip	0.1	1.6	0.7	97.6
Westhampton Beach	10.9	1.1	1.5	86.5
Wyandanch	92.2	7.6	--	0.2

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education

In addition to the mainline educational facilities available to Suffolk County residents, vocational educational programs are available. The following is a partial list of these institutions. For available instructional programs, please contact the institution.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Secondary Occupational Education

Suffolk #1 BOCES
Harry B. Ward Area Occupational Ctr.
970 North Griffing Avenue
Riverhead, NY 11901

Suffolk #2 BOCES
Brookhaven Occupational Ctr.
350 Martha Avenue
Bellport, NY 11713

Suffolk #2 BOCES
Islip Occupational Center
375 Locust Avenue
Oakdale, NY 11769

Suffolk #3 BOCES
Lewis A. Wilson Technological Ctr.
South Shore Campus
301 West Hoffman Avenue
Lindenhurst, NY 11757

Suffolk #3 BOCES
Lewis A Wilson Technological Ctr.
Central Campus
17 Westminister Avenue
Dix Hills, NY 11743

Suffolk #3 BOCES
Lewis A. Wilson Technological Ctr.
Northshore Campus
Laurel Hill Road
Northport, NY 11768

Postsecondary Occupational Education

Suffolk County Community College
533 College Road
Selden, NY 11784

PROPRIETARY/INDEPENDENT EDUCATION

Licensed Private Schools

American Bartenders School of Long Island
54 Route 112
Patchogue, NY 11772

Barbizon School-Babylon
8 Little East Neck Road
Babylon, NY 11702

Cherry Meadow Farm School of Horsemanship
1072 Pulaski Road
East Northport, NY 11731

Coastal Diving Academy
108 West Main Street
Bay Shore, NY 11706

PROPRIETARY/INDEPENDENT EDUCATION (continued)

Licensed Private Schools

Island Drafting & Tech. Institute
128 Broadway-Route 110
Amityville, NY 11701

Larry Austin's School of Travel
at Hauppauge
350 Vanderbilt Motor Parkway
Hauppauge, NY 11789

Leone School of Dental Technology
350 Sunrise Highway
W. Babylon, New York 11704

LI Institute of Dental Laboratory
Technology
207 Hallock Road
Stony Brook, NY 11790

Marcel Haigy's School of Beauty
56-A West Main Street
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Rehabilitation Institute of Suffolk
Flowerfield, Building #7
St. James, NY 11780

Suffolk Technical Institute
30 Park Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Ultissima Beauty Institute @ Brentwood
1825 Brentwood Road
Brentwood, NY 11717

Ultissima Beauty Institute @ Babylon
99-101 Deer Park Avenue
Babylon, NY 11702

Ultissima Beauty Institute @ Centereach
1972 Middle Country Road
Centereach, NY 11720

Vogue Models Ltd.
150 Broadhollow Road
Melville, NY 11747

Westchester School for Paraprofessional
Training at Melville
275 Broadhollow Road
Melville, NY 11746

Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty
Culture #15
1145 Deer Park Avenue
North Babylon, NY 11703

Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty
Culture #19
21 North Ocean Avenue
Patchogue, NY 11772

Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty
Culture #20
741 Old Country Road (Route 58)
Riverhead, NY 11901

Wilfred Academy of Hair & Beauty
Culture #21
540 Route 111
Hauppauge, NY 11787

Registered Private Business Schools

Adelphi Business School-Bay Shore
32 West Main Street
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Blake Business School
222 Middle Country Road
Smithtown, NY 11787

Jefferson Shores Secretarial School
417 East Main Street
Port Jefferson, NY 11777

Long Island Business Institute
6500 Jericho Tpke.
Commack, NY 11725

Registered Private Business Schools (Continued)

New York Career Center-Babylon
400 West Main Street
Babylon, NY 11702

New York Career Center-Centereach
1545 Middle Country Road
Centereach, NY 11720

The School of Applied Bookkeeping
150 Sunrise Highway
Lindenhurst, NY 11757

Suffolk School of Stenotype
500 Route 25 A
Miller Place, NY 11764

The Rehabilitation Institute of
Suffolk - Business Division
Flowerfield, Building # 7
St . James, NY 11780

Degree Granting Proprietary/Independent Two-Year Schools

Katharine Gibbs School-Melville
535 Broadhollow Road
Melville, NY 11746

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 26 presents a list for which Job Service offices in Suffolk County had at least 50 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984. It must be remembered that because of the proximity of Nassau County and New York City, many Suffolk County residents seek employment outside the County. Included in the following table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings (A/O) and the percentage of job openings into which Job Service successfully placed applicants. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters; this is commonly called an occupational labor surplus. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities and is called an occupational labor shortage. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants, a sign of the desirability of the job openings or a sign of the competition given to the Job Service by public and private job agencies.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 26 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1. Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled - In this case, supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.
   EXAMPLE - Typist, Stenographer, Cashier-checker, Industrial Cleaner.

2. High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled - Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.
   EXAMPLE - Administrative Assistant and Management Trainee.

3. High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled - For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.
   EXAMPLE - None in the area.

4. Applicants available but no job openings received - The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.
   EXAMPLE - Office Manager, Bartender.

Table 26. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS FOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS [1]
SUFFOLK COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - MARCH 31, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total [2]	35,096	7,270	4.8	60.5
Professional, technical and managerial [2]	4,055	207	19.6	30.0
Clerical and sales	11,128	2,106	5.3	70.0
Service	4,806	1,308	5.2	67.4
Agricultural, fishery and forestry	741	158	4.7	50.6
Processing	658	169	3.9	17.4
Machine trades	2,287	531	4.3	38.9
Benchwork	2,817	722	3.9	56.4
Structural work	3,140	672	4.7	47.0
Miscellaneous	4,785	1,397	3.4	62.2
Teacher registry occupations				
School nurse	109	514	0.2	100.0
Teacher, secondary school	897	14,696	0.1	100.0
Teacher, elementary school	920	12,835	0.1	100.0
Teacher aide	94	603	0.2	100.0
School secretary	51	319	0.2	100.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical & managerial				
Accountant	58	1	58.0	NA
Administrative assistant	107	3	35.7	33.3
Office manager	64	0	NA	NA
Retail store manager	114	12	9.5	NA
Management trainee	58	2	29.0	50.0
Clerical, Sales and Services				
Legal secretary	51	13	3.9	53.8
Secretary	176	36	4.9	50.0
Stenographer	84	81	1.0	96.3
Clerk-typist	453	105	4.3	67.6
Keypunch operator	50	16	3.1	81.2
Typist	65	47	1.4	91.5
Clerk, general	352	122	2.9	71.3
Bookkeeper I	107	20	5.4	45.0
Bookkeeper II	125	31	4.0	54.8
Cashier	73	18	4.1	77.8
Cashier-checker	208	89	2.3	116.8
Administrative clerk	130	29	4.5	58.6

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical, Sales and Services (cont)				
Inventory clerk	73	163	0.4	20.9
Shipping/receiving clerk	127	47	2.7	72.3
Stock clerk	130	53	2.5	73.6
Receptionist	109	25	4.4	72.0
Salesperson-general merchandise	125	109	1.1	78.9
Manager, department	58	26	2.2	115.4
Stock clerk,self-service store	122	129	1.1	80.6
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee	68	11	6.2	63.6
Counter attendant, cafeteria	139	123	1.1	100.0
Bartender	50	0	NA	NA
Cook/helper	120	117	1.0	51.3
Psychiatric aide	198	213	0.9	90.6
Nurse aide	110	35	3.1	28.6
Security guard	79	50	1.6	56.0
Cleaner, commercial	242	138	1.8	68.8
Cleaner, industrial	60	42	1.4	100.0
Agricultural, fishing, forestry & related				
Landscape laborer	79	47	1.7	57.4
Machine trades				
Machinist	56	26	2.2	46.1
Automobile mechanic	98	78	1.3	23.1
Benchwork				
Product assembler	168	136	1.2	85.3
Production assembler	105	84	1.2	59.5
Electronics assembler	129	96	1.3	36.5
Lockstitch machine operator	51	10	5.1	90.0
Structural				
Arc welder	65	51	1.3	58.8
Carpenter	88	39	2.5	48.7
Construction worker I	115	61	1.9	60.7
Construction worker II	138	106	1.3	48.1
Maintenance repairer, building	99	41	2.4	61.0
Miscellaneous				
Truck driver, tractor trailer	51	11	4.6	72.7
Truck driver, heavy	122	44	2.8	59.1
Truck driver, light	191	175	1.1	52.0
Packager-hand	390	253	1.5	57.3
Laborer-stores	231	208	1.1	75.5
Material handler	407	416	1.0	64.2

1/Includes only those occupations where 50 or more applicants were on file or openings received during period.
2/Does not include selected occupations for Teacher Registry.

APPENDIX II

The East End

While western Suffolk is undergoing a commercial and industrial expansion, tourism is still an integral part of Suffolk's East End economy. Comprising the East End are Southampton and East Hampton on the South Fork, Southold and Riverhead on the North Fork, with Shelter Island located in the bay between. Many of the daily visitors to the area are known as "day trippers." They are transients who come to visit the area's attractions for the day and are gone by day's end. Tourism has, over the years, evolved into a 2.6 billion dollar industry for Nassau-Suffolk's economy. Suffolk's East End is responsible for much of it. The influx of visitors during the summer period pays the expenses for many of its local residents for the entire year.

When one refers to Suffolk's East End, the first area to come to mind is the widely acclaimed Hamptons on the South Fork. While it is acknowledged that this notable South Fork area is the most popular, there is a significant amount of tourism going on throughout the rest of the East End. Much of the seasonal influx is attributed to the people who either own a summer home for their own personal use or occupy a house which is rented for a specific time period. Besides summer homes, there are motel accommodations totaling about 6,000 rooms. Supplementing these facilities are several campgrounds, as well as marina accommodations for transients. One also cannot overlook the friends and relatives of residents who visit for a weekend and stay for the summer. Also, many of the year-round residents rent out individual rooms in their own house for additional summer income. Furthermore, an undetermined number of individuals share accommodations. While this influx is occurring, an unknown number of year-round local residents vacation somewhere else. Some even leave the area for the entire summer to escape the hectic pace of the summer residents in some of the communities, especially on the South Fork.

It is inconceivable that one could further discuss the East End without continued mention of the accommodations for summer visitors. Motel facilities account for a significant transient population increase. There are about 4,800 motel rooms, divided among over 225 establishments on the South Fork. Some of these units have been converted to cooperative ownership during the past few years and more applications are still pending. Even though a number of the units had their type of ownership changed, the use characteristics remain similar. The North Fork has about 35 motel establishments with about 900 units available during the summer. Moving on to Shelter Island, its hotels and motels are open only during the summer season. There are only about 11 facilities with just over 200 rooms available. Typically, the overall occupancy rate for the East End motels and hotels is between 95 and 100 percent, for the summer period. Given normal weather, rooms are generally not available without advance reservation. Only about 35 percent of all East End motel units are available for use during the off season months. This data is shown on Table 27.

Table 27. HOTEL AND MOTEL INVENTORY FOR THE EAST END 1/

Township	Number of Establishments			Number of units		
	Total	Seasonal	Year-Round	Total	Seasonal	Year-Round
Totals	276	191	85	5,933	3,807	2,126
Riverhead	10	1	9	327	40	287
Southold	25	19	6	553	442	111
Southampton	118	80	38	2,375	1,450	925
East Hampton	112	80	32	2,470	1,667	803
Shelter Island	11	11	0	208	208	0

1/ Includes establishments which have converted to condominium, cooperative, or time sharing ownership and establishments which have filed applications for conversion with the N.Y. State Attorney General's Office.
SOURCE: Long Island Regional Planning Board and LILCO.

There are also tourists who utilize a campground or a marina for transients. The Shinnecock Canal County Marina can accommodate up to 50 boats at a time. Besides the organizationally owned camps that are dedicated primarily for the young, such as the Nassau County Police Boys Club Camp in Riverhead, there are several campgrounds for general use totaling over 1,000 campsites, many accommodating trailers.

The North Fork contains such notable campgrounds as KOA of Eastern Long Island, in the town of Southold and Wildwood State Park. Wildwood, situated on Long Island Sound in the Town of Riverhead, has available in excess of 320 campsites. It is the largest such facility in the area. The South Fork can boast of such facilities as Sears - Bellows County Park in Southampton, as well as Hither Hills State Park and Cedar Point County Park, both located in East Hampton Town. Their facilities offer trailer and/or general and group camping. Camping on Shelter Island is restricted and is rather minimal. A list of overnight camping facilities by township is shown in Table 28.

Table 28. OVERNIGHT CAMPING FACILITIES LOCATED ON THE EAST END, BY TOWN

Riverhead

1. Nassau County Police Boys Club (Y)
2. Indian Island County Park
3. Boy Scounts of America Camp (Y)
4. Wildwood State Park
5. Camp DeWolfe (Y)
6. Nassau County 4H Club Camp (Y)
7. Camp Maryhaven (Y)

Southold

1. Peconic Dunes County Park (Y)
2. Camp Wawokiye (Y)
3. KOA of Eastern Long Island

Table 28. (Continued)

Southampton

1. Sears - Bellows County Park
2. Camp Integrity at Bayberry Land (Y)
3. Camp Tekawitha (Y)
4. Southampton Fresh Air Camp (Y)
5. Sacred Heart of Mary Camp (Y)
6. Camp Camelot (Y)

East Hampton

1. Camp St. Regis (Y)
2. Hither Hills State Park
3. Camp Blue Bay (Y)
4. Cedar Point Park
5. Boys Harbor Camp (Y)

Shelter Island

1. Camp Shelter Island (Y)
2. Camp Quinipet (Y)

NOTE: Y represents youth oriented camp.
SOURCE: Long Island Lighting Company

The summer of 1983 brought almost 24,000 households into the area's seasonal homes. As shown on Table 29, seasonal households have increased steadily since 1970. Annual increases range from a low of 200 households to a high of 850 households. Almost three-quarters of the seasonal homes are located on the South Fork, known for its beaches and lively night life. The North Fork of Long Island accommodated about 5,250 households utilizing summer homes during the 1983 summer season. Table 29 indicates this figure has grown by about 500 since 1970, an increase slightly about 10 percent.

Table 29. YEAR-ROUND VERSUS SEASONAL HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN HOMES EAST END, Summer, 1970-1983

Year	Total	Year-Round Households	Added Households
		South Fork 1/	
1970	28,800	16,050	12,750
1971	29,600	16.650	12,950
1972	30,550	17,350	13,200
1973	31,850	18,150	13,700
1974	32,950	18,800	14,150
1975	33,650	19,350	14,300
1976	34,700	20,100	14,600
1977	35,650	20,800	14,850
1978	36,600	21,050	15,550
1979	38,050	21,950	16,100
1980	38,850	22,500	16,350
1981	40,000	23,200	16,800
1982	41,150	23,850	17,300
1983	42,100	24,650	17,450
		North Fork 2/	
1970	16,750	12,000	4,750
1971	17,200	12,400	4,800
1972	17,700	12,900	4,800
1973	17,900	13,250	4,650
1974	18,250	13,450	4,800
1975	18,600	13,700	4,900
1976	18,800	14,000	4,800
1977	19,400	14,300	5,100
1978	19,850	14,650	5,200
1979	19,800	14,800	5,000
1980	20,150	14,950	5,200
1981	20,500	15,250	5,250
1982	20,700	15,550	5,150
1983	21,250	16,000	5,250

1/ Southampton Town plus Easthampton Town.
2/ Southold Town plus Riverhead Town.
SOURCE: Long Island Lighting Company.

Surging demand, especially for South Fork waterfront property, is a response to an ever-increasing population. This, coupled with the growing popularity of leisure activities, provides the incentive to expand and improve further the facilities available to tourists and residents alike. There is some controversy in the area concerning the rate of expansion.

APPENDIX III

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SUFFOLK COUNTY LOCAL OFFICES

JOB SERVICE

State Office Building
Veterans' Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, NY 11788

1800 New York Avenue
Huntington Station, NY 11746

55 Medford Avenue
Patchogue, NY 11772

75 E. Main Street
Riverhead, NY 11901

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

117 Main Street
Bridgehampton, NY 11932

State Office Building
Veterans' Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, NY 11788

1800 New York Avenue
Huntington Station, NY 11746

55 Medford Avenue
Patchogue, NY 11772

75 E. Main Street
Riverhead, NY 11901

APPENDIX IV

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970: BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
SUFFOLK COUNTY

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total	1,124,950	1,284,231	624,843	659,388	159,281	14.2
Under 5 years	112,093	87,392	44,849	42,543	-24,701	-22.0
Under 1 year	20,175	16,813	8,572	8,241	- 3,362	-16.7
1 year	20,911	16,799	8,685	8,114	- 4,112	-20.0
2 years	21,825	17,377	8,825	8,552	- 4,448	-20.3
3	23,771	18,150	9,254	8,896	- 5,621	-23.6
4	25,411	18,253	9,513	8,740	- 7,158	-28.2
5 to 9	138,600	104,967	53,856	51,111	-33,633	-24.3
5	26,940	19,160	9,867	9,293	- 7,780	-28.9
6	27,780	18,823	9,666	9,157	- 8,957	-32.2
7	27,889	20,160	10,309	9,851	- 7,729	-27.7
8	27,896	21,698	11,110	10,588	- 6,198	-22.2
9	28,095	25,126	12,904	12,222	- 2,969	-10.6
10 to 14	130,853	128,125	65,616	62,509	- 2,728	- 2.1
10	28,020	25,263	12,992	12,271	- 2,757	- 9.8
11	27,109	24,557	12,627	11,930	- 2,552	- 9.4
12	26,549	24,723	12,626	12,097	- 1,826	- 6.9
13	24,989	26,489	13,559	12,930	+ 1,500	+ 6.0
14	24,186	27,093	13,812	13,281	+ 2,907	+12.0
15	22,889	28,559	14,547	14,012	+ 5,670	+24.8
16 to 19	72,757	104,124	52,747	51,377	+31,367	+43.1
16 to 21	98,323	145,978	73,788	72,190	+47,655	+48.5
16	20,950	28,438	14,602	13,836	+ 7,488	+35.7
17	20,046	28,243	14,301	13,942	+ 8,197	+40.9
18	17,094	24,319	12,278	12,041	+ 7,225	+42.3
19	14,667	23,124	11,566	11,558	+ 8,457	+57.7
20 to 24	65,837	98,857	48,960	49,897	+33,020	+50.2
20	13,297	21,493	10,807	10,686	+ 8,196	+61.6
21	12,269	20,361	10,234	10,127	+ 8,092	+66.0
25-29	75,035	91,970	44,118	47,852	+16,935	+22.6
30-34	72,991	103,569	48,767	54,802	+30,578	+41.9
35-44	151,588	170,392	82,110	88,282	+18,804	+12.4
45-54	119,005	142,827	71,436	71,391	+23,822	+20.0
55-59	41,769	60,585	30,223	30,362	+18,816	+45.0
60-64	35,807	47,036	22,176	24,860	+11,229	+31.4
65-74	54,452	69,769	29,613	40,156	+15,317	+28.1
75-84	25,545	36,070	12,952	23,118	+10,525	+41.2
85+	5,729	9,989	2,873	7,116	+ 4,260	+74.4
16 and over	720,515	935,188	445,975	489,213	+214,673	+29.8
55 and over	163,302	223,449	97,837	125,612	+ 60,147	+36.8
Median ages	26.3	29.9	28.6	31.0	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-834, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Appendix V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
- Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
- General merchandise
- Food
- Automobiles and service stations
- Apparel and accessories
- Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
- Eating and drinking places
- Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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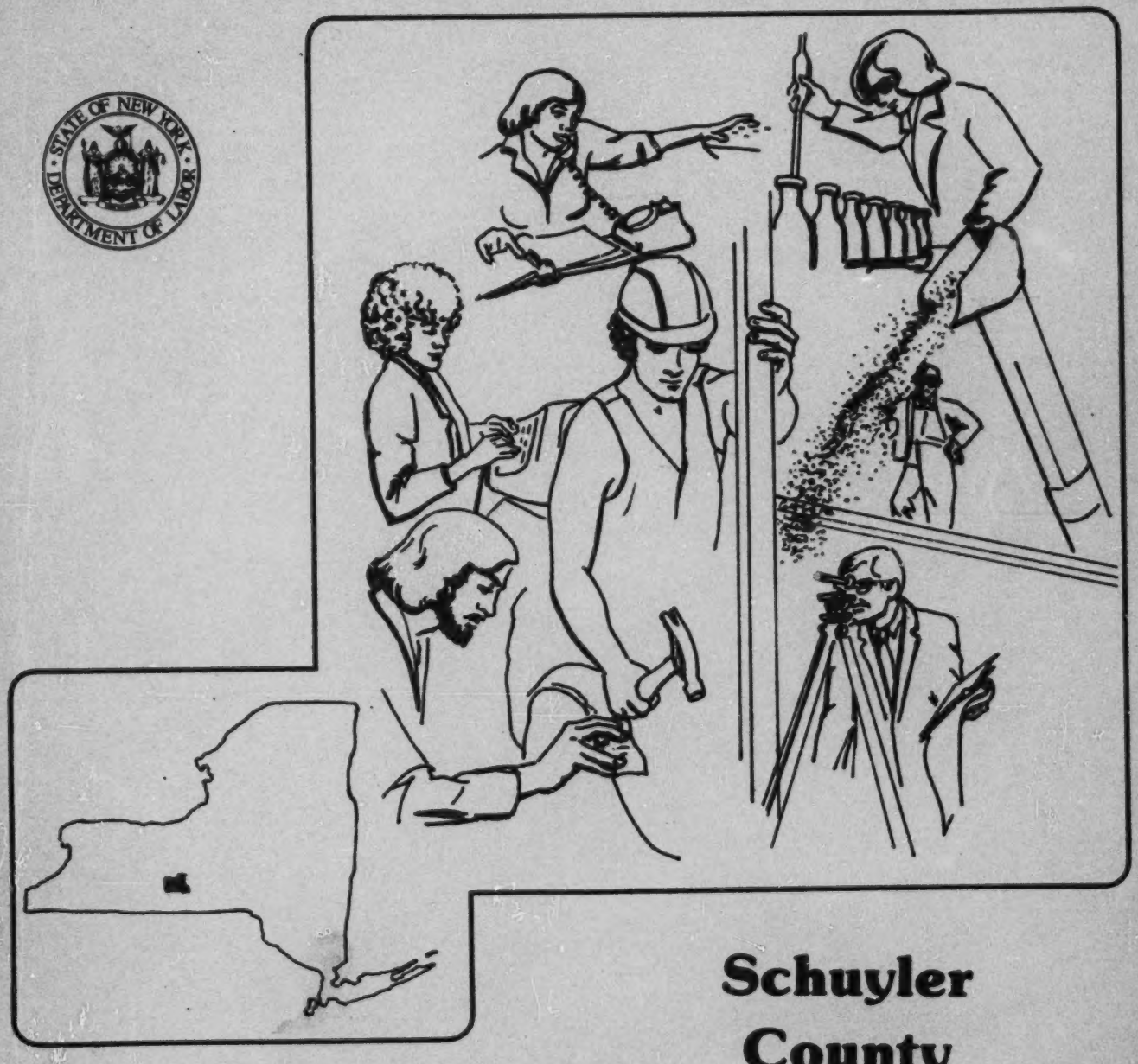
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Schuyler County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Schuyler County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 12, Fiscal Year 1985

December 1984

This report was prepared by Frank Surdey with the assistance of Joseph Kozlowski, Pat Ross and Judy Thompson, under the direction of David J. Nyhan, Principal Economist.

Direct Inquiries to:

Mr. David J. Nyhan
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Campus Building 12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240

Please answer the questions below. Your comments and answers will assist us in improving future issues of *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

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Preface

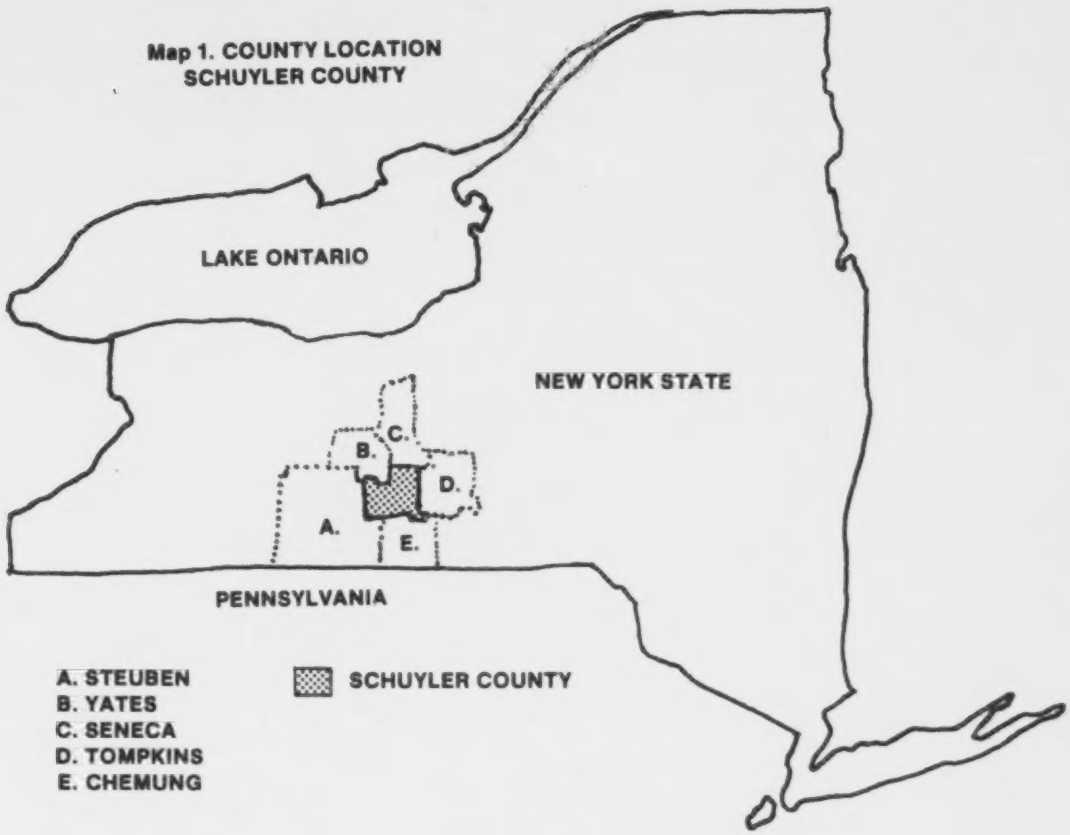
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

Geographic Highlights

Schuyler County is located in the center of New York State's "Southern Tier". As depicted in Map 1, the county is bordered by Tompkins County to the east; Yates and Seneca counties to the north; Steuben County to the west; and Chemung County to the south. The major village in the county, Watkins Glen, is located at the base of Seneca Lake--one of the "Finger Lakes."



Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
SCHUYLER COUNTY

Transportation Facilities

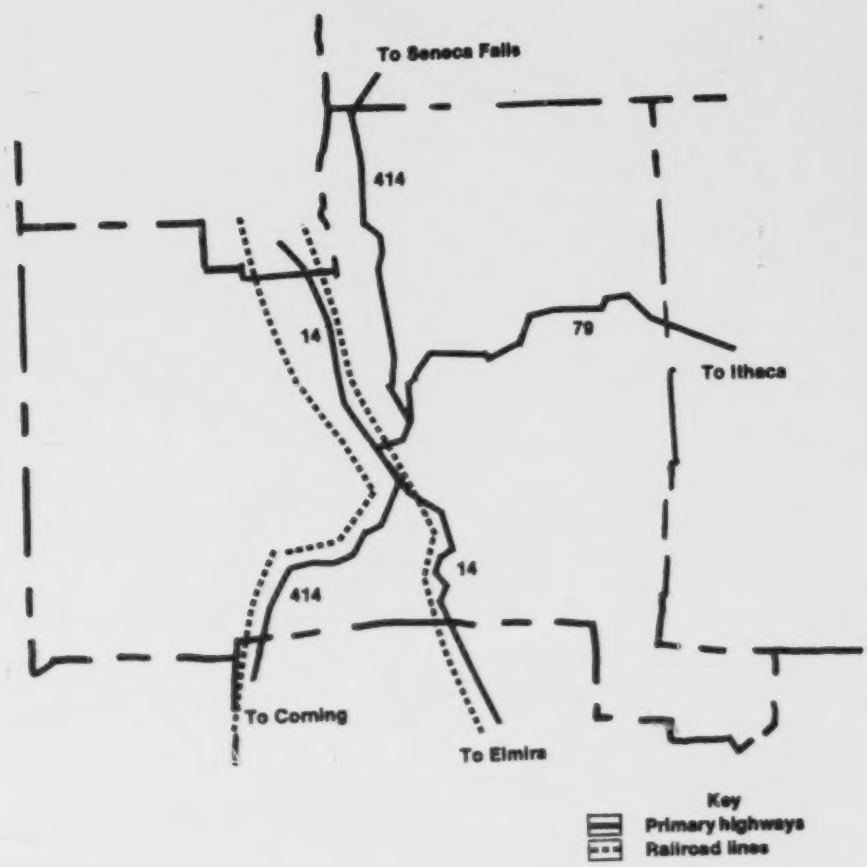
Highways. Route 14 bisects Schuyler County, running north-south on the western side of Seneca Lake. Route 14 connects Watkins Glen with Geneva and the New York State Thruway to the north and Elmira to the south. Other major thoroughfares include Route 79, which connects Watkins Glen with Ithaca; and Route 414, which runs northward from Corning to Watkins Glen--on the eastern side of Seneca Lake.

Rail. Conrail supplies the only rail service to Schuyler County. The freight service runs from Watkins Glen north to Himrod, on the western side of Seneca Lake. From Himrod, the line leads to Syracuse--where connections to major cities throughout the country are available.

Air transportation. There are no major public airports in Schuyler County, although service is available at two nearby airports--the Elmira-Corning Airport and Tompkins County Airport in Ithaca. Both airports have the same three major carriers, U.S. Air, Air North, and Empire Airlines. Passenger and freight services are available. Residents can take connecting flights from Pittsburg or New York City to anywhere in the country via U.S. Air. Air North travels to Binghamton, Washington

D.C., and Ithaca. Empire Airlines provides service to New York City (Kennedy and LaGuardia), Newark, Islip, White Plains, Boston, Utica-Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Washington D.C., Baltimore, Montreal, Ithaca, and Binghamton.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
SCHUYLER COUNTY
1984



Land Characteristics

According to the 1968 New York State Land Use and Natural Resource (LUNR) inventory, approximately 1.2 percent of Schuyler County's total surface area (341.5 square miles) was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses--significantly lower than the comparable figure for New York State (4.1 percent). Woodlands comprised the largest portion of Schuyler County surface area (51.1 percent), followed by active agriculture (24.2 percent). Statewide, woodlands covered nearly 55 percent of total surface area with active agriculture nearly 22 percent. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land use by category for Schuyler County and New York State. □

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1968

Category of use	Schuyler County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	341.5	49,374.4
Active agriculture	24.2	21.9
Woodlands, forest	22.8	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	28.3	17.6
Wet lands	2.2	4.2
Water	4.5	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential low and other	0.9	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	–	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.6	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	15.7	6.7

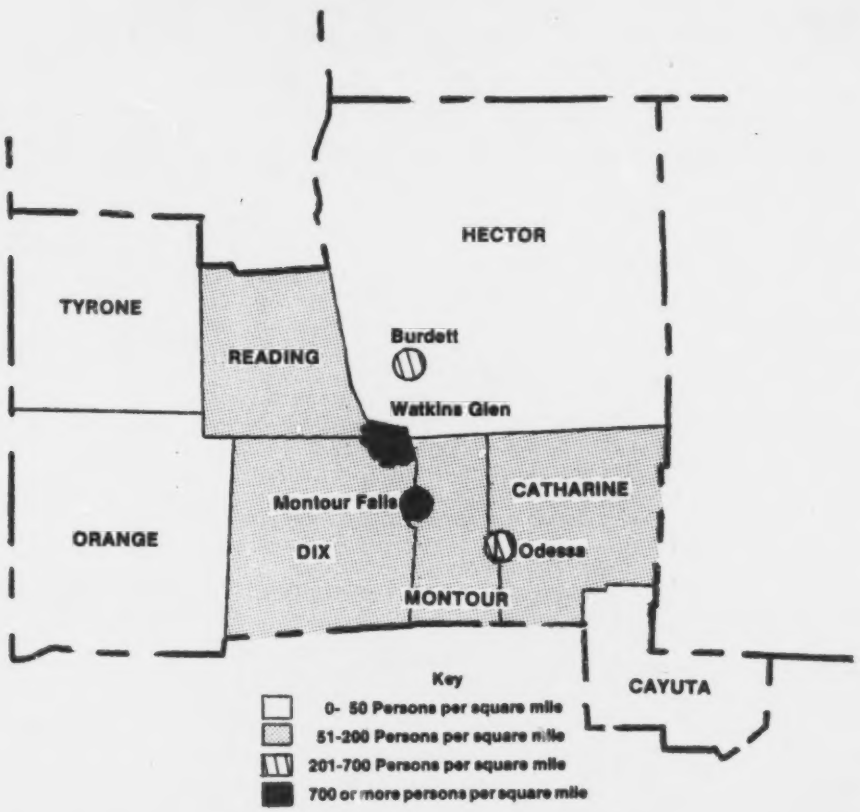
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Densities: 1980

According to the 1980 Census, the population of Schuyler County totaled 17,686. There were 51.8 persons per square mile in the county compared with an average of 370.6 residents per square mile in New York State. The most densely populated subdivision of Schuyler County was the village of Watkins Glen (1,525.0/sq. mi.). Population densities of the other three villages in the county ranged from 410.0 per square mile in Burdett to 746.2 per square mile in Montour Falls. Among townships, Montour was the most densely populated (141.7/sq. mi.) while Cayuta (27.7/sq. mi.) was the least.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION SCHUYLER COUNTY 1980



Population Changes: 1900 to 1980

From 1900 to 1980, the population of Schuyler County advanced by 11.9 percent while growth statewide totaled 141.6 percent over the period. The county registered declines from 1900 to 1930. Since 1930, population gains were posted for each decennial census period. The only reduction in population recorded for New York State was from 1970 to 1980 (-3.7 percent). Graph 1, Table 2, and Table 3 present population growth trends for New York State and Schuyler County from 1900 to 1980.

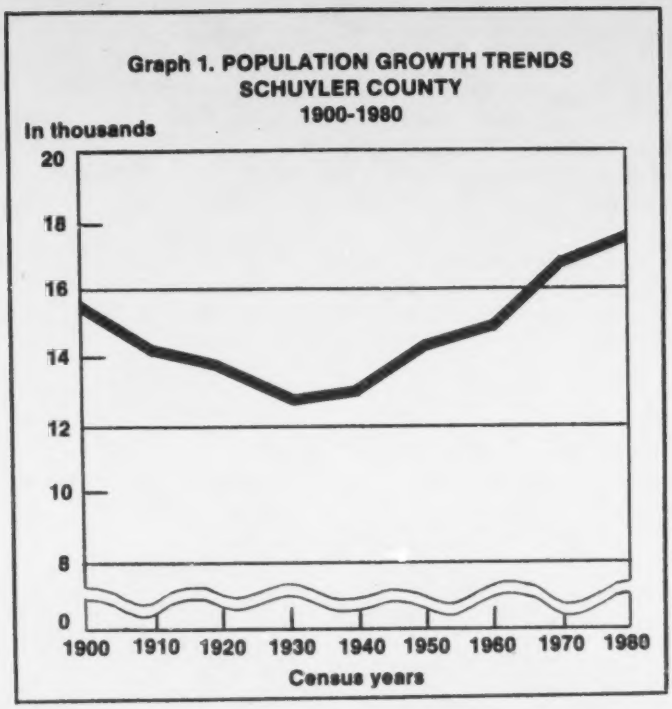


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS NEW YORK STATE AND SCHUYLER COUNTY 1900-1980

Year	New York State	Schuyler County
1900	7,268,894	15,811
1910	9,113,614	14,004
1920	10,385,227	13,098
1930	12,588,066	12,909
1940	13,479,142	12,979
1950	14,830,192	14,182
1960	16,782,304	15,044
1970	18,241,391	16,737
1980	17,558,072	17,686

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE, NEW YORK STATE AND SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1900-1980

Year	New York State	Schuyler County
1900 - 1910	25.4	-11.4
1910 - 1920	14.0	-6.5
1920 - 1930	21.2	-1.4
1930 - 1940	7.1	0.5
1940 - 1950	10.0	9.3
1950 - 1960	13.2	6.1
1960 - 1970	8.7	11.3
1970 - 1980	-3.7	5.7
1900 - 1980	141.6	11.9

SOURCE: *New York State Legislative Manual* - 1970, 1980-81, prepared by New York State Department of State.

Population Changes: 1950 to 1980

Schuyler County's population has grown each decade since 1950. Over the 30-year span, the population expanded by 3,504 or 24.7 percent. All eight towns in the county registered growth, with the most sizable increases posted in the towns of Hector (+664), Montour (+622), and Catharine (+533). Towns with the fastest proportionate growth included Catharine (+38.1 percent), Tyrone (+37.5 percent), Reading (+32.0 percent), and Montour (+31.3 percent). Map 4 illustrates the pattern of growth in Schuyler County from 1950 to 1980 while Table 4 presents the population counts for county subdivisions for each decennial census taken since 1950.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION SCHUYLER COUNTY 1950-1980

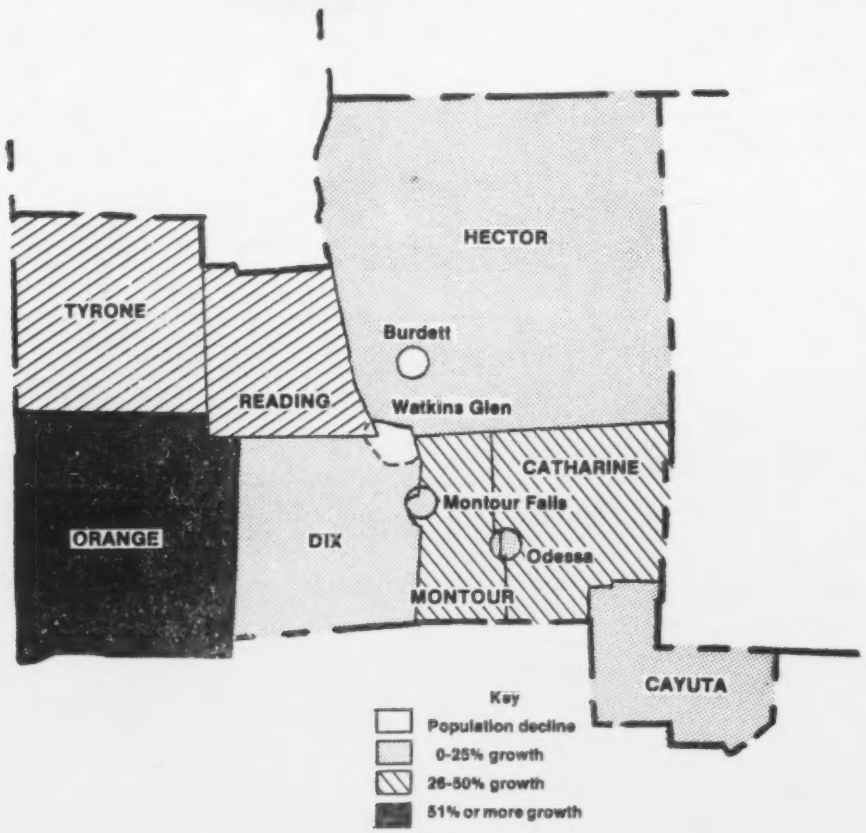


Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION, SCHUYLER COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

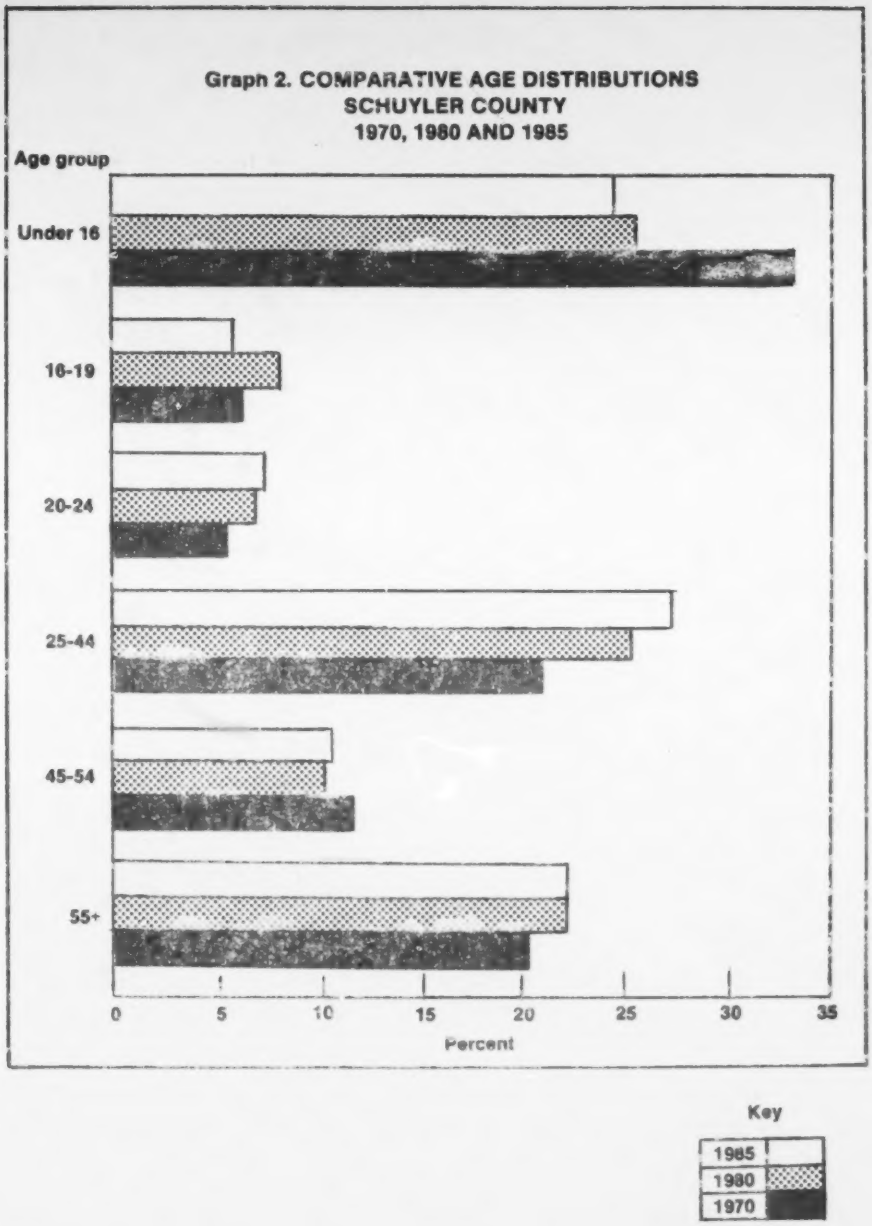
Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Schuyler County	14,182	15,044	16,737	17,686
Towns				
Catharine	1,399	1,605	1,886	1,932
Odessa village - part	526	530	568	529
Cayuta	459	538	557	566
Dix	3,871	3,916	4,201	4,138
Montour Falls village - part	5	–	25	94
Watkins Glen village - part	2,682	2,438	2,265	2,008
Hector town	3,129	3,209	3,671	3,793
Burdett village	432	420	454	410
Montour town	1,985	2,182	2,324	2,607
Montour Falls village - part	1,452	1,533	1,509	1,697
Odessa village - part	–	43	38	84
Orange	890	1,047	1,076	1,358
Reading	1,373	1,410	1,768	1,813
Watkins Glen village - part	370	375	451	432
Tyrone	1,076	1,137	1,154	1,479

SOURCE: *New York State Legislative Manual* - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State; *1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing*, Census Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York Department of Commerce.

Population Characteristics

Age and Sex. The median age of Schuyler County's population advanced from 28.3 years in 1970 to 31.0 years in 1980. This "aging" of the population was consistent with state and national trends. In 1970, 40.0 percent of Schuyler County's population was under 20 years of age. In 1980, only 34.1 percent fell into this age group. Similarly, the proportion of the population 55 years and over advanced from 20.6 percent in 1970 to 22.9 percent in 1980.

Population projections of the New York State Department of Commerce indicate that this aging trend will continue. In 1985, the median age of the Schuyler County population is expected to increase to 32.5 years. Persons under 20 years of age are projected to decline by 584 or 9.7 percent. Thirty percent of the population should be under 20 years old. In the 55 and over age group, the population should grow by 189 or 4.7 percent. Over 23 percent of the population should fall into this age group. Sizable growth should occur in the 35 to 49 year age group. From 1980 to 1985, projections indicate that the population in this age group is expected to increase by 492 or 17.1 percent. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution for Schuyler County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.



From 1970 to 1980, the proportion of the population by sex changed only fractionaliy. Over the 10-year span, the proportion of males edged down from 49.4 percent to 48.9 percent while females advanced from 50.6 percent to 51.1 percent. The actual number of both males and females increased--males by 382 (4.6 percent) and females by 567 (6.7 percent).

Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Schuyler County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of the county's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17,686	100.0	8,645	100.0	9,041	100.0
15 or younger	4,627	26.2	2,335	27.0	2,292	25.4
16 - 19 years	1,396	7.9	688	8.0	708	7.8
20 - 21 years	491	2.8	283	3.3	208	2.3
22 - 29 years	2,050	11.6	1,003	11.6	1,047	11.6
30 - 44 years	3,287	18.6	1,619	18.7	1,668	18.4
45 - 54 years	1,792	10.1	907	10.5	885	9.8
55 - 64 years	1,847	10.4	853	9.9	994	11.0
65 and older	2,196	12.4	957	11.1	1,239	13.7
Median age (year)						
County	31.1		30.1		32.0	
State	31.9		30.3		33.4	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County		100.0		48.9		51.1
State		100.0		47.5		52.5

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing*, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Race. According to the 1980 Census of the Population, 99.0 percent of Schuyler County's population was white while 1.0 percent were of other races. Of the total population, 0.4 percent was black, 0.2 percent were American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.1 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent were of other races. In addition, 0.4 percent of the population were of Hispanic origin. Hispanic origin is an ethnic rather than racial classification; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Table 6 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Schuyler County and its subdivisions.

Table 7 presents the age distribution of Schuyler County's 1980 population by race and Hispanic origin. The proportion of youths under 20 years of age was 34.0 for whites and 40.4 for nonwhites. Slightly over 12 percent of all whites were 65 years or older while only 8.4 percent of nonwhites fell into this category. □

Table 6. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN SCHUYLER COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Schuyler County	17,686	17,508	72	38	24	44	69
Towns							
Catharine	1,932	1,921	-	5	1	5	3
Cayuta	566	563	-	1	-	2	5
Dix	4,138	4,114	9	4	3	8	10
Hector	3,793	3,759	5	9	12	8	21
Montour	2,607	2,591	7	1	3	5	3
Orange	1,358	1,302	39	4	3	10	10
Reading	1,813	1,787	11	9	2	4	14
Tyrone	1,479	1,471	1	5	-	2	3

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms.
SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing*, Census Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 7. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	17,686	1,274	4,142	10,074	2,196
White	17,508	1,254	4,109	9,964	2,181
Black	72	4	11	47	10
Other	106	16	22	63	5
Hispanic origin	69	7	13	46	3

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population*, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

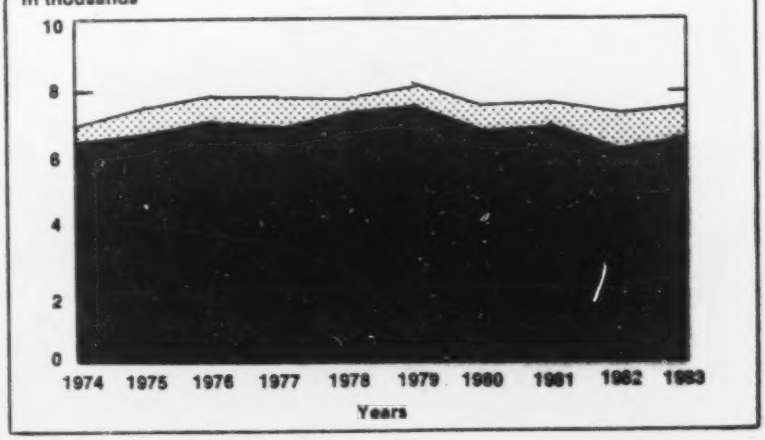
The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed--such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

Graph 3. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SCHUYLER COUNTY 1974-1983



The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The LFPR is presented as a percentage measuring the proportion of total population or of a particular population group in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for person 16 years old and older is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Schuyler County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 7.0 percentage points (from 40.2 percent in 1970 to 47.2 percent in 1980), while the male LFPR declined 6.1 percentage points (from 76.7 percent in 1970 to 70.6 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 0.5 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the county followed statewide and national trends. The LFPR for men declined more locally than statewide or nationally. The female LFPR increased at a slightly faster rate in Schuyler County than in the state but at a slower rate than in the nation. Table 8 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPRs for Schuyler County, New York State, and the United States.

From 1974 to 1983, the civilian labor force of Schuyler County increased 400 to a total of 7,400. The expanded labor force reflected an increase in the working age population (16 years and over) and higher labor force participation rates, particularly among women. The local labor force reached a peak of 8,100 in 1979, but national business recessions in 1979 and 1981-82 reduced manufacturing employment in Schuyler County.

The number of employed county residents stood at 6,600 in 1983, the same level as 1974. Employment reached a peak of 7,500 in 1979. Factory job losses in Schuyler and other nearby counties within commuting distance for local residents contributed to the reduction in employment since 1979. From 1979 to 1983, Schuyler County lost 300 factory jobs; Chemung County lost 3,800 jobs; employment in Tompkins County declined by 900; and Steuben lost 2,800 manufacturing jobs. Many of these factory job losses were permanent--reflecting plant closings and deteriorating "smokestack" industries. Table 9 presents historical labor force data for Schuyler County.

Table 8. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Schuyler County	
Overall	58.0	58.5	0.5
Male	76.7	70.6	-6.1
Female	40.2	47.2	7.0
		New York State	
Overall	57.0	59.3	2.3
Male	75.1	72.1	-3.0
Female	41.3	48.2	6.9
		United States	
Overall	56.7	61.1	4.4
Male	73.7	73.3	-0.4
Female	41.3	49.9	8.6

SOURCE: *1970 Census of Population*, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC (1)-D1, Table 215, *1970 Census of Population*, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 & 121; *1980 Census of Population*, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1B34, Table 45; *BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983*; March 1983; *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

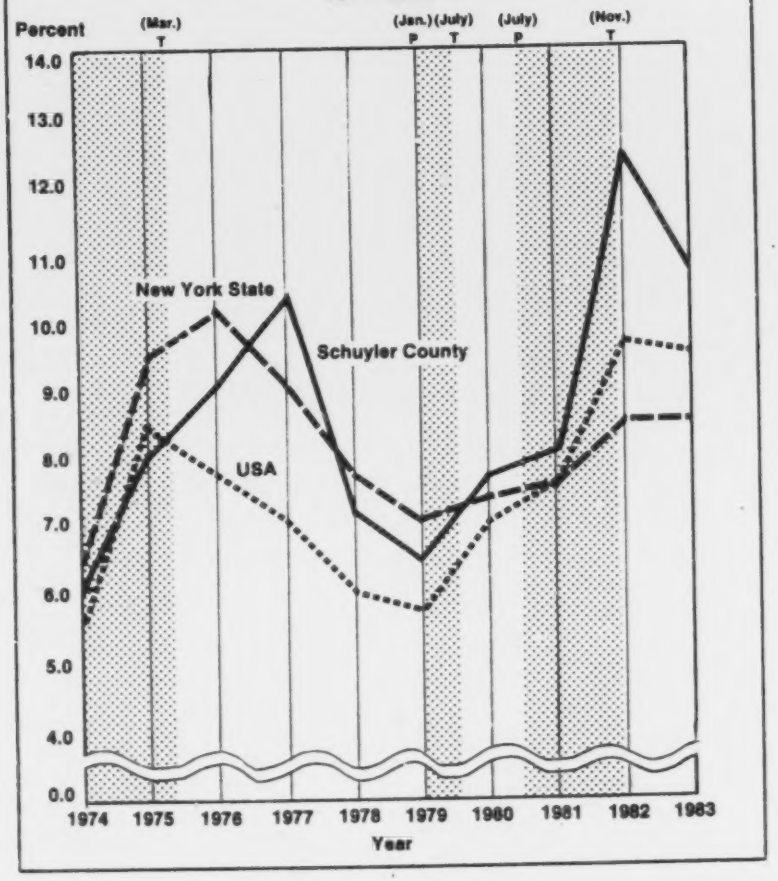
Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1974 - 1983
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian labor force	7.0	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.4
Employment	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.5	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.6
Unemployment	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
Unemployment rate	6.1	8.1	9.1	10.4	7.2	6.6	7.7	8.1	12.4	10.8

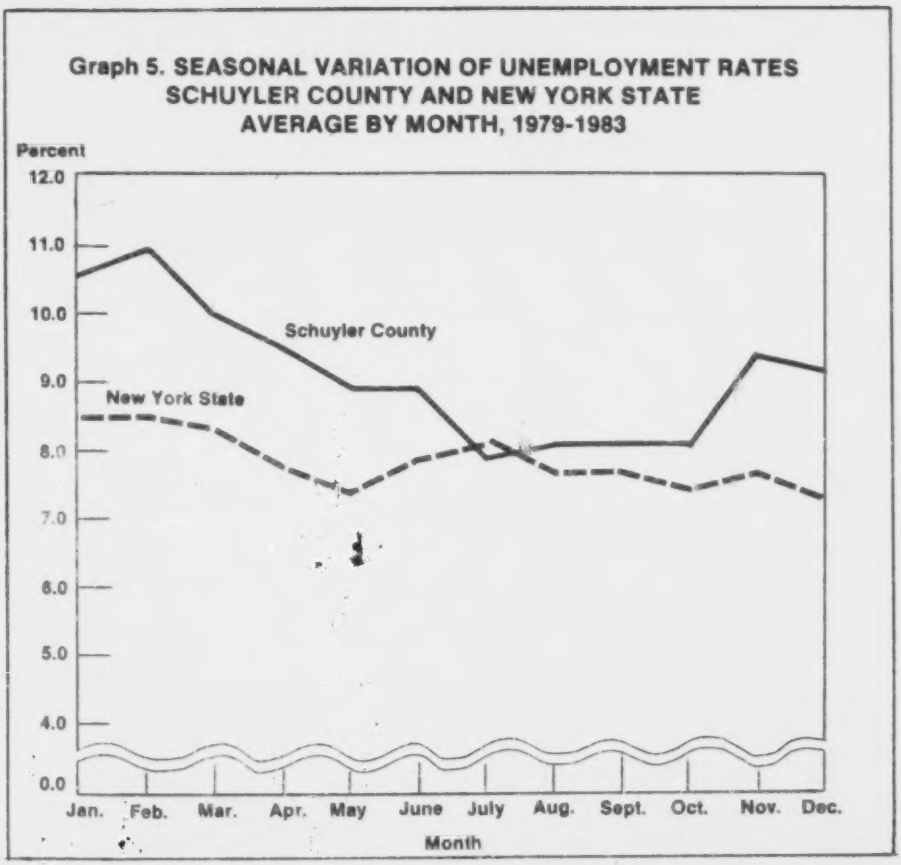
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1980 to 1983, Schuyler County's unemployment rate has remained above both the state and national average. From 1974 to 1979, the county's jobless rate was below New York State's each year--with the exception of 1977. Over the same period, the local rate was higher than the national rate, except for 1975. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Schuyler County, New York State, and the United States from 1974 to 1983.

Graph 4. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA 1974-1983



Monthly unemployment rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were much more pronounced for Schuyler County than for New York State, partly because of the area's involvement in the summer tourism industries. In both the county and the state, unemployment rates were typically highest in winter (January-March). Jobless rates in Schuyler County tended to be lowest in the summer and early fall months (July-October) when the agriculture, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. New York State's unemployment rate was lowest in mid-Spring (May), and late summer through early winter (August-December). Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates in Schuyler County and New York State from 1974 to 1982.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Schuyler County

A local economy, such as that of Schuyler County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Schuyler County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Schuyler County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for 1981-1983) are compared in Table 10.

Schuyler County had a higher percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing and government than did the state or nation. Approximately 28 of every 100 jobs were concentrated in manufacturing in Schuyler County, compared with 19 in the state and 21 in the nation. Government comprised 29.2 percent of all nonfarm jobs locally, compared with 17.8 percent for the state and 17.6 percent for the nation. For the remaining nonfactory industries, Schuyler County registered lower proportions of nonagricultural jobs than New York State or the United States.

Although the proportion of employment in the services and miscellaneous category is lower in Schuyler County than in the state and nation, it does rise in the late summer through early fall. The services and miscellaneous category includes the recreation and tourism industries. In the July to October period, employment in services and miscellaneous rises to over 20 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the county.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1981-1983
(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Schuyler County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	27.8	18.7	21.3
Durable goods	n.d.	9.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	n.d.	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	72.2	81.3	78.7
Construction	2.8	3.0	4.4
Transportation, communications, & public utilities	2.8	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2.8	9.2	5.9
Services and miscellaneous	17.3	25.2	22.4
Government	29.2	17.8	17.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
n.d. Not disclosable.

Major Employers

The largest share of employment in Schuyler County is centered in government and manufacturing, followed by wholesale and retail trade. The major employers in the county are listed below.

Firm	Industry
Camp Monterey	government - New York State correctional facility
Cargill Inc.	salt manufacturing
Cotton-Hanlon Inc.	sawmill and planing mill
International Salt Co.	salt manufacturing
Odessa-Montour Central School District	government (education)
Schuyler County	government (noneducation)
Schuyler Hospital Inc.	health service
Shepard Niles Crane & Hoist Corp.	hoist, industrial crane manufacturing
Suite-Cote Corp.	paving mixture manufacturing
Watkins Glen Central School District	government (education)
Watkins Glen Community Service Aides Project	job training social service

Employment Growth Rates by Industry: Schuyler County-New York State-United States

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 11 presents growth rates by industry for Schuyler County, New York State, and the nation over the decade. In order to minimize the impact of temporary economic events growth rates were calculated by using average employment for 1970-1972 and 1981-1983 as well as the percent change between the two periods.

Table 11. THREE-YEAR AVERAGE GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
1970-1972 TO 1981-1983
(Percent change)

Industrial sector	Schuyler County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	5.9	2.9	25.5
Manufacturing, total	-16.7	-18.2	0.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	18.2	9.5	34.3
Construction	-50.0	-19.3	7.7
Transportation, communications, & public utilities	0.0	-12.8	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	50.0	2.6	32.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.0	13.5	42.1
Services and miscellaneous	20.0	32.1	61.9
Government	11.1	5.0	22.7

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 34.3 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 0.1 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods), construction, and transportation, communications, and public utilities. Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing posted the highest rate of growth statewide, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate, government, and wholesale and retail trade.

The rate of growth of Schuyler County's nonfarm employment exceeded the state's but lagged far behind that of the nation over the period. Growth trends, by industry, in the county were more similar to those statewide. In Schuyler County, nonmanufacturing employment increased 18.2 percent while the number of manufacturing jobs fell 16.7 percent. Within the county's nonmanufacturing sector, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Growth was greatest in wholesale and retail trade, followed by services, and government. An employment loss occurred in construction. Jobs in transportation, communications, and public utilities, and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged over the decade.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing declined and nonmanufacturing jobs increased, the share of total employment attributable to manufacturing declined while the percentage in nonmanufacturing rose. The change in the distribution of Schuyler County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 12.

Industrial Conflicts

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and business cycle fluctuations in employment, industrial growth or decline, as well as industrial conflicts.

Only one work stoppage has taken place in Schuyler County in recent years. A labor-management dispute between the Machinists, Lodge 1768 and the Shepard Niles Crane and Hoist Company occurred from July 10, 1982 to October 2, 1982. Approximately 130 workers were involved. □

Table 12. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1970-1972 TO 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1970-1972 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment, total	3,400	3,600	200
		Percent	
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	35.3	27.8	-7.5
Nonmanufacturing, total	64.7	72.2	7.5
Construction	5.9	2.8	-3.1
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	2.9	2.8	-0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	11.8	17.3	5.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.9	2.8	-0.1
Services and miscellaneous	14.7	17.3	2.6
Government	26.5	29.2	2.7

Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Schuyler County.

Total personal income is the income received by residents from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Income before deductions for personal income taxes, but after deductions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs are included. Table 13 presents personal income statistics of Schuyler County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 13. PERSONAL INCOME OF SCHUYLER COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE, 1976 AND 1981
(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$86.0	$138.2	$52.2	60.7	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	60.8	93.2	32.4	53.3	70.7	67.4
Property income	9.6	18.9	9.3	96.9	11.2	13.7
Transfer payment	15.7	26.0	10.3	65.6	18.3	18.8

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981, total personal income in Schuyler County climbed 60.7 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 67.4 percent of the total personal income of Schuyler County residents compared with 64.5 percent of personal income in the state. Transfer payments provided 18.8 percent of personal income in the county and property income added 13.7 percent. Transfer payments in the state represented 15.1 percent of personal income while property income was reported at 20.5 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income. Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Schuyler County, accounted for 45.2 percent of the total in 1981. Government employers were second, at 19.3 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Schuyler County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1981.

Income derived from agriculture, government, and manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the county than statewide. Table 14 compares 1981 labor and proprietors' income earned in Schuyler County with the state, for each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
SCHUYLER COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

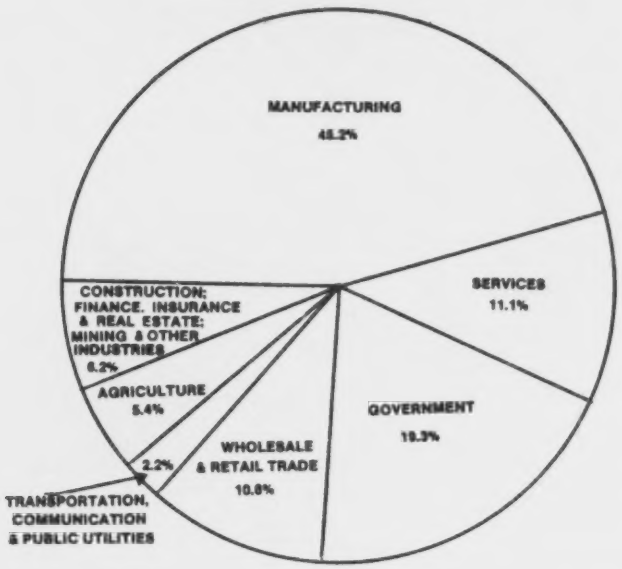


Table 14. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED BY INDUSTRY IN SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1981
(Dollars in millions)

Industry	Schuyler County		New York State	
	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total
Total	$63.1	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	3.4	5.4	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	28.5	45.2	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	-	-	276.9	0.2
Construction	1.6	2.5	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	6.7	10.6	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.7	3.7	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communications and utilities	1.4	2.2	12,609.7	8.6
Services	7.0	11.1	33,401.2	22.8
Other	0.5	0.8	393.5	0.3
Government	12.2	19.3	22,526.5	15.4

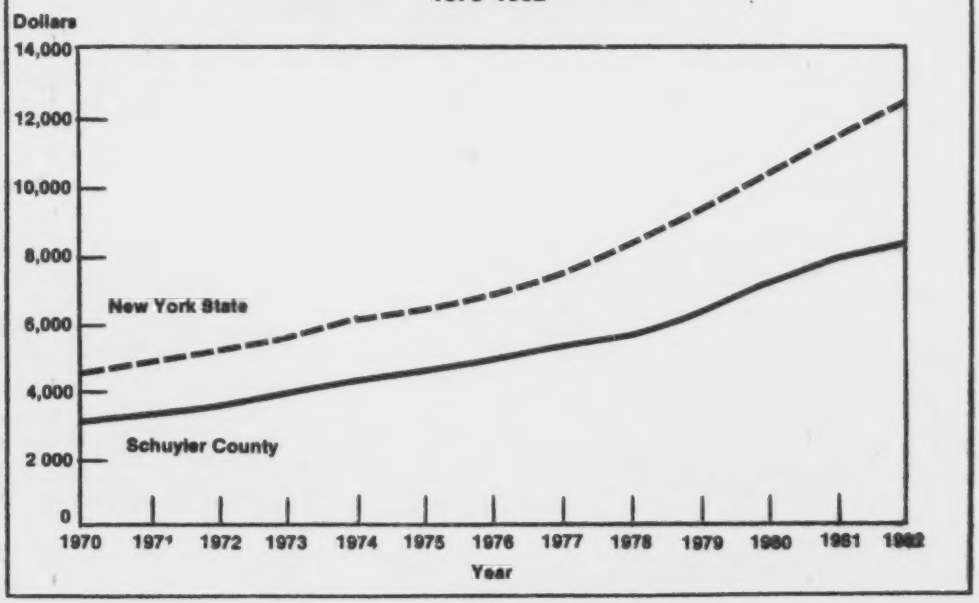
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence of workers.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1981, Schuyler County's labor and proprietors' income was $93.2 million when tallied by place of residence (See Table 13) and $63.1 million when recorded by place of work (See Table 14). This difference is an indication that a significant number of Schuyler County residents commute to jobs in other counties. According to the 1980 Census, only about 54 percent of the county residents work within Schuyler County. A sizable portion work in neighboring counties including Tompkins (1,264 or 18.6 percent), Chemung (765 or 11.2 percent), and Steuben (719 or 10.6 percent). Only about 862 nonresidents commute to work in Schuyler County.

Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Schuyler County was $8,057 and ranked 55th among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1982 was $12,389. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in the county and the state from 1970-1982. During the 12-year period, Schuyler County's per capita income grew by 150.0 percent while the state figure increased by 163.9 percent.

Graph 7. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1970-1982



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Schuyler County industries whose employees were covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in manufacturing paid the highest wages in the county during the 1978-82 period. Construction industries paid the second highest. Services and trade were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 15 presents the average weekly wages paid by Schuyler County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance from 1978-1982.

Census Income Data

Median Income. According to the 1980 Census, the median income of families in Schuyler County was $16,719 in 1979. This was lower than the statewide median of $20,180, and was also lower than the $19,490 median income of families living in rural areas in the state. Schuyler County's population is entirely rural with 100 percent of the population residing in census-defined rural areas.

Table 15. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON PRIVATE PAYROLLS COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All industries	$200	$212	$231	$251	$256
Manufacturing	259	281	322	354	371
Construction	234	277	224	218	262
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	199	200	197	214	200
Wholesale and retail trade	137	138	158	163	167
Finance, insurance, and real estate	171	186	199	210	229
Services	135	140	138	142	181
All other industries	194	192	194	206	210

Table 16. MEDIAN INCOME SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Race and sex	Schuyler County	New York State	New York State	
			Rural	Urban
Family				
All races	$16,719	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	10,833	13,026	17,693	12,986
Hispanic	19,250	11,263	18,181	11,193
Individuals with full-time year-round jobs				
All races				
Male	14,318	17,741	16,445	18,043
Female	9,010	11,413	9,846	11,632
Black				
Female	n.a.	13,517	14,183	13,509
Male	n.a.	11,100	10,314	11,106
Hispanic				
Male	n.a.	12,093	15,220	12,063
Female	n.a.	9,458	8,972	9,463

n.a. Not available.
Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979.
Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income.
Median income is in the middle of the income spectrum--with half of all incomes greater and half lower.
SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population.*

Income Below Poverty. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 393 families in Schuyler County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty was 1,833. Poverty families accounted for 8.3 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 10.6 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. Excluded from poverty counts were inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

Despite the fact that median income for Schuyler County residents was less than the statewide median, both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Schuyler County were lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to rural areas in the state, however, a higher percentage of individuals in Schuyler County were below the poverty level (See Table 17).

Table 17. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE, SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families Below Poverty			
Schuyler County	393	-	-
		Percent of all families	
Schuyler County	8.3	-	-
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
N.Y.S. Rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
N.Y.S. Urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
Persons Below Poverty			
Schuyler County	1,833	7	16
		Percent of all persons	
Schuyler County	10.6	9.7	23.2
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
N.Y.S. Rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
N.Y.S. Urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population.*

Age of Persons Below Poverty. There were 1,833 persons in Schuyler County with income below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. Persons under 16 years of age comprised 24.3 percent of all persons below poverty, but only 26 percent of the total county population. The age group 16-21 comprised 12.7 percent of persons below poverty and 11.0 percent of the total population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 30.7 percent of persons below poverty, much less than its 40.4 percent share of the county population. The age group 55 and over comprised a proportionate share of poverty and population (See Table 18).

Table 18. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY
SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1980

Age	Persons below poverty	Population
Total	1,833	17,686
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	34.2	26.0
16 - 21	12.7	11.0
22 - 54	30.7	40.4
55 and over	22.4	22.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population.*

Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty. In 1980 in Schuyler County, 59.5 percent of all families below poverty had a householder who worked one or more weeks in 1979. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Schuyler County than in the state as a whole but approximately the same as all rural areas in the state.

In 29.8 percent of the families below poverty in Schuyler County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. The proportion of poverty families with a female householder in Schuyler County was much lower than the statewide average (57 percent) but approximately the same as all other rural areas in the state. Nearly 38 percent of all poverty female householders with no husband present worked in 1979--much higher than the average for New York State (25 percent).

Table 19. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty characteristics	Schuyler County	New York State		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	393			
Householder worked in 1979	234			
Percent of families below poverty level	59.5	36.8	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	117			
Percent of families below poverty level	29.8	56.6	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18	107			
Worked in 1979	44			
Percent of female householders, no husband present	37.6	25.0	47.0	23.8

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population.*

Public Assistance Income. According to the 1980 Census, 431 households[1] in Schuyler County received Public Assistance Income in 1979.[2] These households accounted for 7.1 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,377. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments. Compared to rural areas in the state, however, the county had a greater proportion of households receiving public assistance income but with lower average payments.

In 1979, of the Schuyler County households receiving public assistance income, 281 were families.[3] These families accounted for 5.9 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in the state as a whole but slightly higher than in rural areas in the state.

There were 107 families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level in the county. These families accounted for only 27 percent of the 393 families below poverty in the county. The other 73 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was far less in Schuyler County than in the state as a whole but higher than all other rural areas of the state.

[1] A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

[2] Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

[3] A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Schuyler County	New York State		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Households with Public Assistance income	431			
Percent of all households	7.1	10.0	5.5	10.7
Mean Public Assistance	$2,377	$3,015	$2,430	$3,064
Family households	281			
Percent of all families	5.9	10.1	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	393			
With Public Assistance income	107			
Percent of families below poverty	27.2	43.9	20.4	46.6
Without Public Assistance income	286			

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population.*

Income Guidelines. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels". Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs. □

Table 21. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1984

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard Income levels								
70% LLSIL	3,940	6,450	8,850	10,930	12,900	15,090		
100% LLSIL	5,620	9,210	12,650	15,620	18,430	21,550		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.

To compute the various LLSILs for families with more than 6 persons, use the following formula:

70% LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,190 for each additional person.

100% LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $3,120 for each additional person.

Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930s, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

The average number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month in Schuyler County increased from 671 in 1982 to 827 in 1983--an increase of 23.2 percent. The increase over the year was centered in the Aid to Dependent Children Program, with a moderate rise posted in Home Relief recipients. The Aid to Dependent Children load expanded by an average of 119 or 25.4 percent over the year while Home Relief increased by 40 or 20.1 percent. Monthly benefit payments edged up from $114.53 per recipient in 1982 to $115.83 in 1983.

Seventy-one percent of the public assistance recipients during 1983 were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program; 28.9 percent received Home Relief payments; and 0.2 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families or Adults.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	804	575	228	-	1
February	826	585	241	-	-
March	881	615	262	4	-
April	885	605	275	4	1
May	832	556	275	-	1
June	805	554	250	-	1
July	822	588	234	-	-
August	785	570	214	-	1
September	819	609	207	2	1
October	807	588	219	-	-
November	825	592	233	-	-
December	834	608	225	-	1
12-month average	827	587	239	1	1

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

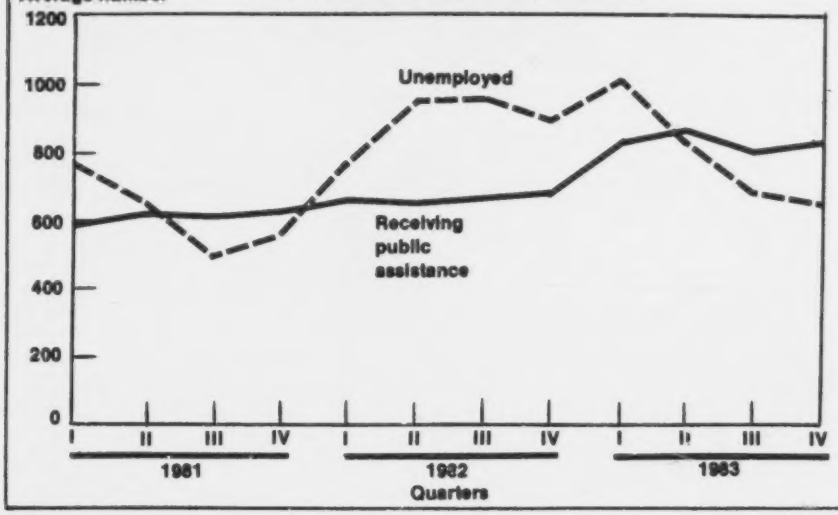
Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Schuyler County for 1980, 1981, and 1982.

Some jobless workers receive public assistance but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

Some relationship between unemployment and public assistance loads appears to exist. (See Graph 8.) As unemployment increases some of those families affected will accept public assistance. As total unemployment increased from 1981 to 1983, so did the number of public assistance recipients. Although unemployment is typically seasonal in Schuyler County, public assistance loads appear to hold relatively constant throughout the year. □

Graph 8.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
SCHUYLER COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983



Education

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Schuyler County totaled 3,017. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 49.6 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 50.4 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-83 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 95.2 percent of total school enrollments in Schuyler County compared to 82.6 percent for the state. Table 23 represents the distribution of students in Schuyler County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1982-1983
(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	3,017	1,497	1,520
Public	2,873	1,464	1,409
Nonpublic	144	33	111

SOURCE: *Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-83; Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983;* prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Schuyler County during the 1982-83 school year than during each of the preceding two school years. Between 1980-81 and 1982-83, total enrollment in Schuyler County schools declined by 139 or 4.4 percent, while the statewide drop totaled 193,336 or 5.6 percent. Counter to the state trend, private school enrollments locally edged up by nine (6.7 percent) over the period. Table 24 provides the enrollment levels of schools in New York State and Schuyler County from 1980-81 to the 1982-83 school years.

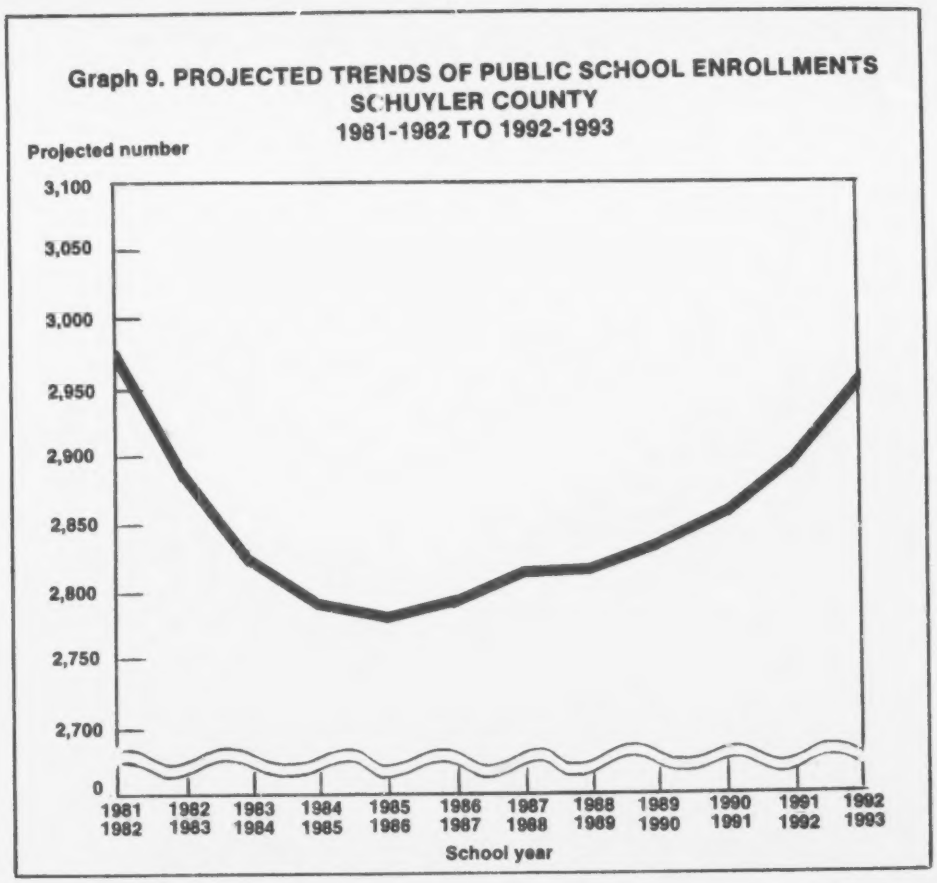
Table 24. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHUYLER COUNTY, 1980-81 TO 1982-83
(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12			Change			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81 to 1981-1982		1981-82 to 1982-1983	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
New York State	3,469,209	3,347,079	3,275,873	-122,130	-3.5	-71,206	-2.1
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	2,705,413	-89,731	-3.1	-65,227	-2.4
Nonpublic	608,838	576,439	570,460	-32,399	-5.3	-5,976	-1.0
Schuyler County	3,156	3,113	3,017	-43	-1.4	-96	-3.1
Public	3,021	2,977	2,873	-44	-1.5	-104	-3.5
Nonpublic	135	136	144	1	0.7	8	5.9

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-93

Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining through the mid-1980s and then increase moderately through the 1992-93 school year. From 1981-82 through 1992-93, enrollments are expected to edge down 0.8 percent from 2,977 to 2,952 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Schuyler County.



Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

There were 219 students who graduated from Schuyler County high schools in 1983. Of this number, 54.7 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 71.9 percent statewide. The percentage of Schuyler County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a relatively equal portion of the new graduates in the county and the state.

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Schuyler County.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982-83 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND SCHUYLER COUNTY

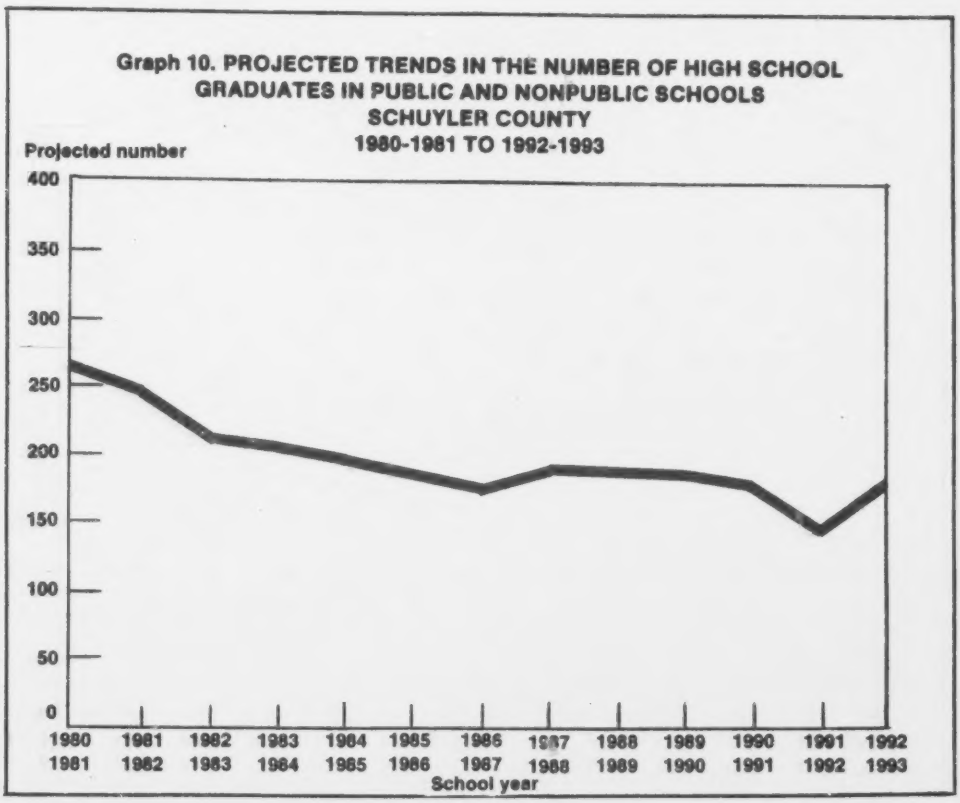
Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution								
		Entering post-secondary education						Employment	Military Service	Other
		In New York State			Outside New York State					
		4-year	2-year	Other	4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	31.0	24.5	3.7	11.0	1.1	0.6	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	28.0	26.0	3.6	9.8	1.1	0.6	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	47.9	15.8	4.0	18.1	0.8	0.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Schuyler County	219	26.0	20.5	2.7	5.0	0.5	0.0	18.3	11.9	15.1
Public	219	26.0	20.5	2.7	5.0	0.5	0.0	18.3	11.9	15.1
Nonpublic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

SOURCE: *Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983;* prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93

The size of Schuyler County's graduating class is projected to decline from 264 in 1980-81 to 161 in 1986-87. Between 1987-88 and 1992-93, the number receiving high school diplomas should remain relatively constant--fluctuating within 20 of the 1986-87 level. Graph 10 illustrates the projected number of graduating seniors in Schuyler County through 1992-93.

Graph 10. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS SCHUYLER COUNTY 1980-1981 TO 1992-1993



Occupational Education Programs

The following list includes some of the occupational education programs available to Schuyler County residents.

Educational Institution

Public Secondary Occupational Education

Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga BOCES
Pauline G. Bush, Occupational Center
Elmira, New York 14903

Programs

Agriculture Education
- Prevocational Curriculums
- Agriculture Production
- Agriculture Mechanics
- Ornamental Horticulture
- Conservation

Distributive Education
- Prevocational Curriculums
- Apparel and Accessories
- Automotive and Petroleum
- Food Distribution
- General Merchandising-Sales
- Hardware Material Supply Equip.
- Transportation and Service

Health Occupations Education
- Dental Assisting
- Nursing, Licensed Practical
- Nurse Assisting (nurse aide)

Home Economics Education
- Care and Guidance of Children
- Clothing and Textiles

Business and Office Education
- Data Processing
- General Office-Typing-Clerical
- Other Office Occupations

Technical Education
- Mechanical Technology

Trade, Industrial, Service Education
- Prevocational Curriculums
- Air Conditioning
- Appliance Repair
- Automotive, Body, Fender
- Automotive Mechanics
- Other Automotive
- Commercial Arts Occupations
- Carpenter
- Masonry
- Plumbing and Pipefitting
- Other Construction-Maintenance
- Custodial Services
- Drafting
- Electrical Occupations
- Electronics
- Graphic Arts
- Machine Shop-Machine Tool
- Sheet Metal
- Welding and Cutting Tool
- Tool and Die Making
- Metalworking
- Cosmetology
- Plastics Occupations
- Quantity Food Occupations

Appendix I

Occupational Supply and Demand

Description

Information on job applicants registered and job openings received by the state Labor Department's Job Service Division for Chemung and Schuyler counties[1] is the subject of this subsection. Relative supply/demand data for a wide range of occupations was derived from ESARS--the Employment Security Automated Reporting System--for fiscal year 1983 (October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983).

Statistics on nine broad occupational groups and 111 specific occupations are examined here. (See Table IB.) Only those occupations which showed significant activity during the period--at least 20 applicants registered or 10 job openings received--have been chosen for analysis. Labor supply is represented by the number of applicants registered during the period; demand by job openings received during the period.

Occupational codes and titles in this report refer to the 1-, 2-, 3-, or 6-digit codes and titles assigned to occupational categories, divisions, groups, and specific occupations in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (Fourth Edition, 1977). They apply equally to job applicants and job openings.

Occupations which tend to distort relative supply/demand because a large number of short-term (1- or 2-day) openings were listed have been eliminated from consideration. Excluded are all openings for teachers, recreational workers, and inventory clerks.

The occupational information presented here, while considerable in scope and detail, represents only the New York State Job Service experience in serving its portion of the labor market. This is the only ongoing source of detailed information for the Elmira/Watkins Glen Area. However, this information is supplied voluntarily in most cases and coverage of the labor market tends to be limited. The statistics do not paint a complete picture of labor supply or demand. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service; they seek work through other channels (private employment agencies, want ads, direct application, etc.). Some applicant groups, such as unemployment insurance claimants, tend to be heavily represented in Job Service statistics. Furthermore, applicants who receive only a partial registration (those who have completed a minimum number of entries on the application, but have not had an interview or been given an occupational code) are counted only in the totals--not in the individual occupational groups.

Applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupation may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations. This situation is not apparent from the data and the report may understate supply in some occupations.

Similarly, although the law mandates that certain employers--such as those operating under provisions of government contracts--list their openings with the Job Service, not all employers in the area do so. Openings in certain occupations are rarely listed with the Job Service because of union hiring requirements, extensive training and educational prerequisites, or other hiring specifications. Some job openings are advertised in the classified ads in newspapers, or with private employment agencies. A number of job openings are advertised by word of mouth, accessible only through personal contacts.

While not a full representation of the area job market, Job Service data are the most comprehensive available. The data can be used to identify imbalances between jobseekers and job openings listed with the New York State Job Service.

Applicants and Job Openings

Broad occupational categories. Analysis of Job Service data for fiscal year 1983 presents a dismal picture for jobseekers in Chemung and Schuyler counties. As Table IA indicates, a total of 11,412 applicants registered for 1,534 job openings--translating into 7.4 jobseekers for each job opportunity. This applicant-to-opening ratio (AOR) is higher than the 5.8 AOR recorded in FY 1982, and substantially higher than the 3.6 AOR for FY 1981. The increasing labor surplus of the past several years is found mainly among blue-collar factory occupations. These occupations were the most affected by recent plant closings and the severe recession of 1981-1982.

Clerical and sales occupations recorded the highest number of openings (517) among major occupational categories during FY 1983 and the lowest applicant-to-

[1] Data for Schuyler and Chemung counties are combined because the Elmira Job Service office, which is located in Chemung County, serves both counties.

opening ratio (4.8). Services posted the second highest number of openings (296) and the fourth lowest AOR (7.9). Professional, technical, and managerial occupations registered 223 openings and an AOR of 6.4. Agriculture had the second lowest AOR (5.7) but only 40 openings received.

Categories with the largest labor surplus included processing, machine trades, benchwork, and miscellaneous. Applicant-to-opening ratios for these groups ranged from 11.4 for machine trades to 23.0 for processing.

Table IA. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational category	During the period (10/1/82 - 9/30/83)					End of period (9/30/83)
	Applicants available[1]	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Openings filled		Active[2] applicants
				Total	Percent of openings received	
Total, all occupations	11,412	1,534	7.4	804	52.4	4,962
Professional, technical, and managerial	1,427	223	6.4	65	29.1	684
Clerical and sales	2,484	517	4.8	280	54.2	1,012
Services	2,331	296	7.9	168	56.8	1,007
Farming, forestry, and fishery	229	40	5.7	29	7.25	91
Processing	691	30	23.0	19	63.3	206
Machine trades	1,177	103	11.4	62	60.2	456
Benchwork	368	28	13.1	20	71.4	157
Structural work	1,342	155	8.7	80	51.6	560
Miscellaneous	1,663	142	11.7	81	57.0	674

[1] The total number of **applicants available** for "all occupations" is less than the sum of applicants available in the occupational categories. Some applicants initially assigned to one occupational group secure employment in another. Such individuals are counted in both categories but only once in "all occupations."

[2] The total number of **active applicants** for "all occupations" is greater than the sum of active applicants in the occupational groups. Applicants who receive only a partial registration are counted only in the total--not in an individual occupational group.

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Professional, Technical, and Managerial				
Architecture, Engineering, & Surveying				
003.161 Electrical & electronics technician	37	6	6.2	11
007.281 Mechanical drafter	34	4	8.5	19
012.167 Industrial engineer	54	8	6.8	22
Mathmatics & Physical Sciences				
020.162 Business programmer	30	4	7.5	16
Life Sciences				
045.107 Counselor, psychologist, & related	54	15	3.6	32
Medicine & Health				
075.374 Registered nurse	44	5	8.8	28
079.374 Licensed practical nurse, medical technician & related	33	4	8.2	19
Educator				
099.327 Teacher aide II	23	1	23.0	8
Art				
141.061 Illustrator, graphic designer, & related	20	5	4.0	11
Administrative Specializations				
160.167 Accountant, auditor, & related	58	4	14.5	32
162.157 Buyer, purchasing agent, & related	28	-	-	11
166.267 Employment interviewer, job analyst, & related	19	11	1.7	7
169.167 Administrative assistant, office manager, & related	82	11	7.5	35
Managers and Officials				
185.167 Retail store manager, service manager, & related	84	14	6.0	38
187.167 Food service manager & other service industry manager	40	4	10.0	21
189.167 Management trainee	111	12	9.2	43
Social & Welfare Work				
195.107 Caseworker & related social worker	50	13	3.8	25
195.227 Program aide, recreation leader	68	5	13.6	27
195.367 Case aide, management aid	37	2	18.5	14

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Clerical and Sales Occupations				
Stenography, Typing, Filing & Related				
201.362 Secretary	170	37	4.6	76
202.362 Stenographer	21	16	1.3	4
203.362 Clerk-Typist	92	20	4.6	37
203.582 Keypunch operator, terminal operator, typist	81	40	2.0	32
206.362 File clerk I	20	-	-	13
209.562 General clerk	310	18	17.2	120
209.687 Sorter, checker II, & related	11	15	0.7	0
Computing & Account-Recording				
210.382 Bookkeeper, audit clerk, & related	88	18	4.9	37
211.362 Cashier I, teller	48	19	2.5	26
211.462 Cashier II, cashier-checker	344	56	6.1	125
213.362 Computer operator	50	3	16.7	18
216.482 Accounting clerk & related	118	15	7.9	50
219.362 Administrative clerk & related	202	25	8.1	79
Production, Stock Clerks, & Related				
221.167 Material coordinator, production coordinator	20	-	-	5
222.367 Parts clerk, tool-crib attendant	39	6	6.5	16
Information & Message Distribution				
237.347 Receptionist & related	127	17	7.5	53
Miscellaneous Clerical				
249.367 Order clerk, procurement clerk teacher aide II	62	27	2.3	27
Sales				
261.357 Men's and women's apparel, shoes, & related	36	25	1.4	13
279.357 General merchandise	197	22	9.0	70
290.477 Sales clerk	180	23	7.8	60
292.353 Sales route driver	23	2	11.5	10
299.357 Telephone solicitor	17	17	1.0	5
Service Occupations				
Domestic Service				
301.474 General house worker	53	1	53.0	22
301.677 Child monitor	90	-	-	48
301.687 Day worker, yard worker, caretaker	82	-	-	28

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Service Occupations--continued				
Food & Beverage Preparation & Service				
311.477 Counter attendant, informal waiter/waitress	374	83	4.5	143
311.677 Cafeteria attendant, dining room attendant	51	25	2.0	15
312.474 Bartender	73	13	5.6	37
313.361 Restaurant cook, short-order cook	140	32	4.4	61
315.361 Institutional cook	27	8	3.4	17
316.684 Meat cutter	21	1	21.0	14
318.687 Kitchen helper	154	15	10.3	59
Lodging & Related				
323.687 Housekeeping cleaner, hospital cleaner, housecleaner	98	11	8.9	49
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists				
332.271 Cosmetologist, hair stylist	23	3	7.7	11
Miscellaneous Personal Services				
354.377 Home attendant	31	12	2.6	14
355.674 Nurse aide, orderly, childcare attendant	304	23	13.2	140
359.677 Children's institution attendant, nursery school attendant	75	1	75.0	38
Protective Service				
372.667 Security guard, correction officer, merchant patroller	100	19	5.3	37
Building & Related Service				
381.687 Commercial or institutional cleaner, industrial cleaner	397	25	15.9	135
382.664 Janitor	44	2	22.0	30
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry Occupations				
Plant Farming				
406.684 Industrial-commercial groundskeeper	28	2	14.0	15
408.687 Landscape laborer	50	9	5.6	13
Animal Farming				
410.684 Dairy farmworker	38	12	3.2	15

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Processing Occupations				
Ore Refining & Foundry				
518.361 Molder	22	-	-	11
519.687 General foundry worker	126	-	-	45
Food Processing				
529.686 Factory helper, production helper	279	1	279.0	54
Machine Trades Occupations				
Machinists & Related				
600.280 Machinist, maintenance machinists	69	-	-	29
600.380 Machine set-up operator, job setter	67	-	-	29
Toolmakers & Related				
601.280 Tool-and-die maker, tool maker, mold maker	38	6	6.3	14
Turning				
604.280 Screw machine set-up operator, turret-lathe set up operator	23	-	-	7
604.685 Production lathe operator, production screw machine operator	33	1	33.0	11
Metal Machining				
609.684 General inspector, general laborer	21	1	21.0	5
609.685 Projection-machine tender	76	-	-	28
Punching & Shearing				
615.482 Punch-press operator, shear operator	23	1	23.0	13
Fabricating Machine				
616.360 Machine operator I, machine setter	29	-	-	12
Metalworking				
619.685 Machine operator II	20	-	-	9
619.686 Metal-fabricating-shop helper	44	3	14.7	16
Motor Vehicle & Engineering Equipment Mechanics				
620.261 Automobile mechanic	159	21	7.6	71
620.281 Front-end mechanic, industrial truck mechanic, transmission mechanic	20	3	5.0	8
620.684 Automobile wrecker, automobile-mechanic helper	33	4	8.2	17

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Machine Trades Occupations--continued				
Engine, Power Transmission, & Related				
625.281 Diesel mechanic, small engine mechanic	31	2	15.5	51
Machine Installation & Repair				
638.281 Maintenance mechanic, millwright	94	9	10.4	33
Paperworking				
641.685 Carton-forming-machine operator	11	12	0.9	0
Benchwork Occupations				
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products				
705.684 Grinder I, grinder-chipper metal finisher	29	1	29.0	15
706.684 Product assembler, small parts assembler	85	–	–	42
706.687 Production assembler	51	3	17.0	18
Spray Painters				
741.684 Spray painter I	23	5	4.6	9
Structural Work Occupations				
Metal Fabricating				
804.281 Sheet-metal worker	57	1	57.0	24
806.684 Automobile assembler	25	–	–	11
807.381 Automobile-body repairer	31	11	2.8	18
Welders, Cutters, & Related				
810.384 Arc welder	73	18	4.1	26
819.384 Combination welder	64	4	16.0	22
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing				
824.261 Electrician	38	5	7.6	11
828.281 Electronics mechanic	20	1	20.0	4
Painting, Plastering, Cementing, & Related				
840.381 Painter	43	8	5.4	16
Excavating, Grating, Paving, & Related				
859.683 Operating engineer	49	4	12.2	17

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Structural Work Occupations--continued				
Construction				
860.381 Carpenter, rough	183	26	7.0	76
861.381 Bricklayer	21	8	2.6	10
862.381 Plumber, pipe fitter	28	3	9.3	7
869.664 Construction worker I	145	13	11.2	55
869.687 Construction worker II	201	13	15.5	88
Miscellaneous Structural Work				
899.381 Building maintenance repairer	102	8	12.8	46
Miscellaneous Occupations				
Motor Freight				
904.663 Tractor-trailer-truck driver	159	21	7.6	71
905.663 Heavy truck driver, van driver	132	29	4.6	49
906.683 Light truck driver	123	9	13.7	44
Transportation				
913.463 Bus driver, taxi driver	29	6	4.8	18
915.467 Automobile-service-station attendant	33	2	16.5	16
Packaging & Material Handling				
920.587 Hand packager	91	-	-	29
920.685 Machine packager	34	-	-	7
921-683 Industrial-truck operator	156	3	52.0	67
922.687 Laborer, stores	159	4	39.8	60
929.687 Material handler	604	42	14.4	235

Appendix II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, SCHUYLER COUNTY

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	-
Rural population	17,686
Families	4,698
Households	6,038

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	3,021	1,651	1,370
Married	8,423	4,210	4,213
Separated	252	119	133
Widowed	1,118	216	902
Divorced	628	302	326

Housing units (all types)	Number
Urban	-
Rural	7,560
Year-round housing units*	6,567
Occupied	6,038
Vacant	529
Seasonal/migratory units	993

Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit

Persons/unit**	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
1 person	1,161	767	392
2 persons	1,934	1,613	321
3 persons	1,000	801	199
4 persons	980	840	140
5 persons	549	473	76
6+ persons	414	349	65

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

** Median persons/unit - 2.46

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	131
$10,000 - 14,000	223
15,000 - 19,000	342
20,000 - 24,999	389
25,000 - 29,999	352
30,000 - 34,999	347
35,000 - 39,999	275
40,000 - 49,999	367
50,000 - 79,999	285
80,000 - 99,999	19
100,000 - 149,999	14
150,000 - 199,999	0
200,000+	0
Median value	$29,100

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	6,005	4,813	1,192
Black	12	12	0
American Indian/ Eskimo/ Aleut.	11	9	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	5	0
Other	5	4	1
Spanish origin householders	18	14	4

Appendix III

IIIA. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970 VS. 1980, SCHUYLER COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980			Change 1970 to 1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	16,737	17,686	8,645	9,041	949	5.7
Under 5 years	1,493	1,274	630	644	-219	-14.7
Under 1 year	280	264	128	136	-16	-5.7
1 year	277	265	124	141	-12	-4.3
2 years	294	233	117	116	-61	-20.7
3 years	326	269	137	132	-57	-17.5
4 years	316	243	124	119	-73	-23.1
5 to 9 years	1,800	1,367	704	663	-433	-24.1
5 years	356	238	143	95	-118	-33.1
6 years	375	268	126	142	-107	-28.5
7 years	345	270	143	127	-75	-21.7
8 years	367	274	136	138	-93	-25.3
9 years	357	317	156	161	-40	-11.2
10 to 14 years	1,888	1,603	813	790	-285	-15.1
10 years	401	300	165	135	-101	-25.2
11 years	339	311	127	184	-28	-8.3
12 years	397	325	172	153	-72	-18.1
13 years	381	333	183	150	-48	-12.6
14 years	370	334	166	168	-36	-9.7
15 years	363	383	188	195	20	5.5
16 to 19 years	1,154	1,396	688	708	242	21.0
16 to 21 years	1,538	1,887	971	916	349	22.7
16 years	340	393	185	203	53	15.6
17 years	357	396	201	195	39	10.9
18 years	247	331	170	161	84	34.0
19 years	210	276	132	144	66	31.4
20 to 24 years	1,017	1,259	650	609	242	23.8
20 years	209	242	145	97	33	15.8
21 years	175	249	138	111	74	42.3
25-29 years	997	1,282	636	646	285	28.6
30-34 years	888	1,308	640	668	420	47.3
35-44 years	1,765	1,979	979	1,000	214	12.1
45-54 years	1,930	1,792	907	885	-138	-7.2
55-59 years	861	973	447	526	112	13.0
60-64 years	766	874	406	468	108	14.1
65-74 years	1,069	1,282	601	681	213	19.9
75-84 years	596	651	272	379	55	9.2
85+ years	150	263	84	179	113	75.3
16 and over	11,193	13,059	6,310	6,749	1,866	16.7
55 and over	3,442	4,043	1,810	2,233	601	17.5
62 and over	2,230	2,695	1,205	1,490	465	20.9
65 and over	1,815	2,196	957	1,239	381	21.0
Median age	28.3	31.0	30.1	32.0	2.7	9.5

SOURCE: *U.S. Census of Population: 1980*, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46l, prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Appendix IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, SCHUYLER COUNTY

Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian. Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	261	259	–	2	–	–
$5,000 - 7,499	370	366	2	2	–	–
7,500 - 9,999	400	396	–	2	–	2
10,000 - 14,999	988	979	6	3	–	–
15,000 - 19,999	961	954	–	2	–	5
20,000 - 24,999	789	787	–	–	–	4
25,000 - 34,999	674	672	–	2	–	–
35,000 - 49,999	215	215	–	–	–	–
50,000 or more	65	65	–	–	–	–
Mean	$18,030	$18,060	$10,058	$12,413	$0	$17,991

Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty level	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	12,029	1,423
55-59	847	43
60-64	825	94
65 and over	1,784	273
Race		
Total	15,485	1,833
White	15,312	1,799
Black	39	7
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	47	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	65	3
Hispanic	57	16

Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Number of persons	Percent of poverty level
1,026	Below 75 percent
1,781	75 to 124 percent
1,264	125 to 149 percent
2,686	150 to 199 percent
10,561	Above 199 percent

Households with Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean Income
Total households	6,047	$16,161
Earnings	4,835	16,103
Wage and salary	4,602	15,53C
Nonfarm self employment	635	8,270
Farm self employment	365	3,107
Interest, dividends, or net profit	2,688	1,789
Social Security	1,922	4,236
Public Assistance	431	2,377
Other	1,850	3,187

Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	619	$9,858
1 worker	1,561	15,308
2 or more workers	2,543	21,690

SOURCE: *1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing:* prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Appendix V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
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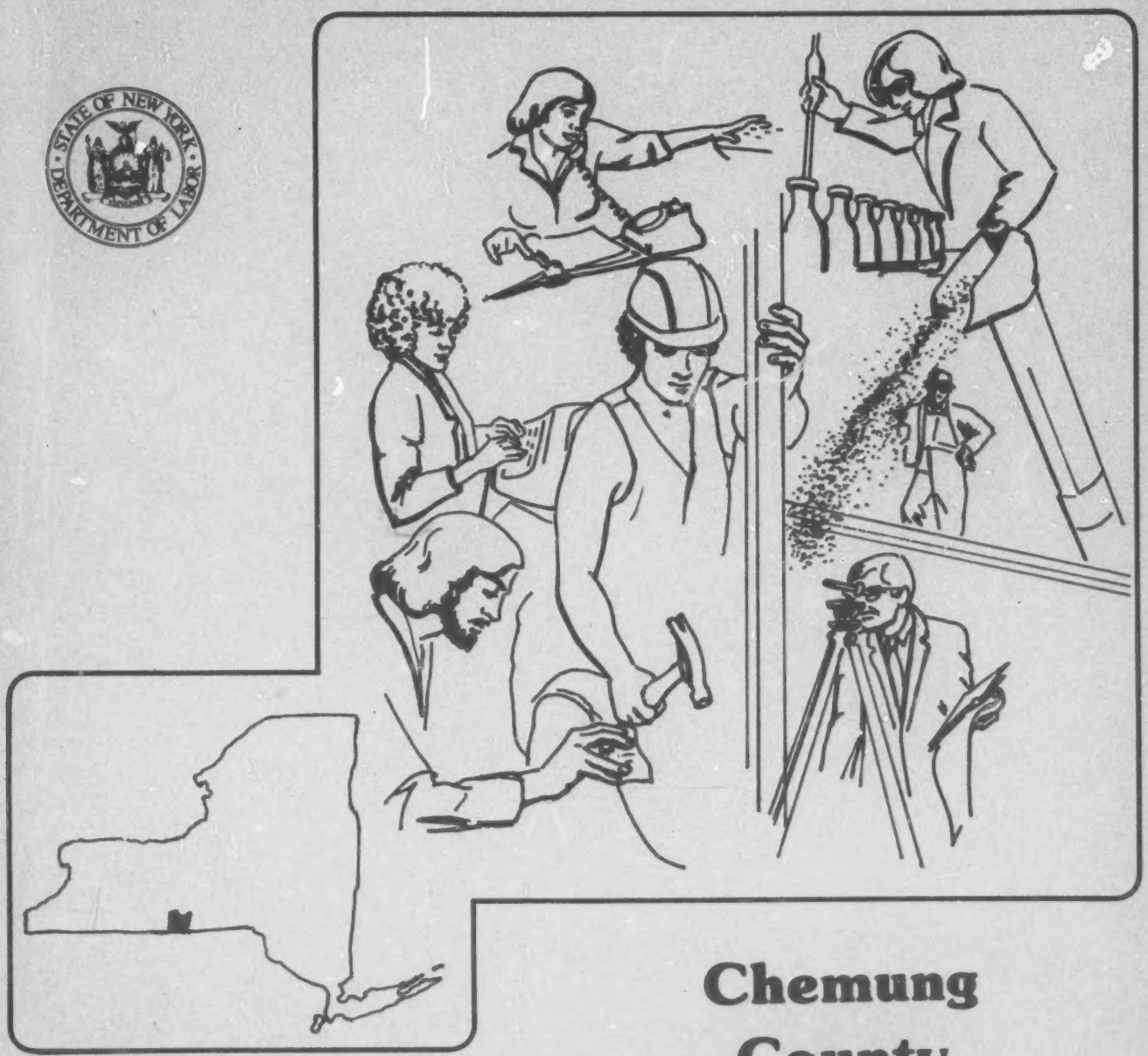

Chemung County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Chemung County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240
Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 6, Fiscal Year 1985

April 1985

This report was prepared by Frank Surdey with the assistance of Joseph Kozlowski, Pat Ross and Judy Thompson, under the direction of David J. Nyhan, Principal Economist.

Direct Inquiries to:

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building 12, Room 445
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Please answer the questions below. Your comments and answers will assist us in improving future issues of *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*. Wherever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, attach postage and mail.

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Preface

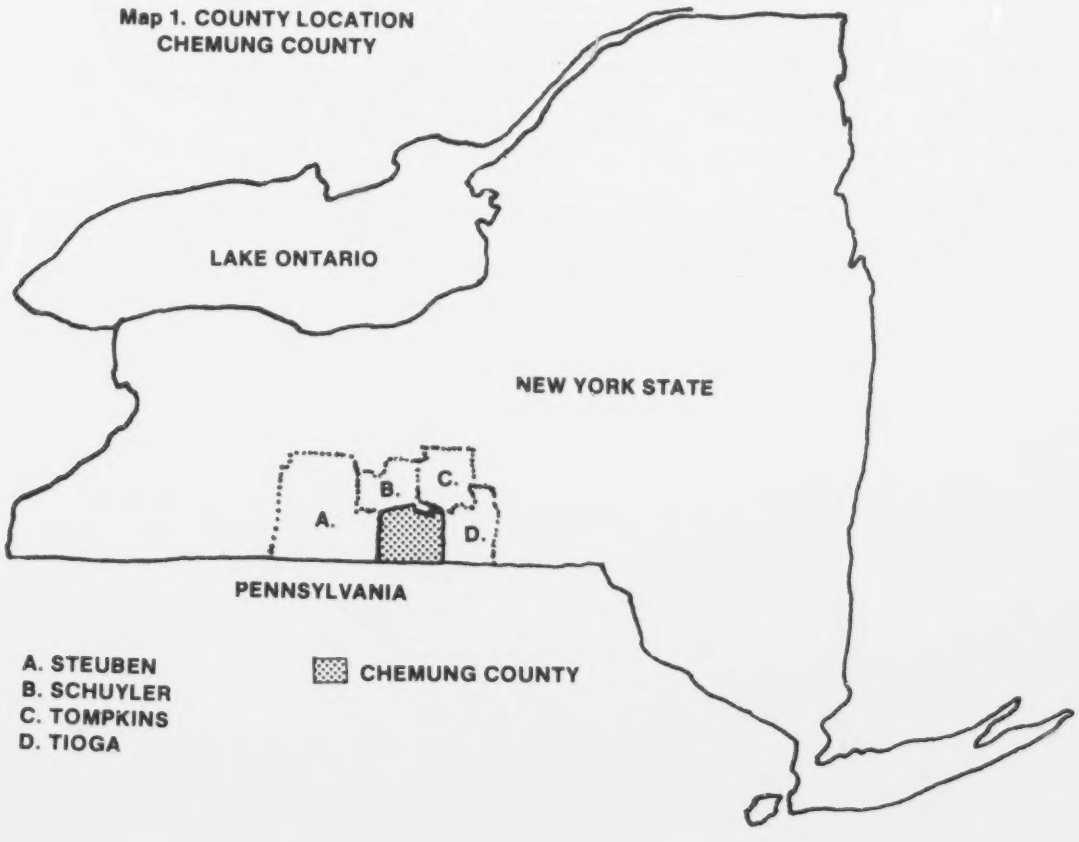
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Chemung County is located in the center of New York State's "Southern Tier". As depicted in Map I, the county is bordered by Tioga County to the east; Schuyler and Tompkins counties to the north; Steuben County to the west; and the Pennsylvania border to the south.



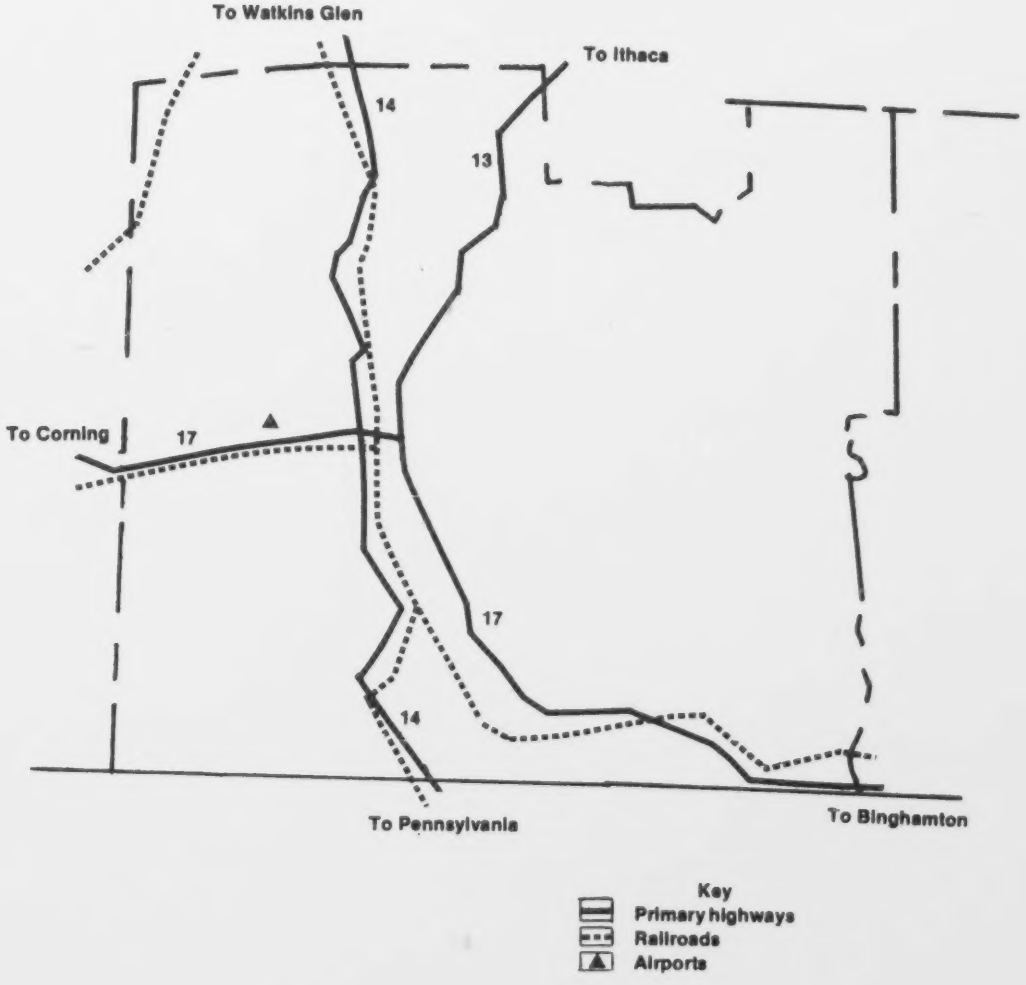
Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION CHEMUNG COUNTY

A. Transportation Facilities

1. Highways. The Southern Tier Expressway (Route 17) is the region's major highway. Route 17 runs east-west across the entire Southern Tier of New York and provides easy access to many major cities in the Northeast. Route 14 runs north-south and connects Elmira and Watkins Glen, Geneva, and the New York State Thruway (midway between Rochester and Syracuse). Route 13 travels northeast from Elmira connecting with Ithaca. Distances between Elmira and some other major cities in New York State include: Albany (197 miles); Binghamton (57 miles); Buffalo (147 miles); New York City (241 miles); Rochester (99 miles); and Syracuse (90 miles).

2. Rail. Conrail offers the only rail service in the Elmira area. Conrail's switchyard for the entire Southern Tier is centered in Elmira. Direct freight service is available to Newark, Allentown, Buffalo, and the Chicago Gateway. Through connections at Corning, service is also available to Harrisburg and Syracuse--where transfers can be made to nearly any part of the country. Services to the cities mentioned are available on a daily basis.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
CHEMUNG COUNTY
1984



3. Air transportation. The Elmira-Corning Airport offers passenger and freight service to most major cities in the Northeast, and indirect service throughout the country. The three major air carriers are U.S. Air, Air North, and Empire Airlines. Area residents can take connecting flights from Pittsburgh or New York City to anywhere in the country via U.S. Air. Air North travels to Binghamton, New York City (LaGuardia), Philadelphia, Boston, White Plains, Poughkeepsie, Washington D.C., and Ithaca. Empire Airlines provides service to New York City (Kennedy and LaGuardia), Newark, Islip, White Plains, Boston, Utica-Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Washington D.C., Baltimore, Montreal, Detroit, Ithaca, and Binghamton.

B. Land Characteristics

According to the 1968 New York State Land Use and Natural Resource (LUNR) inventory, approximately 4.5 percent of Chemung County's total surface area (414.2 square miles) was devoted to residential, commercial or industrial uses--slightly higher than the comparable figure for New York State (4.1 percent). Woodlands comprised the largest portion of Chemung County surface area (55.7 percent), followed by active agriculture (17.8 percent). Statewide, woodlands covered nearly 55 percent of total surface area with active agriculture nearly 22 percent. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land use by category for Chemung County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1968

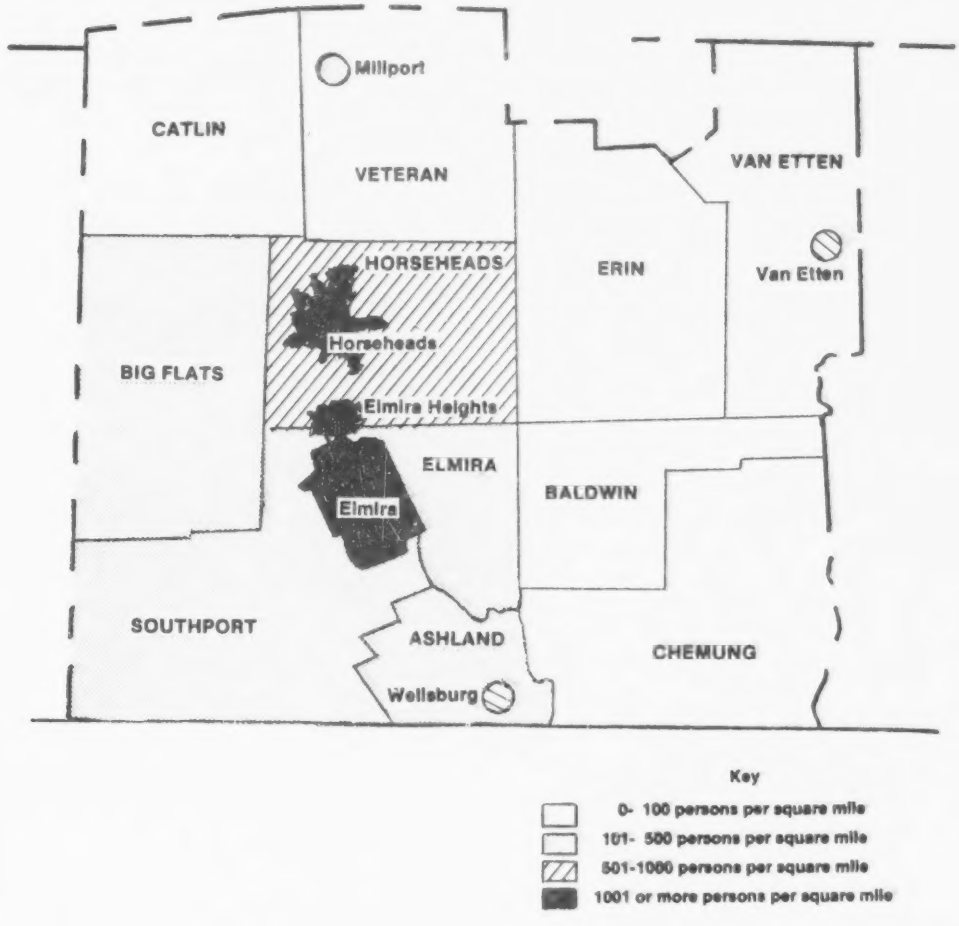
Category of use	Chemung County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	414.2	49,374.4
Active agriculture	17.8	21.9
Woodlands, forest	29.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	26.3	17.6
Wet lands	1.1	4.2
Water	0.6	4.6
Residential high density	1.4	0.7
Residential medium density	1.2	1.3
Residential low and other	1.1	1.4
Commercial	0.5	0.4
Industrial	0.3	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.7	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.6	1.2
Transportation	0.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	17.4	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

A. Population Densities: 1980

According to the 1980 Census, the population of Chemung County totaled 97,656. There were 235.8 persons per square mile in the county. This compared with an average of 370.6 residents per square mile in New York State. The most densely populated subdivision of Chemung County was the City of Elmira (4,975.6/sq. mi.). Among townships within the county, Horseheads (560.6/sq. mi.) and Elmira (326.3/sq. mi.) were the most densely populated, while Baldwin (33.8/sq. mi.) and Van Etten (36.0/sq. mi.) the least. Of the five villages within the county, population densities ranged from 440.0 per square mile in Millport to 3,890 per square mile in Elmira Heights.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION CHEMUNG COUNTY 1980



B. Population Changes: 1900 to 1980

From 1900 to 1980, the population of Chemung County advanced by 80.6 percent while growth statewide totaled 141.6 percent over the period. The county, posted declines for 1930-1940 and 1970-1980. The latter period was the only instance in which a reduction was recorded for New York State. The most sizable population growth periods in Chemung County occurred between 1910-1930 and 1940-1960. Graph 1, Table 2, and Table 3 present population growth trends for New York State and Chemung County from 1900 to 1980.

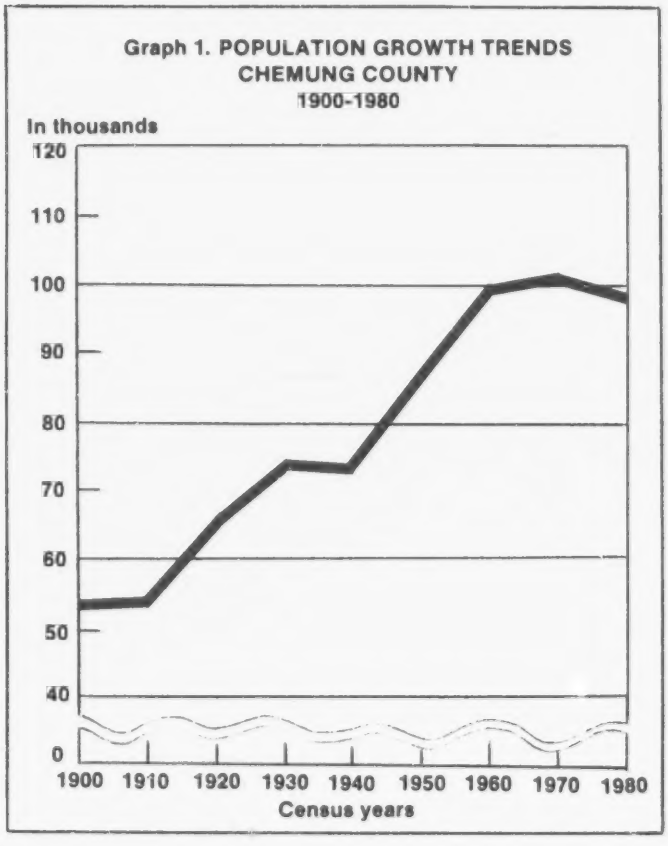


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND CHEMUNG COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Year	New York State	Chemung County
1900	7,268,894	54,063
1910	9,113,614	54,662
1920	10,385,227	65,872
1930	12,588,066	74,680
1940	13,479,142	73,718
1950	14,830,192	86,827
1960	16,782,304	98,706
1970	18,241,391	101,537
1980	17,558,072	97,656

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION
BY DECADE, NEW YORK STATE AND
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1900 - 1980

Period	New York State	Chemung County
1900 - 1910	25.4	1.1
1910 - 1920	14.0	20.5
1920 - 1930	21.2	13.4
1930 - 1940	7.1	-1.3
1940 - 1950	10.0	17.8
1950 - 1960	13.2	13.7
1960 - 1970	8.7	2.9
1970 - 1980	-3.7	-3.8
1900 - 1980	141.6	80.6

SOURCE: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-81, prepared by New York State Department of State.

C. Population Changes: 1950 to 1980

Chemung County's population increased 14,710 or 16.9 percent from 1950 to 1970 but declined 3,881 or 3.8 percent from 1970 to 1980. Over the 30-year period, gains in rural and suburban areas overcame a sizable decline in the city of Elmira. The towns of Horseheads (+9,120), Big Flats (+5,189), Southport (+2,422), and Catlin (+2,029) posted the largest population increases from 1950 to 1980. Over the same period, the fastest growing areas included the towns of Catlin (+294.1 percent), Big Flats (+210.9 percent), Erin (+119.0 percent), and Veteran (+96.7 percent). Since 1950, the population of the city of Elmira has declined 14,389 or 28.9 percent--with reductions posted in each decennial census. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of growth in Chemung County from 1950 to 1980 while Table 4 presents the population counts for county subdivisions for each census taken since 1950.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION CHEMUNG COUNTY 1950-1980

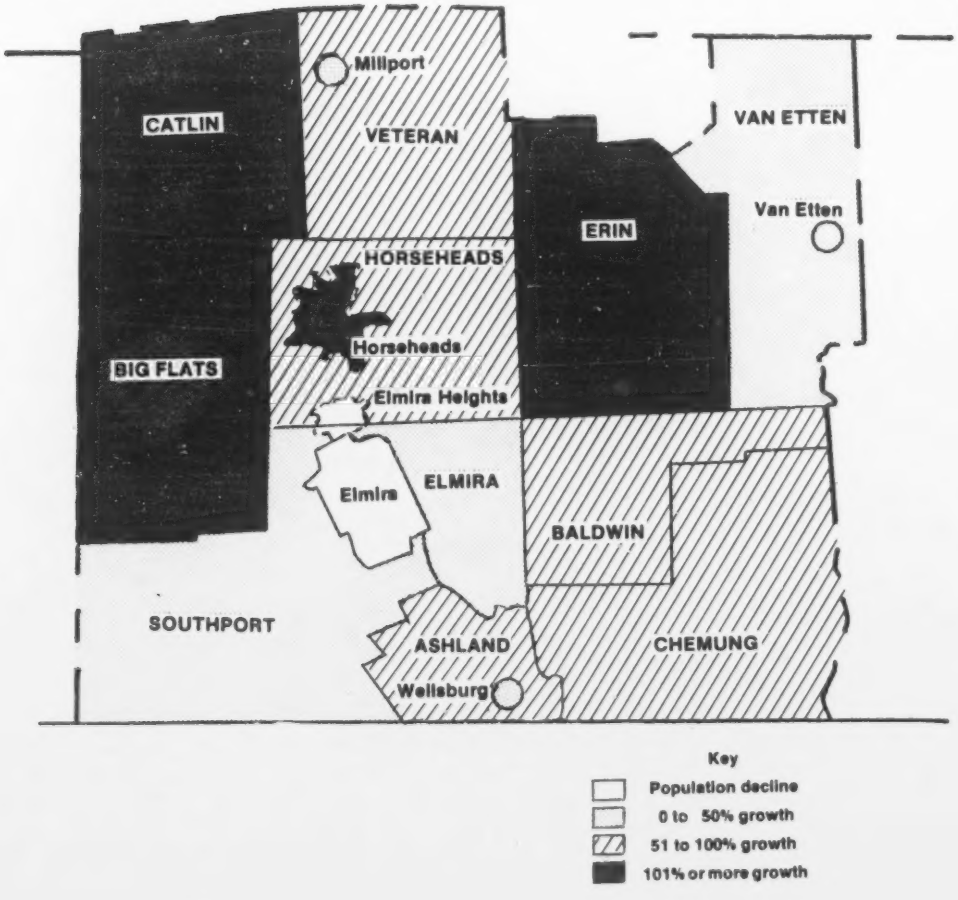


Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION, CHEMUNG COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Chemung County	86,827	98,706	101,537	97,656
Towns				
Ashland	1,188	1,273	1,726	1,967
(Wellsburg village)	(638)	(643)	(779)	(647)
Baldwin	557	735	889	892
Big Flats	2,460	3,665	6,837	7,649
Catlin	690	1,831	2,461	2,719
Chemung	1,553	1,842	2,156	2,436
Elmira	6,346	8,413	8,408	7,635
(Elmira Heights village part)	(1,263)	(1,374)	(1,318)	(1,009)
Erin	930	1,175	1,669	2,037
Horseheads town	11,118	17,808	20,552	20,238
(Elmira Heights village part)	(3,746)	(3,783)	(3,588)	(3,270)
(Horseheads village)	(3,606)	(7,207)	(7,989)	(7,348)
Southport	9,164	11,433	11,976	11,586
Van Etten	1,249	1,285	1,375	1,519
(Van Etten village)	(504)	(507)	(522)	(559)
Veteran	1,856	2,729	3,543	3,651
(Millport village)	(362)	(425)	(480)	(440)
City				
Elmira	49,716	46,517	39,945	35,327

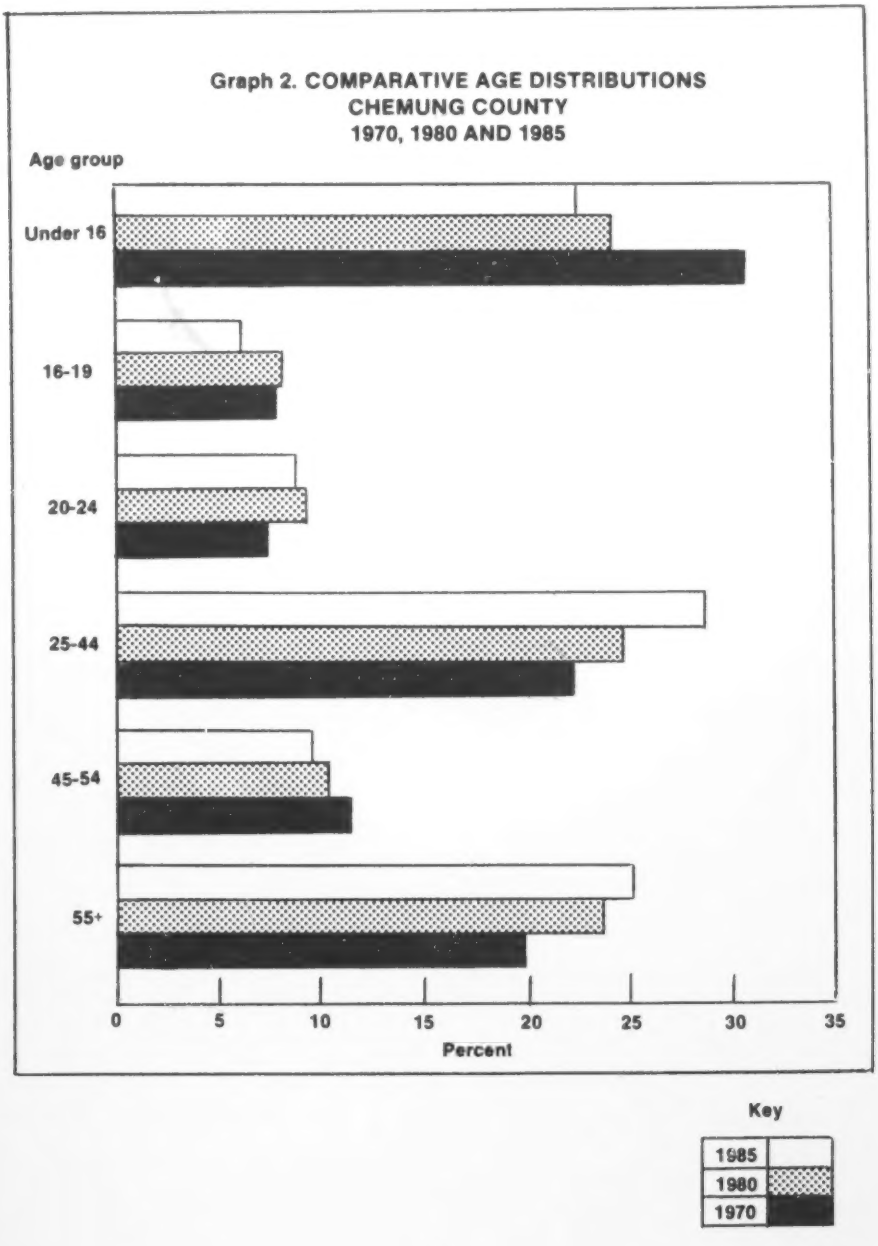
SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

D. Population Characteristics

1. Age and sex. The median age of Chemung County's population jumped from 28.2 years in 1970 to 31.0 years in 1980. This "aging" of the population was consistent with state and national trends. In 1970, 39.1 percent of Chemung County's population was under 20 years of age. In 1980, only 32.2 percent fell into this age group. Similarly, the proportion of the population 55 years and over advanced from 19.9 percent in 1970 to 23.8 percent in 1980.

Population projections of the New York State Commerce Department indicate this aging trend will continue through the year 2000. In 1985, the median age of the population is expected to increase to 32.0 years. Persons under 20 years of age are projected to decline by 3,800 or 12 percent over the 5-year span. Less than 29 percent of the population should be under 20 years old. In the 55 and older age group, the population should grow by 450 or slightly under 2 percent. Approximately one in every four residents should fall into this age

group. The most sizable growth is expected to occur among persons 25 to 44 years of age. The population in this age group should grow by more than 3,200 (13 percent). The proportion of the population in the 25 to 44 year age group expanded from 22.1 percent in 1970 to 24.9 percent in 1980--and is expected to grow to 28.6 percent in 1985. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution for Chemung County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.



From 1970 to 1980, the proportion of the population by sex changed only fractionally. Over the 10-year span the proportion of males edged up from 47.6 percent to 48.0 percent while the females receded from 52.4 percent to 52.0 percent. The actual number of males and females declined--males by 1,465 (-3.0 percent) and females by 2,416 (-4.5 percent).

Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Chemung County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of the county's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	23,611	24.2	11,908	25.4	11,703	23.1
16 - 19 years	7,835	8.0	4,193	8.9	3,642	7.2
20 - 21 years	3,667	3.8	1,994	4.3	1,673	3.3
22 - 29 years	12,334	12.6	6,039	12.9	6,295	12.4
30 - 44 years	16,836	17.2	8,234	17.6	8,602	17.0
45 - 54 years	10,169	10.4	4,798	10.2	5,371	10.6
55 - 64 years	10,704	11.0	4,964	10.6	5,740	11.3
65 and older	12,500	12.8	4,783	10.2	7,717	15.2
Total	97,656	100.0	46,913	100.0	50,743	100.0
Median age (years)						
County	31.0		29.1		33.0	
State	31.9		30.3		33.4	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County		100.0		48.0		52.0
State		100.0		47.5		52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

2. Race. According to the 1980 Census, 94.9 percent of Chemung County's population was white while 5.1 percent were of other races. Of the total population, 4.0 percent was black; 0.2 percent were American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; 0.4 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander; and 0.5 percent were of other races. In addition, 0.9 percent of the population were of Hispanic origin. Hispanic origin is an ethnic rather than racial classification; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Table 6 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Chemung County and its subdivisions.

In 1980, the nonwhite population in Chemung County was generally younger than the white population. Among nonwhites, 31.7 percent of the population was under 18 years of age while only 5.6 percent was 65 years or older. Comparable data for whites indicate that 27.9 percent of their population was under 18 while 13.2 percent was 65 years and over. Table 7 presents the age distribution of Chemung County's 1980 population by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 6. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
CHEMUNG COUNTY SUBDIVISION, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic Origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Chemung County	97,656	92,636	3,939	149	397	535	868
Towns							
Ashland	1,967	1,949	7	2	3	6	26
Baldwin	892	881	4	5	1	1	2
Big Flats	7,649	7,484	42	5	98	20	27
Catlin	2,719	2,686	13	11	0	9	10
Chemung	2,436	2,419	7	3	6	1	15
Elmira	7,635	7,497	74	7	44	13	18
Erin	2,037	2,024	1	7	3	2	13
Horseheads	20,238	19,894	183	11	81	69	81
Southport	11,586	11,462	75	10	29	10	48
Van Etten	1,519	1,486	20	6	5	2	18
Veteran	3,651	3,628	11	2	4	6	12
City							
Elmira	35,327	31,226	3,502	80	123	396	598

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing. Census Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 7. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic Origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	97,656	6,767	20,714	57,675	12,500
White	92,636	6,344	19,547	54,526	12,219
Black	3,939	328	944	2,426	241
Other	1,081	95	223	723	40
Hispanic	868	77	202	552	37

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

THE LABOR MARKET

A. Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

B. The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The LFPR is presented as a percentage measuring the proportion of the total population or of a particular population group in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for persons 16 years old and older is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Chemung County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 5.6 percentage points (from 41.2 percent in 1970 to 46.8 percent in 1980), while the male LFPR declined 4.1 percentage points (from 74.4 percent in 1970 to 70.3 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 1.3 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the county followed statewide and national trends. The LFPR for men declined more locally than statewide or nationally. The female LFPR increased at a slower rate in Chemung County than in the state or the nation. Table 8 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Chemung County, New York State, and the United States.

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Table 8. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		CHEMUNG COUNTY	
Overall	56.6	57.9	1.3
Male	74.4	70.3	-4.1
Female	41.2	46.8	5.6
		NEW YORK STATE	
Overall	57.0	59.3	2.3
Male	75.1	72.1	-3.0
Female	41.3	48.2	6.9
		UNITED STATES	
Overall	56.7	61.1	4.4
Male	73.7	73.3	-0.4
Female	41.3	49.9	8.6

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 and 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983; March 1983; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1983, the civilian labor force in Chemung County decreased 3,200. The bulk of the decline was concentrated in the 1980s and reflected permanent job losses in the area due to plant closings and deteriorating basic "smokestack" industries. From 1974 to 1983, the county lost 5,500 manufacturing jobs--3,300 of which were terminated since 1980. Construction employment has receded significantly since 1974, with payrolls down by 1,100. Job gains posted in trade, services, and government were not nearly large enough to overcome the job declines.

The number of employed county residents declined 4,400 from 1974 to 1983 because of job losses in local factories and building trades. Approximately 3,000 of these jobs were lost in 1982, when the county's major employer--the A & P food processing plant--shut down and the severe national recession of 1981-82 permanently displaced many local factory workers.

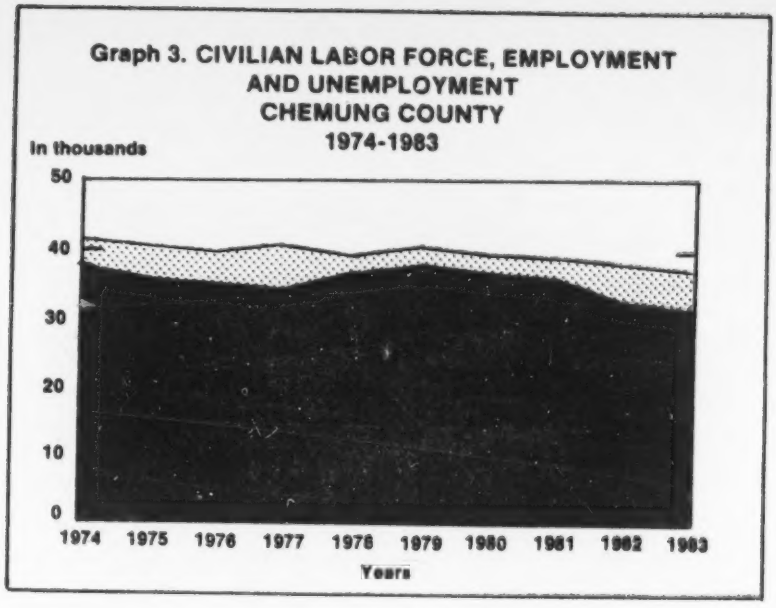


Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1974-1983

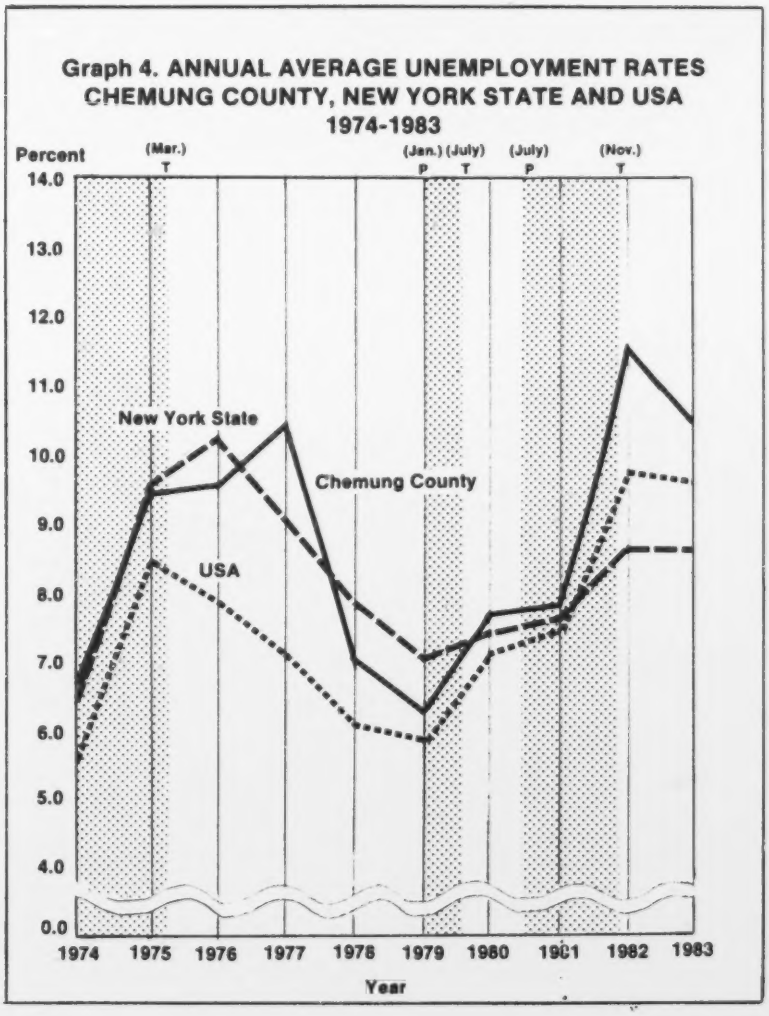
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian labor force	40.3	40 1	40.0	40.3	39.5	40.2	39.7	39.6	37.9	37.1
Employment	37.6	36.4	36.2	36.1	36.8	37.7	36.7	36.5	33.5	33.2
Unemployment	2.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.1	4.4	3.9
Unemployment rate	6.7	9.4	9.5	10.4	7.0	6.3	7.7	7.8	11.5	10.5

NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

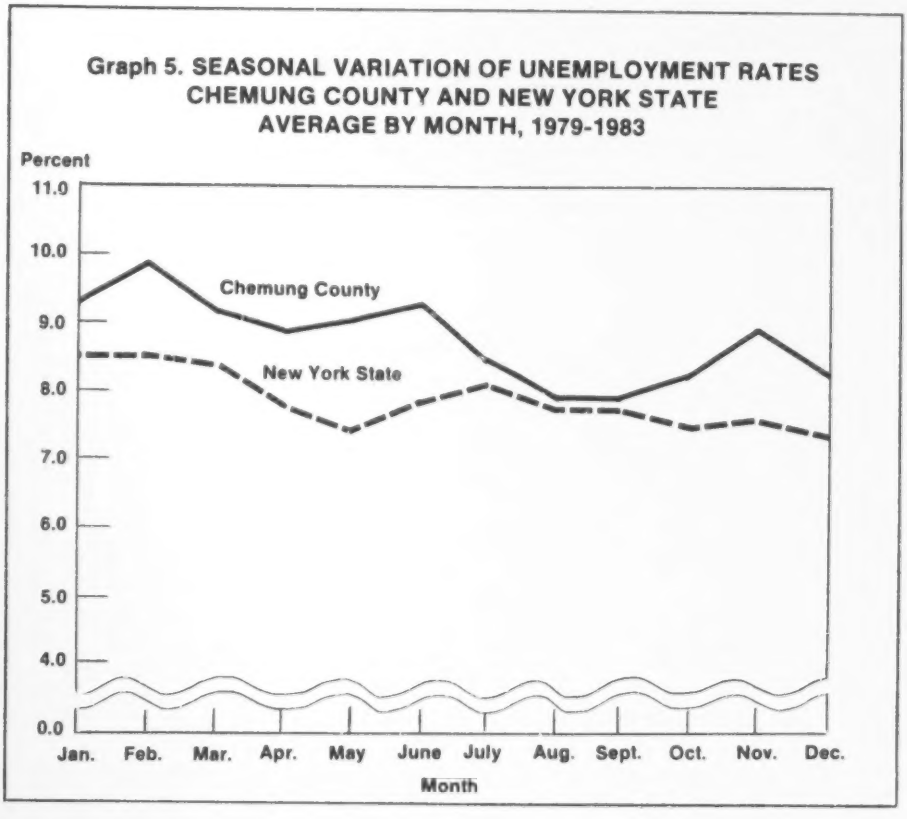
In the current historical series dating back to 1974, Chemung County's unemployment rate has never fallen below the U.S. average. From 1980 through 1983, the county's jobless rate remained above New York State's. Prior to 1980, the county's jobless rate was below the state's with the exception of 1974 and 1977. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Chemung County, New York State, and the United States from 1974-1983.

Graph 4. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA 1974-1983



Monthly unemployment rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were more pronounced for Chemung County than for New York State. In both the county and the state, unemployment rates were typically highest in winter (January-March). Jobless rates in Chemung County tend to be lowest in the summer and early fall months (July-September), when agriculture, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. New York State's unemployment rate was lowest in mid-spring (May), and late summer through early winter (August-December). Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Chemung County and New York State from 1974 to 1983.

Graph 5. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE AVERAGE BY MONTH, 1979-1983



C. Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Chemung County

A local economy, such as that of Chemung County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Chemung County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Chemung County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for 1981-1983) are compared in Table 10.

Chemung County had a higher percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing and trade than the state or nation. Approximately 27 out of every 100 jobs were concentrated in manufacturing in Chemung County, compared with 19 in the state and 21 in the nation. Trade comprised 24.3 percent of all nonfarm jobs locally, compared with 20.3 percent for the state and 22.7 percent for the United States. The share of government employees was relatively equal on all three levels. For the remaining nonfactory industries, Chemung County registered lower proportions than the state and nation.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1981-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Chemung County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	26.9	18.7	21.3
Durable goods	20.6	9.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	6.3	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	73.1	81.3	78.7
Construction	2.9	3.0	4.4
Transportation, communications, and utilities	3.7	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	24.3	20.3	22.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.1	9.2	5.9
Services and miscellaneous	21.1	25.2	22.4
Government	18.0	17.8	17.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

D. Major Employers

The largest share of employment in Chemung County is centered in manufacturing and trade, followed by services and government. The major employers in the county are listed below.

Firm	Industry
American LaFrance Co.	fire fighting equipment, motor vehicles mfg.
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital	health services
Aetna Life and Casualty	insurance
Bradlee's Dept. Store	general merchandise retail trade
Chemung Canal Trust Co.	banking
Chemung County	government
Corning Glass Works	pressed and blown glass manufacturing
Elmira City	government (noneducation)
Elmira City Schools	government (education)
Elmira College	educational service
Elmira Correctional Facility	government
Facet Enterprises Inc.	electrical engine equipment mfg.
Hardinge Brothers	machine tool mfg.
Hess's Department Store	general merchandise retail trade
Horseheads City Schools	government (education)
J.C. Penney Co.	general merchandise retail trade
Kennedy Valve Co.	valve and pipe fitting manufacturing
LRC Electronics	radio and TV communication equip. mfg.
Marine Midland Bank	banking
New York State Electric & Gas	public utility
New York Telephone Co.	communication
S.F. Iszard Co.	general merchandise retail trade
S.M. Flickinger Co.	wholesale trade
Schweitzer Aircraft	aircraft manufacturing
Sears, Roebuck and Co.	general merchandise retail trade
St. Joseph's Hospital	health services
Thatcher Glass	glass container manufacturing
Westinghouse Electric	cathode ray tube manufacturing

E. Employment Growth Rates by Industry: Chemung County-New York State-United States

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 11 presents growth rates by industry for Chemung County, New York State, and the nation over the decade. In order to minimize the impact of temporary events, growth rates were calculated by using average employment for 1970-1972 and 1981-1983 as well as the percent change between the two periods.

Table 11. THREE-YEAR AVERAGE GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES 1970-1972 TO 1981-1983

(Percent change)

Industrial sector	Chemung County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	-7.9	2.9	25.5
Manufacturing, total	-35.2	-18.2	0.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	9.4	9.5	34.3
Construction	-50.0	-19.3	7.7
Transportation, communications, and utilities	-13.3	-12.8	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	11.8	2.6	32.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.0	13.5	42.1
Services and miscellaneous	29.8	32.1	61.9
Government	12.5	5.0	22.7

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 34.3 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 0.1 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods), construction, and transportation, communications, and public utilities. Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing posted the highest rate of growth statewide, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate, government, and wholesale and retail trade.

The rate of growth of Chemung County's nonfarm employment lagged far behind that of the state and nation over the period. Growth trends, by industry in Chemung County were similar to those statewide. In the county, nonmanufacturing increased 9.4 percent while the number of manufacturing jobs plunged 35.2 percent. Within the county's nonmanufacturing sector, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Growth was greatest in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, followed by government, wholesale and retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate. Employment lossess occurred in construction and transportation, communication, and utilities.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing declined and nonmanufacturing jobs increased, the share of total employment attributable to manuvacturing declined while the percentage in nonmanufacturing rose. The change in the distribution of Chemung County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 12.

Table 12. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1970-1972 TO 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1970-1972 to 1981-1983
		Number	
Nonagricultural employment	38,000	35,000	-3,000
		Percent	
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	100.0	--
Manufacturing	38.2	26.9	-11.3
Nonmanufacturing	61.6	73.1	11.5
Construction	5.3	2.9	-2.4
Transportation, communications, and utilities	3.9	3.7	-0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	20.0	24.3	4.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.6	3.1	0.5
Services and miscellaneous	15.0	21.1	6.1
Government	14.7	18.0	3.3

F. Industrial Conflicts

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment, industrial growth or decline, as well as, industrial conflicts.

From January 1983 through June 1984, a number of labor-management disputes occurred in Chemung County. The following list includes information on the local work stoppages.

Establishment	Union	Workers affected	Beginning/ ending dates
Facet Enterprises	Auto workers, Local 604	270	11/5/83-2/17/84
Hilliard Corp.	Electrical workers (I.U.E.) Local 1311	70	9/15/83-10/1/83
St. Joseph's Hospital	New York State Nurses' Assoc.	375	7/11/83-7/22/83
Mechanical Contractors of South Central New York (Tompkins & Chemung Counties)	Plumbers' Local 109	200	6/1/83-6/12/83
Super Duper Markets (Div. of S.M. Flickinger)	Food and Commercial Workers, Local 1687	69	3/16/83-3/30/83

In addition, a nationwide strike by Communication Workers, Telecommunications Union, and Electrical Workers (IBEW) against the Bell Telephone System directly affected approximately 250 New York Telephone workers from August 7-27, 1983 in Chemung County.

INCOME

A. Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Chemung County.

Total personal income is the income received by residents from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Income before deductions for personal income taxes, but after deductions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs are included. Table 13 presents personal income statistics of Chemung County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 13. PERSONAL INCOME OF CHEMUNG COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE, 1976 AND 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$581.4	$907.0	$325.6	56.0	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	396.1	585.9	189.8	47.9	68.1	64.6
Property income	76.1	146.1	70.0	92.0	13.1	16.1
Transfer payment	109.2	175.1	65.9	60.3	18.8	19.3

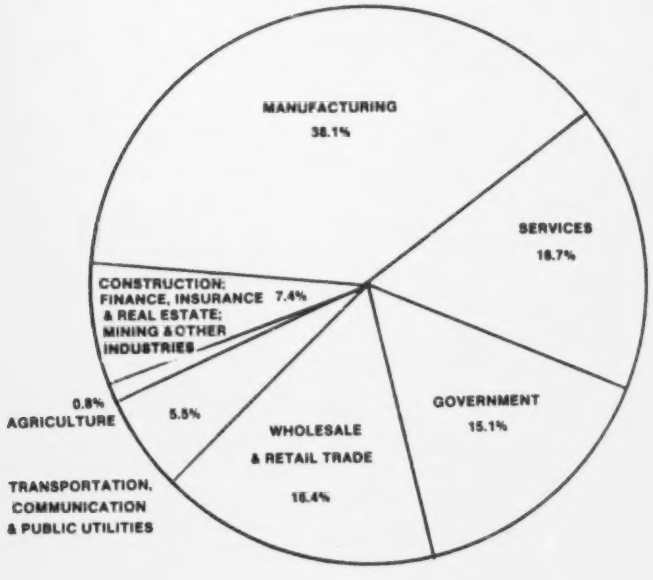
NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981, total personal income in Chemung County climbed 56.0 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 64.6 percent of the total personal income of Chemung County residents compared with 64.5 percent of personal income in the state. Transfer payments provided 19.3 percent of personal income in the county and property income added 16.1 percent. Transfer payments for the state represented 15.1 percent of personal income while property income was reported at 20.5 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income. Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Chemung County, accounted for 38.1 percent of the total in 1981. Other sectors with sizable contributions to income include services (16.7 percent), wholesale and retail trade (16.4 percent), and government (15.1 percent). Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total county labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1981.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
CHEMUNG COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



Income derived from manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. Finance, insurance, and real estate, transportation, communications, and public utilities, and services contributed a sizably lower proportion of total income in the county than in the state. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share in the county and statewide. Table 14 compares 1981 labor and proprietors' income earned in Chemung County with the state, for each industry division.

Table 14. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED, BY INDUSTRY, IN CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1981

(Dollars in millions)

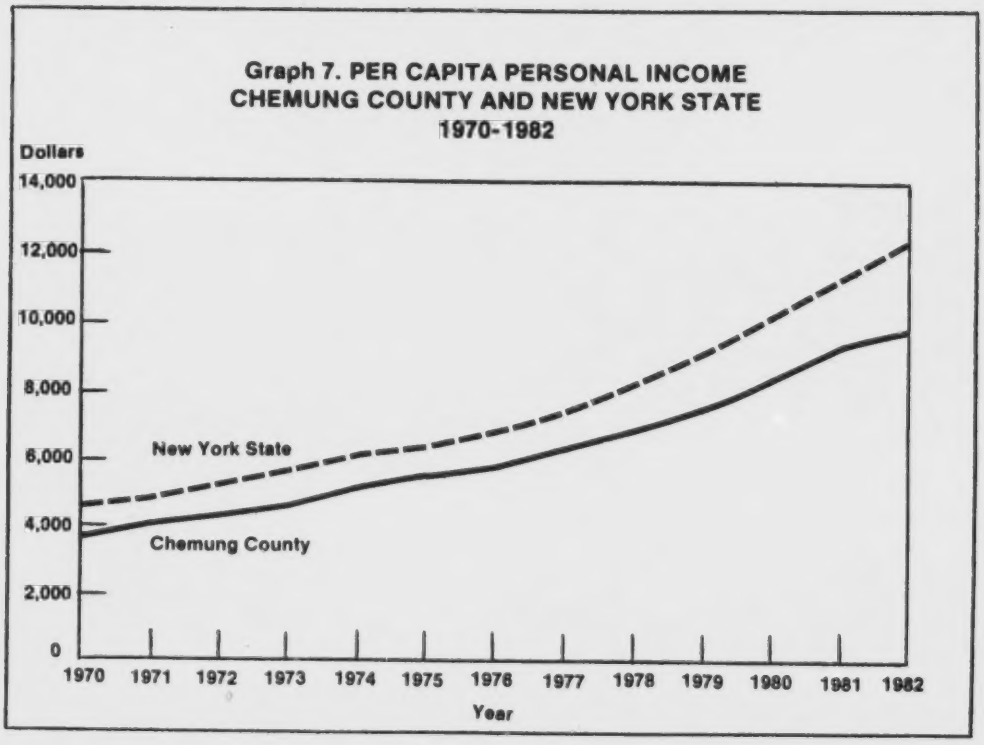
Industry	Chemung County		New York State	
	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total
Total	$614.8	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	4.7	0.8	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	234.0	38.1	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	0.5	0.1	276.9	0.2
Construction	24.7	4.0	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	100.7	16.4	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19.7	3.2	15,419.3	10.5
Transporation, communications, and utilities	33.9	5.5	12,609.7	8.6
Services	102.6	16.7	33,401.2	22.8
Other	1.2	0.2	393.5	0.3
Government	92.7	15.1	22,526.5	15.4

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1981, Chemung County's labor and proprietors' income was $585.9 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 13) and $614.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 14). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned in Chemung County was paid to individuals who resided in neighboring counties and commuted to jobs located in the county. According to the 1980 Census, approximately 6,100 non-Chemung County residents worked in the county: 1,775 from Bradford County, Pa.; 1,567 from Steuben County; 780 from Tioga County, Pa.; 765 from Schuyler County; 512 from Tioga County, N.Y.; and 212 from Tompkins County.

B. Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Chemung County was $9,887 and ranked 27th among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income was $12,389 for the state in 1982. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in the county and the state from 1970-1982. During the 12-year period, Chemung County's per capita income grew by 159.8 percent--slightly under the 163.9 percent growth rate recorded for the State.



C. Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Chemung County industries whose employees were covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in transportation, communications, and utilities, manufacturing, and construction paid the highest weekly wage from 1978-1982. Trade and services were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 15 presents the average weekly wages paid by Chemung County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance from 1978-1982.

Table 15. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON PRIVATE PAYROLLS COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All industries	$209	$226	$247	$266	$279
Manufacturing	260	278	309	338	371
Construction	271	286	316	338	344
Transportation, communications, and utilities	267	291	317	360	386
Wholesale and retail trade	157	169	181	187	196
Finance, insurance, and real estate	208	224	242	258	278
Services	158	175	200	222	233
All other industries	160	150	152	171	188

D. Census Income Data - Median Income

According to the 1980 Census, the median income of families in Chemung County in 1979 was $18,040. This was lower than the statewide median of $20,180, and was also lower than the $20,329 median income of families living in urban areas in the state. Chemung County's population is largely urban with 70 percent of the population residing in census-defined urban areas.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $11,936 for the estimated 709 black families in Chemung County and $13,937 for the 127 Hispanic families. The local income level for black families was lower than for the state as a whole while Hispanic families in Chemung County had a much higher income level than the statewide median. (See Table 16.)

Table 16. MEDIAN INCOME
CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1979

Race and Sex	Chemung County	New York State	New York State	
			Rural	Urban
Family				
All races	$18,040	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	11,936	13,026	17,693	12,986
Hispanic	13,937	11,263	18,181	11,193
Individuals with full-time year-round jobs				
All races	15,839	17,741	16,445	18,043
Male	9,590	11,413	9,846	11,632
Female	12,023	11,100	10,314	11,106
Black				
Male	13,494	13,517	14,183	13,509
Female	12,023	11,100	10,314	11,106
Hispanic				
Male	13,001	12,093	15,220	12,063
Female	15,941	9,458	8,972	9,463

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round full-time workers in 1979.
Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income. Median income is in the middle of the income spectrum--with half of all incomes greater and half lower.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Table 16 also includes median income data for individuals 15 years of age and over who had year-round full-time jobs in 1979. Approximately 40 percent of all individuals who earned income during the year fell into this category in Chemung County. For individuals of all races, median income in the county was below the statewide average for both males and females. Fifty-two percent of all males with income in Chemung County had year-round full-time jobs while only 26.7 percent of all females were registered in this category.

Among blacks who reported year-round full-time jobs, Chemung County males had a slightly lower income than the average for the state while local females had significantly higher income. Approximately 32 percent of all blacks with income in the county had year-round full-time jobs (39 percent of the males and 24 percent of the females).

Among local hispanics with income in 1979, nearly 33 percent had year-round full-time jobs (38 percent of the males and 27 percent of the females). Hispanic income in Chemung County was significantly higher than the average for the state. The difference was particularly wide for Hispanic females.

1. Income Below Poverty. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 2,241 families in Chemung County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty was 10,354. Poverty families accounted for 8.8 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 11.0 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. Inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years were excluded from population counts. Despite the fact that median income for Chemung County residents was less than the statewide median, both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Chemung County were lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to urban areas in the state, a lower percentage of both families and individuals in Chemung County were below the poverty level. (See Table 17.)

There was a high incidence of poverty among blacks and Hispanics in Chemung County. Over 30 percent of all black families and 32 percent of all black persons had incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Nearly 16 percent of all Hispanic families and 30 percent of all Hispanic persons fell into this category. The incidence of poverty was higher for blacks in Chemung County than in the state as a whole, but lower for local Hispanics than the statewide average.

Table 17. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE, CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY			
Chemung County	2,241	216	20
	Percent of all families		
Chemung County	8.8	30.5	15.7
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
N.Y.S. Rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
N.Y.S. Urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
PERSONS BELOW POVERTY			
Chemung County	10,354	996	191
	Percent of all persons		
Chemung County	11.0	32.4	29.7
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
N.Y.S. Rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
N.Y.S. Urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

2. Age of Persons Below Poverty. There were 10,354 persons in Chemung County with income below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. Persons under 16 years of age comprised 34.6 percent of all persons below poverty, but only 26.2 percent of the total county population. The age group 16-21 comprised 13.5 percent of persons below poverty, and only 9.9 percent of the total county population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 32.5 percent of persons below poverty, much less than its 40.2 percent share of the county population. The age group 55 and over comprised 19.5 percent of persons below poverty, compared with 23.6 percent of the county population. (See Table 18.)

The bulk of black and Hispanic persons below poverty were under 16 years of age. Nearly 44 percent of all blacks below poverty were under 16 years--a sector that comprised 26 percent of the total black population. Similarly, 67.5 percent of all Hispanics below poverty were under 16, although less than 27 percent of the Hispanic population fell into this age group.

Table 18. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE, CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
ALL RACES	10,354	97,656
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	34.6	26.2
16 - 21	13.5	9.9
22 - 54	32.5	40.2
55 and over	19.5	23.6
BLACK	996	3,939
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	43.8	26.2
16 - 21	13.4	26.6
22 - 54	28.9	34.6
55 and over	13.9	12.6
HISPANIC	191	868
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	67.5	26.8
16 - 21	1.0	32.4
22 - 54	18.8	32.5
55 and over	12.5	8.3

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

3. Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty. In 1980 in Chemung County, 50.5 percent of all families below poverty had a householder who worked one or more weeks in 1979. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Chemung County than in the state as a whole or than in the urban areas of the state.

In 48.5 percent of the families below poverty in Chemung County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. The proportion of poverty families with a female householder in the county was lower than statewide average (57 percent) or urban average (60 percent). Nearly 43 percent of all poverty female householders with no husband present worked in 1979--much higher than the average for the state (25 percent).

Table 19. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty Characteristic	Chemung County			New York State				
	All races	Black	His-panic	All races	Black	His-panic	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	2,241	216	20					
Householder worked in 1979	1,132	93	7					
Percent of families below poverty	50.5	43.1	35.0	36.8	31.1	24.5	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	1,086	176	11					
Percent of families below poverty	48.5	81.5	55.0	56.6	73.8	67.4	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18	978	167	4					
Worked in 1979	462	58	0					
Percent of female householders, no husband present	42.5	33.0	0.0	25.0	25.8	13.4	47.0	23.8

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

4. Public Assistance Income. According to the 1980 Census, 2,559 households 1/ in Chemung County received Public Assistance Income in 1979. 2/ These households accounted for 7.4 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,399. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments. Compared to other urban areas in the state, Chemung County had a lower proportion of households receiving public assistance income and lower average payments.

In 1979, of the Chemung County households receiving public assistance income, 1,691 were families. 3/ These families accounted for 6.6 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in the state and urban areas within the state.

1/ A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

2/ Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

3/ A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

There were 835 families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level in Chemung County. These families accounted for only 37 percent of the 2,241 families below poverty in the county. The other 63 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was less in the county than in the state and urban areas of the state.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Chemung County			New York State				
	All races	Black	His-panic	All races	Black	His-panic	Rural	Urban
Households with Public Assistance income	2,559	234	28					
Percent of all households	7.4	22.5	14.6	10.0	24.0	29.3	5.5	10.7
Mean Public Assistance income	$2,399	$3,044	$2,526	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509	$2,430	$3,064
Family households	1,691	167	9					
Percent of all families	6.6	23.6	32.1	10.1	24.9	30.5	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	2,241	216	20					
With Public Assistance income	835	102	4					
Percent of families below poverty	37.2	47.2	20.0	43.9	56.1	60.4	20.4	46.6
Without Public Assistance income	1,406	114	16					

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

5. Income Guidelines. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 21. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR THE CHEMUNG, SCHUYLER, STEUBEN SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, 1984

Income level	Family size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard income levels								
70% LLSIL	4,980	7,030	9,640	11,900	14,050	16,430	18,810	21,190

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.
To compute LLSILs for families with more than eight persons add to the amount for a family of eight $2,380 for each additional person.

SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS

Since the 1930s, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

The average number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month in Chemung County advanced from 6,101 in 1982 to 7,590 in 1983--an increase of 24.4 percent. Sizable increases over the year were posted in both the Aid to Dependent Children Program and the Home Relief Program. Recipients of Aid to Dependent Children advanced by an average of 906 or 19.4 percent over the year while Home Relief increased by 619 or 45 percent. Monthly benefit payments in the county averaged $123.95 per recipient in 1983, up slightly from $122.50 in 1982.

Of the public assistance recipients, 73.6 percent were beneficiaries during 1983 of the Aid to Dependent Children Program; 26.3 percent received Home Relief payments; and 0.1 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families or Adults.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	6,915	5,258	1,645	12	0
February	7,100	5,307	1,786	7	0
March	7,444	5,524	1,920	0	0
April	7,571	5,597	1,974	0	0
May	7,473	5,506	1,967	0	0
June	7,636	5,609	2,025	0	2
July	7,862	5,745	2,100	17	0
August	7,761	5,699	2,060	0	2
September	7,918	5,778	2,140	0	0
October	7,685	5,609	2,062	12	2
November	7,835	5,710	2,120	2	3
December	7,876	5,710	2,158	6	2
12-month average	7,590	5,588	1,996	5	1

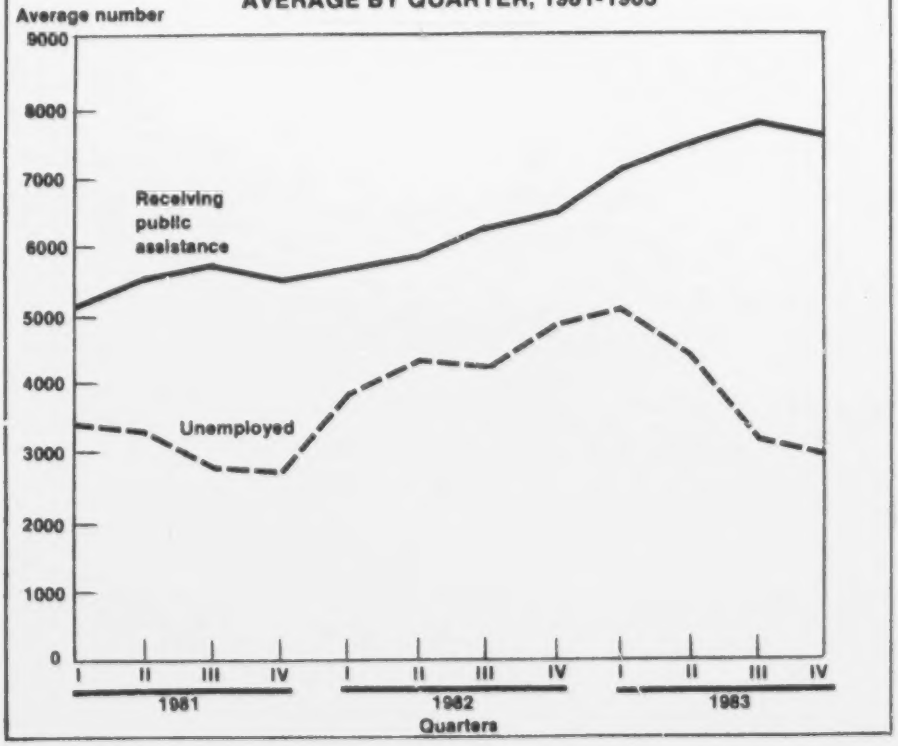
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Chemung County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Some jobless workers receive public assistance but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship between unemployment and public assistance loads appears to exist. During 1982, sizable factory layoffs and plant closings caused many persons to lose their jobs--some permanently. As total unemployment increased during 1982, so did the public assistance load (see Graph 8). During 1983, unemployment took a sharp downward turn, although public assistance loads remained high. The absence of a relationship between unemployment and public assistance during 1983 may reflect discouraged workers. The permanent dislocation of factory workers, through plant closings, may have forced workers to give up their job search entirely--dropping out of the labor force. This would reduce the count of unemployed but not reduce the number of public assistance recipients.

Graph 8.
SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
CHEMUNG COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983



EDUCATION

A. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Chemung County totaled 17,940. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 48.9 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 51.1 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-83 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 84.3 percent of total school enrollments in Chemung County compared to 82.6 percent for the state. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Chemung County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	17,940	8,780	9,160
Public	15,130	7,705	7,425
Nonpublic	2,810	1,075	1,735

SOURCE: Public School Enrollment and Staff New York State 1982-83; Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-83; prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Chemung County during the 1982-83 school year than during each of the preceding two school years. Between 1980-81 and 1982-83, total enrollment in Chemung County schools declined 1,044 or 5.5 percent while the statewide drop totaled 193,336 or 5.6 percent. Counter to the state trend, private school enrollments locally increased 151 or 5.7 percent over the period. Table 24 provides the enrollment data of schools in New York State and Chemung County from 1980-81 to the 1982-83 school years.

Table 24. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

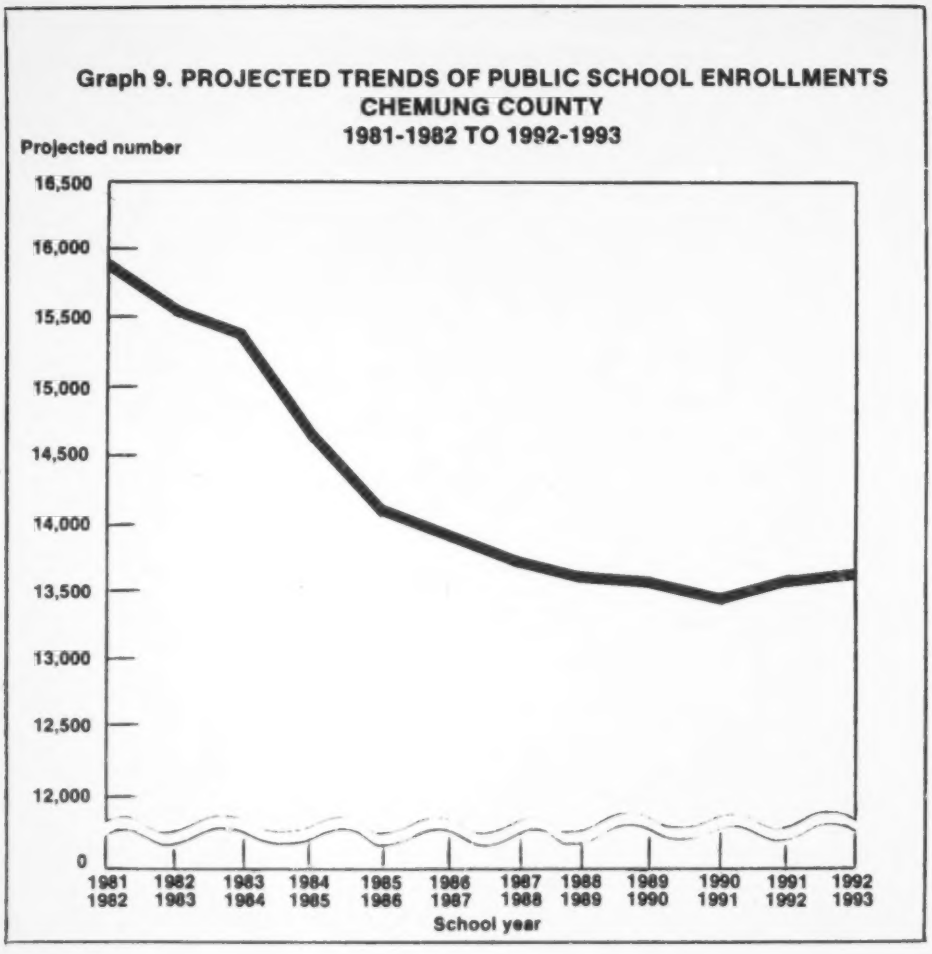
(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12			Change			
				1980-81 to 1981-82		1981-82 to 1982-83	
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
New York State	3,469,209	3,347,079	3,275,873	-122,130	-3.5	-71,206	-2.1
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	2,705,413	-89,731	-3.1	-65,227	-2.4
Nonpublic	608,838	576,439	570,460	-32,399	-5.3	-5,979	-1.0
Chemung County	18,984	18,556	17,940	-428	-2.3	-616	-3.3
Public	16,325	15,837	15,130	-488	-3.0	-707	-4.5
Nonpublic	2,659	2,719	2,810	60	2.3	91	3.3

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

B. Projected School Enrollments through 1992-93

Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining through 1992, then turn up slightly. From 1981-82 through 1992-93, enrollments are expected to drop 16.8 percent from 15,837 to 13,180 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in the county.



C. Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

There were 1,361 students who graduated from Chemung County high schools in 1983. Of this number, 65.4 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 71.9 percent statewide. The percentage of Chemung County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a higher fraction of the new graduates in the county than in the state.

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Chemung County.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982-83 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND CHEMUNG COUNTY

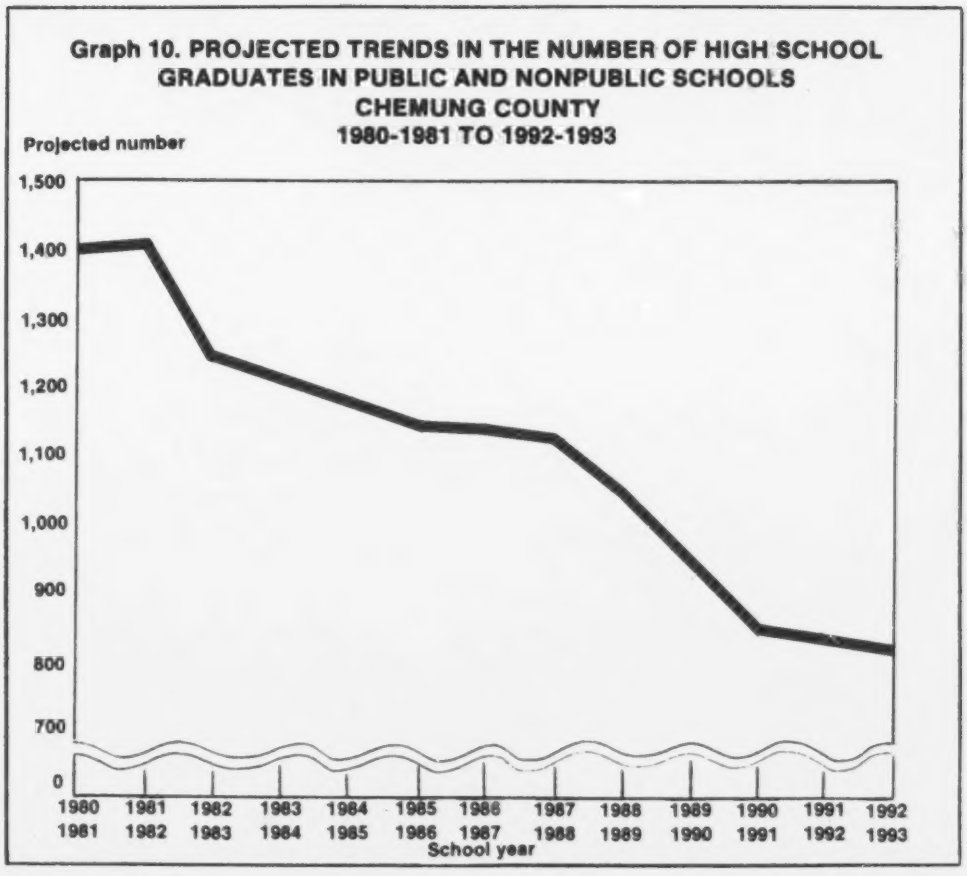
Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution								
		Entering post-secondary education						Employment	Military Service	Other
		In New York State			Outside New York State					
		4-year	2-year	Other	4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	31.0	24.5	3.7	11.0	1.1	0.6	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	28.0	26.0	3.6	9.8	1.1	0.6	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	47.9	15.8	4.0	18.1	0.8	0.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Chemung County	1,361	14.7	28.9	8.1	10.2	2.0	1.5	23.6	8.0	3.0
Public	1,212	12.9	28.8	8.8	9.1	1.5	1.4	25.8	8.7	3.1
Nonpublic	149	29.5	30.2	2.0	19.5	6.0	2.7	5.4	2.7	2.0

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York/the State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

D. Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93

The size of Chemung County's graduating class is projected to decline through 1992-93. From 1980-81 to 1992-93, the number of students receiving high school diplomas will fall from 1,400 to 811--a decline of 42.1 percent. The projected decline in both enrollments (as presented in this chapter) and graduating class would have implications in the local labor market. There should be a decreased need for educators and related personnel in Chemung County. In addition, fewer young workers entering the labor market would affect hiring practices of fast-food chains and other employers that rely heavily on youths. Competition for entry level jobs should ease. With fewer new workers entering the labor market, employers would be forced to retrain older workers with the changing skills needed to remain competitive in today's fast changing industries. Graph 10 illustrates the projected number of graduating seniors in Chemung County through 1992-93.

Graph 10. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS CHEMUNG COUNTY 1980-1981 TO 1992-1993



E. Race/Ethnic Group of Students

During the 1982-83 school year, 93.9 percent of the student population in Chemung County were white. The remaining 6.1 percent were distributed as follows: 5.2 percent black; 0.4 percent Hispanic, and 0.5 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Elmira school district. Table 26 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the county during the 1982-83 school year.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP, CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1982-83

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Amer. Indian Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Chemung County	5.2	0.4	0.5	93.9
Elmira	8.5	0.5	0.3	90.7
Elmira Heights	0.3	0.7	0.8	98.2
Horseheads	0.7	0.1	0.8	98.4

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public Schools, Students and Staff, 1982-83; prepared by the University of the State of New York; The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

F. Occupational Education Programs

The following list includes some of the occupational education programs available to Chemung County residents.

Educational Institution	Program
Public Education Programs Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga BOCES Pauline G. Bush Occupational Center 431 Philo Road Elmira, New York 14903	Agriculture Education Prevocational Curriculums Agriculture Production Agriculture Mechanics Ornamental Horticulture Conservation Distributive Education Prevocational Curriculums Apparel and Accessories Automotive and Petroleum Food Distribution General Merchandising-Sales Hardware Material Supply Equipt. Transportation and Service

Educational Institutions	Program
Schuyler-Cehmung-Tioga BOCES (cont.)	Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting Nursing, Licensed Practical Nurse Assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children Clothing and Textiles Business and Office Education Data Processing General Office-Typing-Clerical Other Office Occupations Technical Education Mechanical Technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education Prevocational Curriculums Air Conditiong Appliance Repair Automotive, Body & Fender Automotive Mechanics Other Automotive Commercial Arts Occupations Carpenter Masonry Plumbing and Pipefitting Other Construction-Maintenance Custodial Services Drafting Electrical Occupations Electronics Graphic Arts Machine Shop-Machine Tool Sheet Metal Welding and Cutting Tool Tool and Die Making Metalworking Cosmetology Plastics Occupations Quantity Food Occupations
Proprietary/Independent Education Programs:	
Licensed Private Schools World Hair Care Careers 240 West Water Street Elmira, N.Y. 14901	Trade, Industrial Service Education Cosmetology
Registered Private Business Schools Elmira Business Institute 180 State Street Elmira, New York 14901	Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial

Appendix I

Occupational Supply and Demand

Description

Information on job applicants registered and job openings received by the state Labor Department's Job Service Division for Chemung and Schuyler counties[1] is the subject of this subsection. Relative supply/demand data for a wide range of occupations was derived from ESARS--the Employment Security Automated Reporting System--for fiscal year 1983 (October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983).

Statistics on nine broad occupational groups and 111 specific occupations are examined here. (See Table IB.) Only those occupations which showed significant activity during the period--at least 20 applicants registered or 10 job openings received--have been chosen for analysis. Labor supply is represented by the number of applicants registered during the period; demand by job openings received during the period.

Occupational codes and titles in this report refer to the 1-, 2-, 3-, or 6-digit codes and titles assigned to occupational categories, divisions, groups, and specific occupations in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (Fourth Edition, 1977). They apply equally to job applicants and job openings.

Occupations which tend to distort relative supply/demand because a large number of short-term (1- or 2-day) openings were listed have been eliminated from consideration. Excluded are all openings for teachers, recreational workers, and inventory clerks.

The occupational information presented here, while considerable in scope and detail, represents only the New York State Job Service experience in serving its portion of the labor market. This is the only ongoing source of detailed information for the Elmira/Watkins Glen Area. However, this information is supplied voluntarily in most cases and coverage of the labor market tends to be limited. The statistics do not paint a complete picture of labor supply or demand. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service; they seek work through other channels (private employment agencies, want ads, direct application, etc.). Some applicant groups, such as unemployment insurance claimants, tend to be heavily represented in Job Service statistics. Furthermore, applicants who receive only a partial registration (those who have completed a minimum number of entries on the application, but have not had an interview or been given an occupational code) are counted only in the totals--not in the individual occupational groups.

Applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupation may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations. This situation is not apparent from the data and the report may understate supply in some occupations.

Similarly, although the law mandates that certain employers--such as those operating under provisions of government contracts--list their openings with the Job Service, not all employers in the area do so. Openings in certain occupations are rarely listed with the Job Service because of union hiring requirements, extensive training and educational prerequisites, or other hiring specifications. Some job openings are advertised in the classified ads in newspapers, or with private employment agencies. A number of job openings are advertised by word of mouth, accessible only through personal contacts.

While not a full representation of the area job market, Job Service data are the most comprehensive available. The data can be used to identify imbalances between jobseekers and job openings listed with the New York State Job Service.

Applicants and Job Openings

Broad occupational categories. Analysis of Job Service data for fiscal year 1983 presents a dismal picture for jobseekers in Chemung and Schuyler counties. As Table IA indicates, a total of 11,412 applicants registered for 1,534 job openings--translating into 7.4 jobseekers for each job opportunity. This applicant-to-opening ratio (AOR) is higher than the 5.8 AOR recorded in FY 1982, and substantially higher than the 3.6 AOR for FY 1981. The increasing labor surplus of the past several years is found mainly among blue-collar factory occupations. These occupations were the most affected by recent plant closings and the severe recession of 1981-1982.

Clerical and sales occupations recorded the highest number of openings (517) among major occupational categories during FY 1983 and the lowest applicant-to-

[1] Data for Schuyler and Chemung counties are combined because the Elmira Job Service office, which is located in Chemung County, serves both counties.

opening ratio (4.8). Services posted the second highest number of openings (296) and the fourth lowest AOR (7.9). Professional, technical, and managerial occupations registered 223 openings and an AOR of 6.4. Agriculture had the second lowest AOR (5.7) but only 40 openings received.

Categories with the largest labor surplus included processing, machine trades, benchwork, and miscellaneous. Applicant-to-opening ratios for these groups ranged from 11.4 for machine trades to 23.0 for processing.

Table IA. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational category	During the period (10/1/82 - 9/30/83)					End of period (9/30/83)
	Applicants available[1]	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Openings filled		Active[2] applicants
				Total	Percent of openings received	
Total, all occupations	11,412	1,534	7.4	804	52.4	4,962
Professional, technical, and managerial	1,427	223	6.4	65	29.1	684
Clerical and sales	2,484	517	4.8	280	54.2	1,012
Services	2,331	296	7.9	168	56.8	1,007
Farming, forestry, and fishery	229	40	5.7	29	7.25	91
Processing	691	30	23.0	19	63.3	206
Machine trades	1,177	103	11.4	62	60.2	456
Benchwork	368	28	13.1	20	71.4	157
Structural work	1,342	155	8.7	80	51.6	560
Miscellaneous	1,663	142	11.7	81	57.0	674

[1] The total number of **applicants available** for "all occupations" is less than the sum of applicants available in the occupational categories. Some applicants initially assigned to one occupational group secure employment in another. Such individuals are counted in both categories but only once in "all occupations."

[2] The total number of **active applicants** for "all occupations" is greater than the sum of active applicants in the occupational groups. Applicants who receive only a partial registration are counted only in the total--not in an individual occupational group.

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Professional, Technical, and Managerial				
Architecture, Engineering, & Surveying				
003.161 Electrical & electronics technician	37	6	6.2	11
007.281 Mechanical drafter	34	4	8.5	19
012.167 Industrial engineer	54	8	6.8	22
Mathmatics & Physical Sciences				
020.162 Business programmer	30	4	7.5	16
Life Sciences				
045.107 Counselor, psychologist, & related	54	15	3.6	32
Medicine & Health				
075.374 Registered nurse	44	5	8.8	28
079.374 Licensed practical nurse, medical technician & related	33	4	8.2	19
Educator				
099.327 Teacher aide II	23	1	23.0	8
Art				
141.061 Illustrator, graphic designer, & related	20	5	4.0	11
Administrative Specializations				
160.167 Accountant, auditor, & related	58	4	14.5	32
162.157 Buyer, purchasing agent, & related	28	-	-	11
166.267 Employment interviewer, job analyst, & related	19	11	1.7	7
169.167 Administrative assistant, office manager, & related	82	11	7.5	35
Managers and Officials				
185.167 Retail store manager, service manager, & related	84	14	6.0	38
187.167 Food service manager & other service industry manager	40	4	10.0	21
189.167 Management trainee	111	12	9.2	43
Social & Welfare Work				
195.107 Caseworker & related social worker	50	13	3.8	25
195.227 Program aide, recreation leader	68	5	13.6	27
195.367 Case aide, management aid	37	2	18.5	14

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Clerical and Sales Occupations				
Stenography, Typing, Filing & Related				
201.362 Secretary	170	37	4.6	76
202.362 Stenographer	21	16	1.3	4
203.362 Clerk-Typist	92	20	4.6	37
203.582 Keypunch operator, terminal operator, typist	81	40	2.0	32
206.362 File clerk I	20	-	-	13
209.562 General clerk	310	18	17.2	120
209.687 Sorter, checker II, & related	11	15	0.7	0
Computing & Account-Recording				
210.382 Bookkeeper, audit clerk, & related	88	18	4.9	37
211.362 Cashier I, teller	48	19	2.5	26
211.462 Cashier II, cashier-checker	344	56	6.1	125
213.362 Computer operator	50	3	16.7	18
216.482 Accounting clerk & related	118	15	7.9	50
219.362 Administrative clerk & related	202	25	8.1	79
Production, Stock Clerks, & Related				
221.167 Material coordinator, production coordinator	20	-	-	5
222.367 Parts clerk, tool-crib attendant	39	6	6.5	16
Information & Message Distribution				
237.347 Receptionist & related	127	17	7.5	53
Miscellaneous Clerical				
249.367 Order clerk, procurement clerk teacher aide II	62	27	2.3	27
Sales				
261.357 Men's and women's apparel, shoes, & related	36	25	1.4	13
279.357 General merchandise	197	22	9.0	70
290.477 Sales clerk	180	23	7.8	60
292.353 Sales route driver	23	2	11.5	10
299.357 Telephone solicitor	17	17	1.0	5
Service Occupations				
Domestic Service				
301.474 General house worker	53	1	53.0	22
301.677 Child monitor	90	-	-	48
301.687 Day worker, yard worker, caretaker	82	-	-	28

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Service Occupations--continued				
Food & Beverage Preparation & Service				
311.477 Counter attendant, informal waiter/waitress	374	83	4.5	143
311.677 Cafeteria attendant, dining room attendant	51	25	2.0	15
312.474 Bartender	73	13	5.6	37
313.361 Restaurant cook, short-order cook	140	32	4.4	61
315.361 Institutional cook	27	8	3.4	17
316.684 Meat cutter	21	1	21.0	14
318.687 Kitchen helper	154	15	10.3	59
Lodging & Related				
323.687 Housekeeping cleaner, hospital cleaner, housecleaner	98	11	8.9	49
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists				
332.271 Cosmetologist, hair stylist	23	3	7.7	11
Miscellaneous Personal Services				
354.377 Home attendant	31	12	2.6	14
355.674 Nurse aide, orderly, childcare attendant	304	23	13.2	140
359.677 Children's institution attendant, nursery school attendant	75	1	75.0	38
Protective Service				
372.667 Security guard, correction officer, merchant patroller	100	19	5.3	37
Building & Related Service				
381.687 Commercial or institutional cleaner, industrial cleaner	397	25	15.9	135
382.664 Janitor	44	2	22.0	30
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry Occupations				
Plant Farming				
406.684 Industrial-commercial groundskeeper	28	2	14.0	15
408.687 Landscape laborer	50	9	5.6	13
Animal Farming				
410.684 Dairy farmworker	38	12	3.2	15

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Processing Occupations				
Ore Refining & Foundry				
518.361 Molder	22	-	-	11
519.687 General foundry worker	126	-	-	45
Food Processing				
529.686 Factory helper, production helper	279	1	279.0	54
Machine Trades Occupations				
Machinists & Related				
600.280 Machinist, maintenance machinists	69	-	-	29
600.380 Machine set-up operator, job setter	67	-	-	29
Toolmakers & Related				
601.280 Tool-and-die maker, tool maker, mold maker	38	6	6.3	14
Turning				
604.280 Screw machine set-up operator, turret-lathe set up operator	23	-	-	7
604.685 Production lathe operator, production screw machine operator	33	1	33.0	11
Metal Machining				
609.684 General inspector, general laborer	21	1	21.0	5
609.685 Projection-machine tender	76	-	-	28
Punching & Shearing				
615.482 Punch-press operator, shear operator	23	1	23.0	13
Fabricating Machine				
616.360 Machine operator I, machine setter	29	-	-	12
Metalworking				
619.685 Machine operator II	20	-	-	9
619.686 Metal-fabricating-shop helper	44	3	14.7	16
Motor Vehicle & Engineering Equipment Mechanics				
620.261 Automobile mechanic	159	21	7.6	71
620.281 Front-end mechanic, industrial truck mechanic, transmission mechanic	20	3	5.0	8
620.684 Automobile wrecker, automobile-mechanic helper	33	4	8.2	17

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Machine Trades Occupations--continued				
Engine, Power Transmission, & Related				
625.281 Diesel mechanic, small engine mechanic	31	2	15.5	51
Machine Installation & Repair				
638.281 Maintenance mechanic, millwright	94	9	10.4	33
Paperworking				
641.685 Carton-forming-machine operator	11	12	0.9	0
Benchwork Occupations				
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products				
705.684 Grinder I, grinder-chipper metal finisher	29	1	29.0	15
706.684 Product assembler, small parts assembler	85	-	-	42
706.687 Production assembler	51	3	17.0	18
Spray Painters				
741.684 Spray painter I	23	5	4.6	9
Structural Work Occupations				
Metal Fabricating				
804.281 Sheet-metal worker	57	1	57.0	24
806.684 Automobile assembler	25	-	-	11
807.381 Automobile-body repairer	31	11	2.8	18
Welders, Cutters, & Related				
810.384 Arc welder	73	18	4.1	26
819.384 Combination welder	64	4	16.0	22
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing				
824.261 Electrician	38	5	7.6	11
828.281 Electronics mechanic	20	1	20.0	4
Painting, Plastering, Cementing, & Related				
840.381 Painter	43	8	5.4	16
Excavating, Grating, Paving, & Related				
859.683 Operating engineer	49	4	12.2	17

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Structural Work Occupations--continued				
Construction				
860.381 Carpenter, rough	183	26	7.0	76
861.381 Bricklayer	21	8	2.6	10
862.381 Plumber, pipe fitter	28	3	9.3	7
869.664 Construction worker I	145	13	11.2	55
869.687 Construction worker II	201	13	15.5	88
Miscellaneous Structural Work				
899.381 Building maintenance repairer	102	8	12.8	46
Miscellaneous Occupations				
Motor Freight				
904.663 Tractor-trailer-truck driver	159	21	7.6	71
905.663 Heavy truck driver, van driver	132	29	4.6	49
906.683 Light truck driver	123	9	13.7	44
Transportation				
913.463 Bus driver, taxi driver	29	6	4.8	18
915.467 Automobile-service-station attendant	33	2	16.5	16
Packaging & Material Handling				
920.587 Hand packager	91	-	-	29
920.685 Machine packager	34	-	-	7
921-683 Industrial-truck operator	156	3	52.0	67
922.687 Laborer, stores	159	4	39.8	60
929.687 Material handler	604	42	14.4	235

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, CHEMUNG COUNTY

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	71,119
Rural population	26,537
Families	25,507
Households	34,521

Martial status	Total	Male	Female
Single	19,681	10,685	8,996
Married	43,592	21,810	21,782
Separated	1,638	672	966
Widowed	6,734	1,074	5,660
Divorced	4,277	1,688	2,589

Housing units (all types)	Number
Urban	27,442
Rural	9,264
Year-round housing units*	36,525
Occupied	34,521
Vacant	2,004
Seasonal/migratory units	181

Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
1 person	7,917	3,826	4,091
2 persons	10,722	7,886	2,836
3 persons	6,008	4,407	1,601
4 persons	5,388	4,322	1,066
5 persons	2,746	2,183	563
6+ persons	1,740	1,384	356

* Median rooms in year-round units-5.6
** Median persons/unit-2.37

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	359
$10,000 - 14,999	703
15,000 - 19,999	1,540
20,000 - 24,999	2,337
25,000 - 29,999	2,610
30,000 - 34,999	2,723
35,000 - 39,999	2,260
40,000 - 49,999	3,063
50,000 - 79,999	2,902
80,000 - 99,999	376
100,000 - 149,999	153
150,000 - 199,999	23
200,000+	15
Median value	$33,600

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	33,226	23,448	9,778
Black	1,042	410	632
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	56	27	29
Asian/Pacific Islander	113	75	38
Other	84	48	36
Spanish origin householders	165	88	77
White	115	66	49
Black	10	6	4
Other	40	16	24

IIIA. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970 VS. 1980, CHEMUNG COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980			Change: 1970 to 1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	101,537	97,656	46,913	50,743	-3,881	-3.8
Under 5 years	8,447	6,767	3,474	3,293	-1,680	-19.9
Under 1 year	1,677	1,482	757	725	-195	-11.6
1 year	1,637	1,352	696	656	-285	-17.4
2 years	1,717	1,295	674	621	-422	-24.6
3 years	1,624	1,324	669	655	-300	-18.5
4 years	1,792	1,314	678	636	-478	-26.7
5 to 9 years	10,404	6,956	3,497	3,459	-3,448	-33.1
5 years	2,004	1,283	650	633	-721	-36.0
6 years	2,067	1,272	635	637	-795	-38.5
7 years	2,039	1,318	686	632	-721	-35.4
8 years	2,169	1,454	738	716	-715	-33.0
9 years	2,125	1,629	788	841	-496	-23.3
10 to 14 years	10,762	8,011	4,013	3,998	-2,751	-25.6
10 years	2,230	1,596	815	781	-634	-28.4
11 years	2,147	1,563	798	765	-584	-27.2
12 years	2,180	1,627	823	804	-553	-25.4
13 years	2,126	1,554	773	781	-572	-26.9
14 years	2,079	1,671	804	867	-408	-19.6
15 years	2,104	1,877	924	953	-227	-10.8
16 to 19 years	7,951	7,835	4,193	3,642	-116	-1.5
16 to 21 years	11,184	11,502	6,187	5,315	318	2.8
16 years	1,973	1,908	966	942	-65	-3.3
17 years	2,079	1,962	1,081	881	-117	-5.6
18 years	2,022	2,021	1,093	928	-1	0.0
19 years	1,877	1,944	1,053	891	67	3.6
20 to 24 years	7,255	8,485	4,333	4,152	1,230	17.0
20 years	1,724	1,909	1,079	830	185	10.7
21 years	1,509	1,758	915	843	249	16.5
25-29 years	6,002	7,516	3,700	3,816	1,514	25.2
30-34 years	5,130	6,785	3,362	3,423	1,655	32.3
35-44 years	11,294	10,051	4,872	5,179	-1,243	-11.0
45-54 years	11,969	10,169	4,798	5,371	-1,800	-15.0
55-59 years	4,960	5,687	2,662	3,025	727	14.7
60-64 years	4,323	5,017	2,302	2,715	694	16.1
65-74 years	6,479	7,276	3,063	4,213	797	12.3
75-84 years	3,573	3,942	1,361	2,581	369	10.3
85+ years	884	1,282	359	923	398	45.0
16 and over	69,820	74,045	35,005	39,040	4,225	6.1
55 and over	20,219	23,204	9,747	13,457	2,985	14.8
62 and over	13,361	15,427	6,132	9,295	2,066	15.5
65 and over	10,936	12,500	4,783	7,717	1,564	14.3
Median age	28.2	31.0	29.0	32.8	2.8	9.9

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, CHEMUNG COUNTY

Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	1,705	1,525	159	8	0	18
$5,000 to 7,499	1,620	1,522	72	19	7	3
7,500 to 9,999	1,894	1,790	84	0	7	24
10,000 to 14,999	4,562	4,436	113	8	0	27
15,000 to 19,999	4,809	4,710	80	7	12	9
20,000 to 24,999	3,773	3,671	78	6	13	13
25,000 to 34,999	4,509	4,380	89	5	35	26
35,000 to 49,999	1,938	1,878	28	0	32	7
50,000 or more	699	677	6	0	9	0
Mean	$20,259	$20,393	$14,615	$12,438	$31,756	$16,056

Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty level	Below poverty level
Age		
Under 55	63,637	8,339
55-59	5,160	411
60-64	4,579	395
65 and over	10,553	1,209
Race		
Total	83,929	10,354
White	81,164	9,263
Black	2,080	996
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	127	62
Asian/Pacific Islander	415	0
Hispanic	453	191

Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Number of persons	Percent of poverty level
6,386	Below 75 percent
8,720	75 to 124 percent
5,112	125 to 149 percent
12,331	150 to 199 percent
61,734	Above 199 percent

Households with Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean Income
Total households	34,386	$17,601
Earnings	26,568	18,054
Wage and salary	25,658	17,711
Nonfarm self employment	2,644	9,041
Farm self employment	471	2,811
Interest, dividends, or net profit	15,899	2,183
Social Security	11,020	4,420
Public Assistance	2,559	2,399
Other	10,861	3,315

Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean Income
No workers	3,843	$10,196
1 worker	8,641	17,586
2 or more workers	13,025	25,002

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Appendix V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs- and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

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